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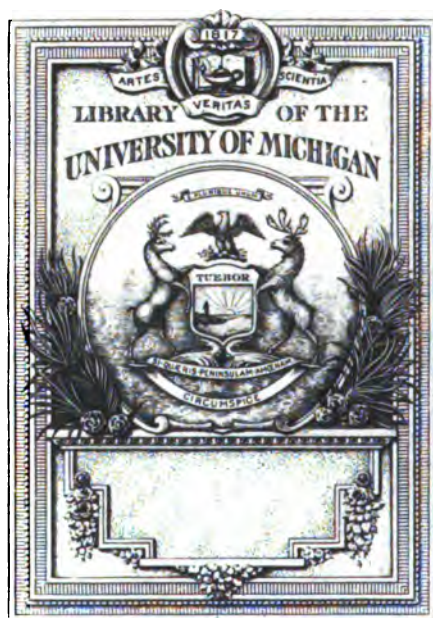
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.



16927

JOINT DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1879.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.



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1. **Forty-third Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan, with accompanying documents, for the year 1879.**
2. **Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Public School for Dependent Children, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879.**
3. **Annual Report of the Attorney General of the State of Michigan, for the year 1879.**
4. **Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prison of the State of Michigan for the year closing Sept. 30, 1879.**
5. **Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory, at Ionia, Michigan, for the year ending September 30th, 1879.**
6. **Seventh Annual Abstract of the Reports of Sheriffs relating to the Jails in the State of Michigan, for the year ending September 30, 1879.**
7. **Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors of the State of Michigan, for the year 1879.**

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
WITH
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Lansing, December 31, 1879. }

To His Excellency, CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR,—In compliance with the provisions of law, I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the Legislature, the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with the accompanying documents, for the year 1879.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Recognizing the fact that educational reports are most frequently read and consulted by those who are actively engaged or interested in the schools, I have endeavored to present, in the following tables, those items that would be of especial value to such persons. In addition to giving the general statistics as usual, my intention has been to make possible the comparison of the past year's condition of our schools with that of previous years,—of the primary schools with graded schools; of individual graded systems with others of the same class; and of our higher institutions with each other.

TABLE I.

Comparative Summary of Statistics for the years 1878 and 1879.

Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase or Decrease.
<i>General:</i>			
Number of townships and cities reporting.	1,051	1,064	13
Whole number of school districts.....	6,094	6,252	158
Whole number of children between five and twenty years of age.....	476,806	486,993	10,187
Whole number of children attending public schools.....	359,702	342,138	d 17,564
Per centage of attendance.....	75.4	70.2	d 5.2
Average number of months schools were maintained.....	7.5	7.5	0
Number of male teachers employed.....	3,916	3,954	38
Number of female teachers employed.....	9,467	9,662	195
Whole number of teachers employed.....	13,383	13,616	233
Aggregate number of months taught by male teachers.....	18,144	18,545	401
Aggregate number of months taught by female teachers.....	45,053	46,372	1,319
Total aggregate number of months taught.	63,197	64,917	1,720
Total wages of male teachers.....	\$751,322 89	\$717,491 61	d \$33,831 28
Total wages of female teachers.....	\$1,178,817 95	\$1,163,453 63	d \$15,364 32
Total wages of teachers.....	\$1,930,140 84	\$1,880,945 24	d \$49,195 60
Average wages per month of male teachers.	\$41 41	\$38 69	d \$2 72
Average wages per month of female teachers	\$26 16	\$23 48	d \$2 68
Number of frame school houses.....	4,753	4,878	125
Number of brick school houses.....	786	802	16
Number of log school houses.....	538	567	29
Number of stone school houses.....	82	78	d 4
Whole number of school houses.....	6,159	6,325	166
Whole number of sittings in school houses..	435,071	441,291	6,220
Estimated value of school property.....	\$8,937,091 00	\$9,011,454 00	\$74,363 00

TABLE I.—Continued.

Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase or Decrease.
<i>General:</i>			
Number of volumes in district libraries....	168,255	172,719	4,465
Number of volumes in township libraries..	75,524	75,471	d 53
Whole number of volumes in libraries.....	243,779	248,190	4,411
Amount paid for books for district libraries	\$13,376 92	\$16,043 14	\$2,666 22
Amount paid for books for township libraries	\$9,992 57	\$6,867 43	d \$3,125 14
Total amount paid for books for libraries..	\$23,369 49	\$22,910 57	d \$458 92
Amount paid and due township inspectors for services.....	\$10,456 19	\$12,462 96	\$2,006 77
Amount paid and due township superintendents for services.....	\$18,988 80	\$17,541 00	d \$1,447 80
Number of state teachers' institutes held..	46	56	10
Total enrollment at state teachers' institutes	2,852	4,144	1,292
Average enrollment at each institute.	62	74	12
<i>Primary School Districts:</i>			
Number of primary school districts.....	5,744	5,895	151
Number of children between 5 and 20 years	283,042	287,818	4,776
Number of children attending schools.....	227,334	207,881	d 19,453
Per centage of attendance.....	80.4	72.3	d 8.2
Average number of months schools were maintained.....	7.2	7.2	0
Number of male teachers employed.....	3,414	3,469	55
Number of female teachers employed.....	7,511	7,695	184
Whole number of teachers employed.....	10,925	11,164	239
Aggregate number of months taught by male teachers.....	14,061	14,450	389
Aggregate number of months taught by female teachers.....	27,814	31,549	3,735
Total aggregate number of months taught.	41,875	45,999	4,124
Total wages of male teachers.....	\$441,024 46	\$432,513 47	d \$8,510 99
Total wages of female teachers.....	\$517,861 71	\$511,319 03	d \$6,542 68
Total wages of teachers.....	\$958,886 17	\$943,832 50	d \$15,053 67
Average wages per month of male teachers.	\$31 36	\$29 83	d \$1 53
Average wages per month of female teachers	\$18 62	\$15 89	d \$2 73
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$1,411,968 78	\$1,363,634 24	d \$48,334 54
Estimated value of school property.....	\$3,287,061 00	\$3,264,769 00	d \$22,292 00
Total indebtedness of the districts.....	\$276,175 56	\$125,579 41	d \$150,596 15
<i>Graded School Districts:</i>			
Number of graded school districts.....	350	353	3
Number of children between 5 and 20 years	193,764	199,115	5,351
Number of children attending schools.....	131,868	134,137	2,269
Percentage of attendance.....	68	67.4	d .6
Average number of months schools were maintained.....	9.4	9.4	0
Number of male teachers employed.....	502	485	d 17
Number of female teachers employed.....	1,956	1,987	31
Whole number of teachers employed.....	2,458	2,472	d 14
Aggregate number of months taught by male teachers.....	4,083	4,095	12
Aggregate number of months taught by female teachers.....	17,239	18,008	769
Total aggregate number of months taught.	21,322	22,103	781
Total wages of male teachers.....	\$310,298 43	\$284,978 14	d \$25,320 29
Total wages of female teachers.....	\$660,956 24	\$652,134 80	d \$8,821 44
Total wages of teachers.....	\$971,254 67	\$937,112 94	d \$34,141 73
Average wages per month of male teachers.	\$75 98	\$69 59	d \$6 39
Average wages per month of female teachers	\$38 34	\$36 21	d \$2 13
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$1,696,572 03	\$1,701,004 64	\$4,432 61
Estimated value of school property.....	\$5,650,030 00	\$5,746,685 05	\$96,655 05
Total indebtedness of the districts.....	\$1,185,287 20	\$1,241,062 11	\$55,774 91

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

V

TABLE I.—Continued.

Items.	1878.	1879.	Increase or Decrease.
Financial:			
Amount of moneys brought over from preceding school year.....	\$629,315 80	\$729,744 96	\$100,429 16
Amount received from two-mill tax.....	514,774 20	494,011 38	d 20,762 82
Amount received from primary school interest fund.....	224,506 05	229,384 98	4,878 93
Amount of tuition received from non-resident pupils.....	35,901 05	34,487 94	d 1,413 11
Amount received from district taxes.....	2,176,164 75	2,049,755 29	d 126,409 46
Amount received from all other sources....	279,169 20	306,406 31	27,237 11
Total resources for the year.....	\$3,859,831 05	\$3,843,790 86	d \$16,040 19
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$750,189 36	\$712,594 79	d \$37,594 57
Amount paid female teachers.....	1,184,540 55	1,160,865 26	d 23,675 29
Amount paid for building and repairs.....	296,520 86	364,135 38	67,614 52
Amount paid on bonded indebtedness.....	336,347 59	329,466 96	d 6,880 63
Amount paid for all other purposes.....	540,942 45	497,576 49	d 43,365 96
Amount carried over to succeeding school year.....	751,290 24	779,151 98	27,861 74
Total expenditures, including amount carried over.....	\$3,859,831 05	\$3,843,790 86	d \$16,040 19
Bonded indebtedness of the districts.....	\$1,364,977 91	\$1,325,700 00	d \$39,277 91
Total indebtedness of the districts.....	1,461,462 76	1,411,641 52	d 49,821 24
Amount due the districts.....	221,621 75	279,416 02	57,794 27

TABLE II.

Apportionment of the Income of the Primary School Fund for 1879.

Counties.	Whole Number of Children.	Number included in the Apportionment.	Amount Apportioned.
Alcona.....	483	476	\$226 48
Allegan.....	12,093	12,056	5,786 88
Alpena.....	1,565	1,565	751 20
Antrim.....	1,336	1,375	660 00
Baraga.....	591	591	283 68
Barry.....	8,165	8,165	2,919 20
Bay.....	8,659	8,612	4,133 76
Benzie.....	890	890	412 80
Berrien.....	12,251	12,179	5,845 92
Branch.....	8,233	8,232	3,961 86
Calhoun.....	11,459	11,459	* 5,523 82
Cass.....	6,876	6,846	3,226 08
Charlevoix.....	1,250	1,250	600 00
Cheboygan.....	1,354	1,354	649 92
Chippewa.....	1,063	1,063	610 24
Clare.....	450	409	196 82
Clinton.....	8,587	8,446	4,054 08
Delta.....	1,068	1,058	607 84
Eaton.....	9,137	9,180	4,392 00
Emmet.....	1,152	1,046	501 60

* Including \$22.50, deficiency for 1878.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TABLE II.—Continued.

Counties.	Whole Number of Children.	Number included in the Apportion- ment.	Amount Apportioned.
Genesee.....	11,831	11,764	\$3,646 72
Gladwin.....	161	161	77 28
Grand Traverse.....	2,138	2,083	999 84
Gratiot.....	6,114	6,065	2,911 20
Hillsdale.....	10,054	10,054	4,825 92
Houghton.....	6,998	6,954	3,337 92
Huron.....	5,701	5,616	2,695 68
Ingham.....	9,970	9,970	4,785 60
Ionia.....	9,970	9,970	4,785 60
Iosco.....	1,323	1,263	606 24
Isabella.....	3,067	2,966	1,423 68
Jackson.....	11,503	11,472	5,606 55
Kalamazoo.....	10,361	10,296	4,942 08
Kalkaska.....	258	252	884 96
Kent.....	22,215	22,215	10,663 20
Keweenaw.....	1,646	1,646	790 08
Lake.....	807	807	387 36
Lapeer.....	9,061	9,061	4,349 28
Leelanaw.....	2,008	1,998	959 04
Lenawee.....	14,430	14,412	6,917 76
Livingston.....	6,892	6,892	3,308 16
Mackinac.....	647	647	310 56
Macomb.....	10,964	10,964	5,262 72
Manistee.....	2,485	2,915	1,389 20
Manitou.....	440	440	211 20
Marquette.....	5,986	5,966	2,873 28
Mason.....	2,191	2,113	1,014 24
Mecosta.....	3,768	3,720	1,785 60
Menominee.....	1,207	1,178	565 44
Midland.....	1,712	1,712	821 76
Missaukee.....	256	242	116 16
Monroe.....	11,667	11,630	5,582 40
Montcalm.....	7,735	7,515	3,607 26
Muskegon.....	6,369	6,303	3,025 40
Newaygo.....	3,965	3,873	1,859 00
Oakland.....	12,167	12,187	† 5,815 70
Oceana.....	3,219	3,181	1,526 80
Ogemaw.....	165	152	72 90
Ontonagon.....	1,105	1,105	530 40
Osceola.....	2,726	2,717	1,304 10
Otsego.....	270	262	125 70
Ottawa.....	11,230	11,115	5,335 00
Presque Isle.....	480	131	62 80
Roscommon.....	70	70	33 60
Saginaw.....	16,690	16,636	7,985 00
Sanilac.....	8,307	8,193	3,932 00
Schoolcraft.....	136	136	65 00
Shiawassee.....	8,020	7,987	3,833 00
St. Clair.....	16,152	16,091	7,723 00
St. Joseph.....	8,684	8,664	4,158 00
Tuscola.....	7,681	7,644	3,669 00
Van Buren.....	10,093	10,093	4,844 00
Washtenaw.....	12,852	12,852	6,168 00
Wayne.....	51,757	51,757	24,843 00
Wexford.....	1,251	1,246	598 00
Totals.....	476,806	474,065	\$227,563

† Deducting \$10.00 overpaid through error in 1878.

TABLE III.

General Statistics, as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 1, 1879.

Counties.	Number of Townships and Cities reporting.	Whole No. of School Districts.	Whole No. of Children between five and twenty years.	Number of Children that attended School during the year.	Average Number of months Schools were maintained.	Number of School Houses and Material of Construction.				No. of Pupils that can be seated.	Estimated Value of School property.	Number of Graded Schools.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.			
Alcona	4	18	686	482	6.5	---	---	10	4	841	\$14,233 00	1
Allegan	24	188	12,137	9,503	7.5	---	11	172	4	12,829	170,085 00	8
Alpena	5	7	1,876	1,231	8.2	---	---	18	4	1,445	29,100 00	1
Antrim	13	56	1,523	1,199	6.7	---	1	19	35	2,285	27,532 00	1
Baraga	4	5	578	360	7.4	---	---	5	1	380	5,500 00	2
Barry	17	146	8,057	6,896	7.4	---	5	136	7	8,806	130,480 00	3
Bay	18	63	8,822	6,092	7.7	---	8	54	6	6,314	211,994 00	5
Benzie	12	30	942	758	5.4	---	---	16	10	1,322	9,570 00	1
Berrien	21	152	12,109	9,452	7.3	---	32	123	1	12,790	292,025 00	13
Branch	17	132	8,142	7,009	8.1	12	30	90	1	8,953	180,780 00	6
Calhoun	22	167	11,222	9,193	7.9	5	34	136	1	11,940	427,006 00	7
Cass	16	119	6,773	5,422	7.8	---	24	94	1	7,217	121,025 00	5
Charlevoix	13	53	1,563	1,116	5.5	---	---	24	23	1,787	14,161 00	1
Cheboygan	8	27	1,599	1,071	6.4	---	1	8	12	1,321	19,155 00	1
Chippewa	3	7	1,070	340	6.5	---	1	4	2	670	16,325 00	1
Clare	8	24	771	590	5.5	---	---	8	10	804	9,010 00	2
Clinton	16	131	8,670	6,854	7.5	---	10	121	3	8,234	110,910 00	7
Crawford	4	14	215	186	4.6	---	---	10	2	462	5,237 00	---
Delta	8	14	1,169	891	6.3	---	---	8	5	939	8,835 00	1
Eaton	17	144	9,116	7,162	7.3	1	20	125	4	9,614	142,207 00	8
Emmet	9	34	1,328	561	5.	---	---	10	9	1,282	11,605 00	2
Genesee	19	162	11,909	9,769	8.2	---	14	156	2	12,217	243,452 00	10
Gladwin	2	9	146	112	4.	---	---	4	1	146	1,350 00	---
Grand Traverse	10	53	2,269	1,784	6.8	---	---	33	17	2,676	30,079 00	1
Gratiot	16	110	6,688	5,492	6.9	---	2	95	7	6,519	62,410 00	4
Hillsdale	19	170	9,744	7,881	8.3	10	45	115	2	11,056	213,655 00	12
Houghton	7	12	7,232	4,830	9.2	2	1	14	---	4,733	137,300 00	6
Huron	25	84	6,256	3,925	6.5	---	1	55	27	5,355	62,925 00	6
Ingham	17	134	10,046	7,879	7.7	---	22	115	2	9,567	226,120 00	9
Ionia	17	142	10,023	8,275	7.7	1	12	137	2	9,795	145,030 00	7
Iosco	10	15	1,406	964	8.5	---	---	15	2	1,157	22,475 00	4
Isabella	16	76	3,474	2,566	6.5	---	---	45	27	3,483	28,479 00	2
Jackson	20	156	11,650	9,227	8.1	2	56	109	1	12,159	304,890 00	9
Kalamazoo	16	140	9,791	7,836	7.8	---	22	120	1	9,902	205,569 00	6
Kalkaska	9	36	835	685	6.1	---	---	24	7	1,204	13,658 00	---
Kent	25	208	22,366	15,314	7.8	---	26	188	6	17,419	542,741 00	11
Keweenaw	7	9	1,422	1,263	9.2	---	---	11	---	1,395	18,450 00	3
Lake	12	41	844	781	6.1	---	---	25	12	1,335	15,770 00	---
Lapeer	19	130	9,252	7,613	8.	1	5	122	3	9,529	145,314 00	8
Leelanaw	10	50	2,035	1,568	6.5	1	1	20	24	2,333	17,625 00	1
Lenawee	24	200	14,181	11,088	7.9	8	80	122	1	14,760	352,585 00	13
Livingston	16	134	6,829	5,469	8.3	4	12	117	1	7,900	115,720 00	6
Macinac	5	7	808	392	7.7	---	---	3	3	500	3,950 00	1
Macomb	14	116	10,781	6,828	7.8	---	16	103	---	8,737	137,373 00	9
Manistee	11	34	3,125	2,071	7.2	---	1	21	12	2,089	43,466 00	1
Manitou	3	4	418	250	6.5	---	---	1	3	380	760 00	---
Marquette	13	27	6,009	4,675	7.8	2	2	26	6	4,498	176,080 00	7
Mason	14	45	2,515	1,935	6.1	---	---	31	14	2,271	27,196 00	1
Merosta	17	76	4,039	3,286	6.7	---	---	49	25	4,052	48,463 00	2
Menominee	7	13	1,568	831	7.8	---	---	14	---	816	13,398 00	1
Milland	13	48	1,885	1,505	6.3	---	2	26	12	2,333	26,310 00	2
Missaukee	8	29	300	251	5.2	---	---	12	6	725	5,710 00	---
Monroe	16	196	12,118	7,334	7.2	2	57	75	5	8,915	116,656 00	5
Montcalm	21	109	8,291	6,372	7.9	---	3	98	6	7,991	138,467 00	7
Muskegon	18	81	7,173	4,729	6.7	---	4	72	10	5,579	163,484 00	3

TABLE III.—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Townships and Cities reporting.	Whole No. of School Districts.	Whole No. of Children between five and twenty years.	Number of Children that attended School during the year.	Average Number of months Schools were maintained.	Number of School Houses and Material of Construction.				No. of Pupils that can be seated.	Estimated Value of School property.	Number of Graded Schools.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.			
Newaygo.....	16	84	4,923	3,332	6.8	---	3	60	18	4,491	\$51,535 00	3
Oakland.....	25	218	12,064	10,149	7.7	15	29	173	8	14,448	\$70,595 00	14
Oceana.....	16	80	3,341	2,723	6.7	---	---	64	14	4,133	44,085 00	3
Ogemaw.....	6	16	194	129	8.7	---	---	5	6	380	4,680 00	---
Ontonagon.....	4	7	1,072	855	9.1	---	---	6	2	1,106	11,700 00	2
Osceola.....	16	67	3,066	2,234	6.6	---	---	26	24	2,990	30,900 00	3
Otsego.....	7	24	404	307	4.6	---	---	15	5	696	5,467 00	---
Ottawa.....	17	117	11,385	7,697	8.1	1	6	110	2	9,724	116,133 00	13
Presque Isle.....	5	12	549	327	4.4	---	---	8	4	756	8,797 00	---
Roscommon.....	2	6	71	71	4.2	---	---	2	1	160	2,650 00	---
Saginaw.....	29	130	17,594	11,032	7.8	1	17	121	6	12,932	315,790 00	9
Sanilac.....	25	117	8,662	6,537	7.2	---	3	51	31	7,033	81,114 00	7
Schoolcraft.....	2	4	225	133	5.7	---	---	1	1	126	1,100 00	---
Shiawassee.....	18	120	8,159	6,530	7.7	---	7	114	3	8,488	154,493 00	6
St. Clair.....	25	151	16,320	11,079	7.8	---	6	131	9	13,127	211,506 00	9
St. Joseph.....	16	126	8,281	6,662	8.	2	30	91	---	9,269	235,974 00	9
Tuscola.....	24	124	8,109	6,530	7.5	---	3	112	13	7,831	81,165 00	5
Van Buren.....	18	154	9,655	8,314	7.6	---	10	135	10	11,340	196,545 00	12
Washtenaw.....	22	166	12,924	10,069	7.4	8	61	107	1	11,668	242,437 00	7
Wayne.....	20	146	53,481	34,990	8.3	---	67	107	1	24,367	1,067,316 00	15
Wexford.....	17	58	1,473	1,346	8.8	---	---	30	18	2,002	22,008 00	1
Totals.....	1,064	6,252	496,993	342,138	7.5	78	802	4,678	567	441,291	\$9,011,454 00	35

TABLE IV.

Employment of Teachers, as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 1, 1879.

Counties.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. of Months Taught by all the Teachers.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.		Average Wage of Teachers per Month.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
Alcona.....	8	15	50.	80.	\$2,575 00	\$2,790 37	\$31 50	\$34
Allegan.....	106	291	489.5	1,192.3	16,581 19	22,958 74	33 88	19
Alpena.....	7	21	46.	159.	2,690 00	6,225 50	58 48	39
Antrim.....	23	65	86.2	262.2	2,635 00	5,610 32	31 14	21
Baraga.....	5	4	36.8	20.	2,185 00	1,530 00	59 37	50
Barry.....	104	210	405.	817.8	10,604 65	13,171 35	26 18	10
Bay.....	25	119	174.4	839.2	9,069 50	26,484 15	52 12	3
Benzie.....	7	38	39.	144.7	1,657 50	2,854 01	42 50	10
Berrien.....	110	247	473.8	1,141.3	18,293 62	27,601 03	38 61	2
Branch.....	98	215	415.8	953.9	13,759 47	18,843 80	33 09	1
Calhoun.....	110	305	487.	1,446.7	18,164 98	33,075 09	37 29	2
Cass.....	92	188	416.3	685.	14,763 59	13,831 06	35 46	2
Charlevoix.....	20	63	81.	200.1	2,092 50	4,026 46	25 83	2
Cheboygan.....	19	20	114.8	84.7	5,103 00	1,918 50	44 45	2
Chippewa.....	1	4	9.	38.	225 00	1,540 25	25 00	4
Clare.....	10	26	38.	98.	1,309 00	2,296 00	34 45	1
Clinton.....	95	195	402.7	806.6	13,110 85	13,624 90	32 55	1
Crawford.....	8	10	39.	30.	854 00	633 20	21 90	1
Delta.....	8	20	45.3	114.8	2,670 50	3,136 00	58 95	1
Eaton.....	95	247	324.4	1,008.6	10,440 82	21,625 33	32 18	1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Counties.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Aggregate No. of Months Taught by all the Teachers.		Total Wages of Teachers for the Year.		Average Wages of Teachers per Month.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Emmet.....	9	34	32.9	131.1	\$1,005 50	\$2,207 00	\$30 56	\$16 83
Genesee.....	100	263	490.5	1,247.8	17,104 04	25,406 12	35 59	20 26
Gladwin.....		8		38.		882 00		24 50
Grand Traverse.....	33	69	137.	275 8	5,261 50	6,955 00	38 40	24 49
Gratiot.....	57	153	247.7	590.	8,568 50	11,092 73	34 57	18 80
Hilledale.....	137	268	550.8	1,044.	18,143 82	17,895 74	32 94	17 14
Houghton.....	21	53	201.5	481.	17,373 75	23,076 33	86 22	47 97
Huron.....	35	92	216.5	401.1	8,279 50	9,572 54	38 24	23 86
Ingham.....	89	269	293.7	1,134.8	14,383 17	23,965 26	50 80	21 08
Ionia.....	101	228	425.6	992.7	15,776 53	20,434 67	37 07	20 58
Iosco.....	9	19	61.5	130.	3,739 25	4,413 80	60 90	33 95
Isabella.....	32	99	153.	363.1	5,202 70	8,108 20	34 00	23 32
Jackson.....	109	313	490.	1,493.7	21,421 63	37,689 98	43 71	25 23
Kalamazoo.....	105	251	451.	1,192.3	15,839 97	29,491 10	35 13	24 78
Kalkaska.....	19	39	82.5	146.5	2,323 50	2,976 00	28 15	20 31
Kent.....	146	391	724.1	2,081.4	31,433 90	61,101 96	43 41	30 07
Keweenaw.....	7	14	55 9	101.1	3,774 00	4,334 75	67 51	47 82
Lake.....	18	51	81.8	162.2	2,592 00	3,583 02	31 56	23 09
Leapeer.....	97	182	456.7	863.7	16,037 12	19,029 40	35 11	23 03
Leelanaw.....	21	59	77.3	213.8	2,333 50	4,107 10	30 18	19 21
Lenawee.....	144	348	627.3	1,587.1	23,728 08	33,633 86	37 96	21 20
Livingston.....	97	194	408.5	805.	13,324 95	13,327 24	32 54	16 55
Mackinac.....	6	5	32.	23.	1,775 00	734 90	56 47	31 85
Macomb.....	70	147	296.3	791.4	15,285 95	17,209 90	33 55	21 74
Manistee.....	14	50	71.	304.	3,366 80	10,612 49	47 42	34 90
Manitou.....	3	1	21.	5.	700 00	80 00	33 33	16 00
Marquette.....	20	59	140.5	510.	12,403 50	20,470 89	98 27	40 13
Mason.....	27	57	111.3	259 2	3,997 42	7,228 00	35 91	27 68
Mecosta.....	24	108	127.5	506.1	4,651 00	13,353 55	36 48	26 38
Menominee.....	3	14	25.	127.3	1,505 00	4,415 00	60 20	34 68
Midland.....	15	60	76.9	237.6	2,767 10	6,115 05	35 96	23 73
Miscaukee.....	15	24	61.5	83.3	1,878 00	1,811 12	30 53	20 51
Monroe.....	87	187	330.2	755.6	11,405 85	14,639 98	35 62	19 57
Montcalm.....	69	179	335.7	807.1	13,244 50	19,475 32	39 45	24 13
Muskegon.....	29	129	172.9	710.5	8,733 41	20,873 42	50 50	29 37
Newaygo.....	33	118	154.	467.9	5,913 80	10,426 43	37 74	23 24
Oakland.....	155	308	717.7	1,458.8	25,942 92	27,859 55	36 14	17 78
Oceana.....	57	100	224.3	371.3	7,113 50	8,408 85	31 71	23 65
Ogemaw.....	8	11	15.	43.	520 00	1,410 00	34 66	29 37
Ontonagon.....	7	14	64.1	112.5	4,608 12	4,050 20	71 88	36 00
Oscoda.....	31	85	142.1	392.7	4,977 00	8,319 33	35 02	23 58
Otsego.....	8	26	24.5	83.2	791 00	1,793 40	32 28	21 55
Ottawa.....	71	172	435.6	929.	16,117 10	22,689 60	37 00	24 42
Presque Isle.....	10	6	34.7	18.8	1,021 20	510 00	29 42	37 12
Roscommon.....	4	3	13.	12.	422 50	346 00	32 50	28 83
Saginaw.....	92	230	540.3	1,418.6	25,220 48	46,034 82	50 01	32 46
Sanilac.....	59	117	345.5	574.8	11,096 53	11,380 00	39 11	19 79
Schoolcraft.....	5		23.		1,075 00		46 76	
Shiawassee.....	94	185	292.5	758.2	12,459 27	15,179 15	31 74	20 02
St. Clair.....	79	220	442.6	1,186.3	14,944 00	26,149 80	33 76	23 97
St. Joseph.....	94	200	428.8	1,006.5	17,817 39	22,684 20	41 55	23 53
Tuscola.....	73	154	496.3	641.8	13,756 80	13,296 70	27 77	20 71
Van Buren.....	87	251	393.3	1,151.8	14,645 63	21,900 66	36 97	19 01
Washtenaw.....	121	268	568.	1,472.5	24,600 35	37,134 69	43 31	25 21
Wayne.....	110	428	630 5	8,377.1	32,833 57	153,926 12	50 60	45 58
Wexford.....	29	68	118.8	248.9	3,508 80	5,462 93	29 53	21 95
Totals.....	3,954	9,662	18,545.2	48,371.9	\$717,491 61	\$1,163,453 63	\$38 69	\$23 43

TABLE V.

Resources of School Districts, as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ended September 1, 1879.

Counties.	Moneys on hand Sept. 2, 1878.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund Interest.	Tuition of Non-Resident Scholars.	District Taxes for all Purposes.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources.
Alcona.....	\$1,357 94	\$4,593 44	\$322 71	-----	\$1,279 29	\$1,531 85	\$12
Allegan.....	13,482 61	16,004 24	5,751 68	\$600 85	32,245 34	6,914 85	75
Alpena.....	800 00	831 74	750 36	-----	12,620 26	844 00	15
Antrim.....	4,169 37	1,732 21	652 50	80	8,982 62	812 64	16
Baraga.....	2,426 01	1,057 43	293 44	-----	3,659 55	100 00	7
Barry.....	8,079 96	7,902 53	3,861 63	103 80	25,010 48	2,777 80	47
Bay.....	24,907 57	21,084 91	4,070 27	113 98	45,374 52	9,406 57	104
Benzie.....	1,345 20	1,029 65	407 90	8 00	3,865 23	533 28	7
Berrien.....	12,991 75	20,973 91	5,934 47	1,209 35	54,469 72	6,207 81	101
Branch.....	11,476 35	8,933 62	4,122 14	1,399 05	32,161 19	3,771 81	61
Calhoun.....	18,300 04	13,086 17	5,282 02	2,024 76	60,433 73	2,787 36	101
Cass.....	9,440 37	8,866 95	3,220 50	205 08	25,067 85	12,250 02	59
Charlevoix.....	906 20	770 65	536 77	27 47	6,337 39	1,034 90	9
Cheboygan.....	1,254 20	1,621 03	632 12	27 87	7,353 13	591 03	11
Chippewa.....	66 26	263 00	72 88	-----	261 03	1,551 88	2
Clare.....	2,059 77	2,237 86	245 59	-----	3,791 63	1,396 70	9
Clinton.....	8,988 44	7,612 37	3,918 74	465 65	27,889 92	2,072 35	50
Crawford.....	345 49	876 07	19 60	-----	1,761 19	794 70	3
Delta.....	1,746 38	1,639 78	338 58	-----	7,501 28	40 25	11
Eaton.....	1,031 77	10,882 15	4,334 86	586 17	30,839 08	7,717 71	61
Emmet.....	1,012 54	226 41	401 97	9 80	3,474 66	2,085 62	7
Genesee.....	9,470 90	11,525 59	4,443 38	1,664 13	56,064 56	2,590 53	85
Gladwin.....	912 90	433 31	16 80	-----	1,430 00	510 67	3
Gr'd Traverse.....	4,075 89	3,053 33	972 64	125 50	13,141 72	1,030 98	22
Gratiot.....	6,053 79	4,779 15	3,320 63	257 19	18,270 71	12,316 00	44
Hillsdale.....	8,999 01	12,205 79	5,160 32	1,018 09	35,920 33	2,237 00	65
Houghton.....	16,799 06	1,800 17	3,563 25	-----	55,013 08	1,194 63	78
Huron.....	2,827 25	3,066 80	2,512 46	100 48	20,909 63	3,137 79	32
Ingham.....	7,151 62	10,377 24	4,886 86	750 21	44,310 24	2,336 78	69
Ionia.....	3,345 99	7,253 59	5,004 50	1,500 17	36,988 75	11,529 73	70
Iosco.....	3,960 57	1,471 95	882 34	2 00	9,131 50	604 44	16
Isabella.....	4,095 99	2,559 01	1,204 11	54 13	16,135 74	1,958 77	26
Jackson.....	24,367 79	14,236 96	5,901 75	1,224 96	60,463 88	20,823 81	136
Kalamazoo.....	22,695 10	16,520 02	5,269 23	1,426 29	40,540 11	3,286 76	89
Kalkaska.....	2,097 83	2,350 32	262 42	1 25	15,111 02	133 94	10
Kent.....	34,060 07	33,073 75	10,727 73	1,945 09	95,451 52	19,431 70	194
Keweenaw.....	2,914 67	1,773 07	790 08	-----	13,224 03	2,136 11	20
Lake.....	3,713 35	2,407 95	516 42	1 00	7,398 21	1,081 57	15
Lapeer.....	9,486 62	5,985 23	4,466 16	598 54	38,112 66	4,044 22	62
Leelanaw.....	1,832 97	1,125 13	904 87	9 00	6,806 67	416 25	11
Lenawee.....	17,578 47	22,068 49	7,116 00	1,572 83	52,578 49	8,108 62	109
Livingston.....	6,542 70	10,493 57	3,218 58	552 96	22,700 48	1,486 15	44
Mackinac.....	2,719 47	1,772 42	290 12	-----	2,227 23	304 86	7
Macomb.....	7,889 55	12,402 81	5,614 10	934 53	24,392 20	2,482 84	53
Manistee.....	3,286 92	2,429 89	1,383 21	89 14	15,361 01	269 55	22
Manitou.....	415 89	105 20	211 44	-----	161 20	252 87	1
Marquette.....	17,841 29	7,256 61	2,376 24	-----	37,490 06	14,604 02	79
Mason.....	2,153 16	2,397 53	1,024 31	40 35	15,234 95	3,822 11	24
Mecosta.....	9,087 94	4,595 02	1,776 18	2 25	20,276 76	1,961 01	37
Menominee.....	1,872 00	2,378 27	1,390 34	-----	6,681 75	243 72	12
Midland.....	3,369 71	1,067 97	832 34	92 84	10,986 87	3,522 98	19
Missaukee.....	8,084 56	1,716 08	96 86	-----	2,935 69	824 33	8
Monroe.....	6,291 18	9,765 67	5,502 77	461 90	17,726 03	2,743 48	42
Montcalm.....	11,606 40	6,050 76	3,157 32	317 60	44,983 90	3,174 97	68
Muskegon.....	17,280 88	5,151 97	2,910 72	88 73	44,127 91	4,980 33	74
Newaygo.....	5,151 94	2,717 38	1,622 72	53 45	19,511 09	1,547 66	30
Oakland.....	13,636 88	17,977 06	6,415 26	2,531 26	52,903 08	7,059 63	100
Oceana.....	7,568 97	2,873 95	3,182 81	73 78	13,939 51	2,178 39	23
Ogemaw.....	643 73	416 76	-----	-----	3,200 20	906 65	5
Ontonagon.....	7,275 22	1,600 32	575 75	-----	10,701 75	79 96	20

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TABLE V.—Continued.

Counties.	Money on hand Sept. 2, 1878.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund Interest.	Tuition of Non-Resident Scholars.	District Taxes for all Purposes.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Osceola.....	\$4,668 20	\$3,202 67	\$1,129 46	\$3 50	\$14,766 99	\$6,276 62	\$30,045 44
Otsego.....	1,181 67	452 76	91 07	60	5,672 87	962 97	8,361 94
Ottawa.....	14,159 75	8,768 69	5,323 03	121 41	44,455 06	15,353 44	88,181 38
Presque Isle..	527 89	911 49	39 46	-----	517 74	1,541 23	3,537 81
Roscommon....	525 23	933 26	10 95	-----	700 00	-----	2,169 43
Saginaw.....	22,177 39	14,516 96	7,678 25	387 77	83,510 95	10,531 32	138,852 64
Sanilac.....	6,506 14	5,803 93	3,900 81	21 40	21,844 01	2,405 21	40,481 50
Schoolcraft....	667 82	1,209 65	65 23	-----	947 54	305 73	3,196 02
Shiawassee....	8,345 07	5,300 18	4,330 11	377 08	33,897 79	4,515 41	56,765 64
St. Clair.....	18,788 57	5,469 49	7,740 74	274 09	43,038 38	9,406 62	84,717 79
St. Joseph.....	8,280 70	16,535 13	4,844 36	1,341 34	41,333 02	1,468 45	73,323 00
Tuscola.....	8,608 46	3,719 72	3,567 37	399 86	29,880 64	4,104 11	50,340 16
Van Buren.....	9,136 09	12,066 32	4,437 90	1,092 04	30,715 31	7,122 49	64,570 15
Washtenaw....	34,972 71	18,009 60	6,711 10	4,676 09	65,271 71	5,670 72	135,511 93
Wayne.....	134,708 09	12,894 50	24,809 72	1,364 59	234,151 27	10,236 73	418,264 90
Wexford.....	8,610 65	1,920 05	531 70	16 70	9,685 55	721 40	16,486 05
Totals.....	\$729,744 96	\$494,011 38	\$229,334 08	\$34,487 94	\$2,049,753 29	\$306,406 31	\$3,843,790 86

TABLE VI.

Expenditures of School Districts, (including Amount on hand), as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 1, 1879.

Counties.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid on Bonded Indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Amount on hand September 1, 1879.	Total Expenditures for the Year, including Amount on hand.
Alcona.....	\$2,521 76	\$2,525 67	\$1,922 58	\$226 37	\$1,865 07	\$3,013 78	\$12,075 23
Allegan.....	16,426 39	23,004 11	6,838 32	3,406 21	8,775 91	16,608 64	75,059 58
Alpena.....	2,690 00	5,910 50	1,695 56	-----	3,346 99	2,203 31	15,846 36
Antrim.....	2,677 64	5,467 87	1,947 72	512 28	2,906 64	2,838 49	16,350 14
Baraga.....	2,276 00	1,530 00	237 42	-----	897 73	2,695 26	7,536 43
Barry.....	10,704 60	13,324 85	3,492 88	6,030 73	6,486 17	7,726 97	47,766 20
Bay.....	9,495 11	29,105 23	18,348 13	11,215 19	18,604 65	17,699 51	104,967 82
Benzie.....	1,657 50	2,892 81	511 01	183 61	718 84	1,258 49	7,194 26
Berrien.....	19,291 52	27,583 15	3,569 08	22,789 56	11,853 51	17,700 19	101,787 01
Branch.....	13,651 47	18,823 01	2,888 96	3,570 00	9,641 71	13,288 91	61,864 06
Calhoun.....	17,755 39	32,240 09	2,910 47	19,249 39	13,376 81	16,387 93	101,920 08
Cass.....	14,763 89	13,795 28	12,558 47	1,391 72	5,798 95	10,942 76	69,250 77
Charlevoix....	1,834 00	3,308 63	1,614 75	548 50	1,036 82	1,270 58	9,613 28
Cheboygan....	4,879 00	1,862 50	1,204 31	1,000 00	1,203 09	1,335 50	11,484 40
Chippewa.....	225 00	1,446 25	342 65	-----	146 65	59 50	2,220 05
Clare.....	1,169 00	2,059 94	1,037 24	1,331 08	928 40	3,205 89	9,731 53
Clinton.....	12,298 85	13,793 28	4,532 96	5,416 33	5,792 10	8,793 95	50,597 47
Crawford.....	568 82	566 46	670 13	1,085 00	595 74	310 80	3,788 95
Delta.....	2,706 50	3,243 50	14 95	1,566 33	1,317 13	2,387 86	11,246 27
Eaton.....	10,539 82	21,517 43	8,547 32	5,033 39	6,877 91	9,195 87	61,711 74
Emmet.....	887 50	1,608 07	1,684 23	473 00	1,168 10	1,299 80	7,210 70
Genesee.....	16,998 87	23,132 12	4,516 80	10,335 50	9,335 60	19,410 20	85,729 09
Gladwin.....	-----	906 27	452 51	310 00	452 83	1,092 07	3,303 68
Gr. Traverse	5,199 18	6,916 05	911 05	1,937 92	2,937 17	4,496 69	22,400 06
Gratiot.....	8,620 00	10,866 57	7,409 99	1,468 83	4,068 58	12,563 50	44,997 47
Hillsdale.....	18,198 82	18,009 60	3,196 59	9,423 32	7,712 69	8,999 45	65,540 56
Houghton....	17,373 75	23,076 33	925 60	2,000 00	15,228 02	19,766 49	78,370 19
Huron.....	8,279 50	9,827 43	1,792 34	2,380 39	4,820 44	6,154 26	32,554 41
Ingham.....	14,299 07	23,821 51	3,871 91	8,772 94	9,441 13	9,606 29	69,812 85
Ionia.....	15,764 53	20,438 42	9,478 53	5,689 59	8,127 52	11,161 09	70,622 73

TABLE VI.—Continued.

Counties.	Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid on Bonded Indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Amount on hand September 1, 1879.	Total Figures Year, ing A on
Iosco.....	\$3,715 25	\$4,351 30	\$1,686 25	\$1,953 00	\$1,986 12	\$2,348 88	\$1
Isabella.....	5,102 75	7,746 98	4,376 81	1,038 74	2,376 73	5,965 64	2
Jackson.....	21,490 81	37,352 24	80,223 76	8,160 21	20,890 82	17,902 31	13
Kalamazoo.....	15,830 47	29,419 25	7,178 25	4,310 42	10,712 10	22,347 03	5
Kalkaska.....	2,392 50	2,935 70	340 06	924 01	1,439 74	2,394 77	1
Kent.....	31,403 03	61,311 37	16,504 49	25,515 77	26,133 34	33,921 31	19
Keweenaw.....	3,774 00	4,834 75	6,901 14	109 27	3,491 15	1,727 64	2
Lake.....	2,436 20	4,166 21	1,373 93	728 10	1,710 53	4,706 13	1
Lapeer.....	15,874 12	19,022 40	5,746 40	5,264 30	7,493 71	9,292 50	6
Leelanaw.....	2,318 50	4,119 10	1,784 70	250 25	884 73	1,737 63	1
Lenawee.....	22,728 03	33,538 63	7,115 77	18,377 98	11,068 80	15,302 19	10
Livingston.....	12,899 95	13,378 54	2,452 60	4,935 58	5,136 71	6,241 06	4
Mackinac.....	2,124 84	369 90	915 30	347 44	973 15	2,583 77	
Macomb.....	15,277 61	17,209 90	1,859 78	3,279 08	6,635 22	9,604 44	5
Manistee.....	3,383 97	10,423 29	1,203 21	525 27	3,517 97	3,714 01	2
Manitou.....	700 00	106 85	37 50		53 05	249 17	
Marquette.....	12,865 00	20,565 89	4,041 84	11,708 89	15,997 34	14,989 26	7
Mason.....	3,937 42	7,290 00	3,320 93	1,930 33	2,924 60	5,299 04	2
Mecosta.....	4,651 00	13,251 55	2,068 79	1,446 48	4,792 03	11,479 28	3
Menominee.....	1,506 00	4,415 00	732 73	1,304 05	1,908 01	2,901 39	1
Midland.....	2,727 26	5,918 86	1,235 50	4,514 64	2,849 32	2,623 71	1
Missaukee.....	1,454 00	1,665 49	983 60	119 71	1,004 55	3,430 17	
Monroe.....	11,075 95	14,735 18	2,704 07	1,428 91	4,158 95	8,377 97	4
Montcalm.....	12,373 07	19,336 82	6,873 63	9,733 70	8,126 58	11,347 66	6
Muskegon.....	3,687 75	20,723 42	11,181 10	13,725 40	9,163 80	11,004 07	7
Newaygo.....	5,857 80	10,222 43	1,747 22	2,808 89	3,837 46	6,120 44	3
Oakland.....	25,906 92	27,960 06	8,126 42	12,017 66	13,131 29	13,500 74	10
Oceana.....	7,113 50	8,407 19	4,656 08	80 65	3,402 47	6,207 52	2
Ogemaw.....	483 00	1,310 04	873 12	66 00	1,492 04	973 14	5
Ontonagon.....	4,608 12	4,050 20	842 24	568 40	2,215 73	7,948 31	2
Osceola.....	4,977 00	8,066 58	6,123 17	2,083 52	4,073 84	4,721 33	3
Otsego.....	791 00	1,526 80	2,119 84	769 49	1,388 02	1,766 79	8
Ottawa.....	15,985 00	22,473 66	7,645 37	8,678 44	10,444 04	22,954 87	8
Presque Isle.....	1,021 20	510 00	960 91	14 23	657 78	373 69	3
Roscommon.....	416 50	346 00	339 54	265 00	133 50	618 59	2
Saginaw.....	24,902 08	45,997 32	12,578 60	11,906 73	21,358 51	21,609 40	13
Sanilac.....	10,754 88	11,536 60	2,901 70	3,118 82	4,623 34	7,546 16	4
Schoolcraft.....	865 28		28 80		387 64	1,914 30	3
Shiawassee.....	12,457 00	15,272 15	6,276 35	3,630 31	8,441 75	10,688 08	5
St. Clair.....	14,729 97	26,673 50	3,560 50	2,788 40	19,359 13	17,007 30	8
St. Joseph.....	17,929 56	22,574 72	2,336 99	8,355 99	9,237 88	12,987 86	7
Tuscola.....	13,689 80	13,460 23	4,642 54	1,588 20	5,769 85	11,179 49	5
Van Buren.....	14,825 52	21,631 96	3,170 63	5,953 79	7,931 65	11,056 70	6
Washtenaw.....	25,347 45	37,234 69	34,460 48	9,730 68	15,401 65	18,356 98	13
Wayne.....	82,653 57	153,981 01	25,911 86	5,889 63	40,345 75	159,284 06	41
Wexford.....	3,108 13	5,310 36	2,310 43	511 42	2,866 20	2,579 46	1
Totals.....	\$712,594 79	\$1,160,965 26	\$364,135 33	\$329,466 96	\$497,576 49	\$779,151 98	\$3,843,

TABLE VII.

School Library Statistics, as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending September 1, 1879.

Counties.	District Libraries.				Township Libraries.				Amount Voted for Libraries at April Election.	Amount received from Fines, etc.
	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes added during Year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Libraries.	Paid for Books.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes added during Year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Libraries.	Paid for Books.		
Alcona.....	1	—	50	—	2	4	935	—	—	—
Allegan.....	64	153	3,058	\$313 17	5	84	1,148	\$94 73	\$39 05	\$450 42
Alpena.....	3	127	1,901	200 00	1	—	102	—	200 00	190 00
Antrim.....	8	10	74	—	10	106	1,110	134 90	—	30 35
Baraga.....	1	—	11	—	2	2	293	—	—	—
Barry.....	16	10	669	—	4	81	1,199	72 77	—	163 95
Bay.....	17	442	8,872	536 90	6	108	1,062	125 80	1,200 00	1,532 78
Benzie.....	5	—	290	—	8	32	560	16 89	—	—
Berrien.....	54	96	2,485	43 28	6	176	1,914	197 06	59 28	74 21
Branch.....	28	78	2,096	89 20	2	49	1,078	60 06	60 00	165 25
Calhoun.....	49	777	5,889	308 64	2	—	288	20	—	227 13
Cass.....	53	143	2,826	201 10	4	3	1,545	15 50	—	281 97
Charlevoix.....	5	—	141	—	5	95	362	54 90	50 00	45 46
Cheboygan.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	559	—	—	—
Clare.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	154	5 50	—	86 85
Clinton.....	9	—	228	19 00	3	20	428	50 10	—	25 84
Delta.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	634	—	—	—
Eaton.....	7	154	368	235 50	4	42	1,751	55 70	—	46 00
Emmet.....	—	—	—	—	2	4	105	—	—	—
Genesee.....	33	147	2,608	210 62	2	16	267	26 66	500 00	209 33
Gladwin.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	192	—	—	—
G'd Traverse.....	8	11	306	12 91	8	143	899	129 86	62 22	6 67
Gratiot.....	13	54	466	242 23	1	—	64	—	—	30 83
Hillsdale.....	51	6	1,366	20 55	2	1	694	4 80	75 00	242 10
Houghton.....	3	142	661	220 63	4	10	1,842	54 00	—	692 23
Huron.....	7	—	96	20 00	10	29	1,238	30 00	20 00	52 51
Ingham.....	11	124	1,117	121 75	2	2	107	—	100 00	224 99
Ionia.....	8	33	186	111 96	1	1	75	—	—	225 97
Iosco.....	2	—	165	—	5	12	454	—	—	104 62
Isabella.....	6	118	174	100 00	2	7	224	—	—	—
Jackson.....	32	111	3,009	96 63	2	29	569	25 24	—	738 89
Kalamazoo.....	31	2,368	11,331	\$22 84	1	40	500	677 75	—	623 96
Kalamazoo.....	12	—	508	15 00	1	—	158	29 50	—	—
Kent.....	18	1,828	10,541	\$917 74	5	78	2,124	328 65	—	831 26
Keweenaw.....	2	50	846	90 00	4	—	1,565	—	—	—
Lake.....	1	10	36	14 74	5	25	357	25 19	—	107 36
Lapeer.....	19	101	578	155 13	6	80	977	59 90	128 17	224 12
Leelanaw.....	2	7	16	—	10	79	2,165	98 11	—	23 00
Lenawee.....	56	429	8,777	428 76	8	298	7,858	226 25	—	746 85
Livingston.....	7	50	312	2 50	3	22	935	21 39	—	181 23
Mackinac.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	774	—	25 00	8 50
Macomb.....	27	151	1,984	186 81	3	347	695	186 69	—	1,577 80
Manistee.....	15	201	2,064	165 91	8	45	1,722	94 00	32 72	179 00
Marquette.....	5	695	1,033	1,150 44	6	279	1,216	474 63	260 00	783 94
Mason.....	2	74	210	156 39	9	201	1,661	280 69	—	273 43
Mecosta.....	8	116	253	266 16	1	—	10	24 50	60 00	103 62
Menominee.....	1	—	28	—	2	241	1,587	179 43	100 00	23 42
Midland.....	7	13	1,203	9 00	4	4	237	—	—	286 61
Missaukee.....	—	—	—	—	2	51	226	62 23	59 00	79 86
Monroe.....	6	—	1,826	7 10	10	3	5,300	3 09	400 00	46 58
Montcalm.....	11	163	666	220 86	2	—	240	—	—	308 22
Muskegon.....	5	69	1,982	112 20	10	484	1,569	633 30	300 00	97 19
Newaygo.....	11	67	500	6 40	11	57	1,228	—	50 00	165 78
Oakland.....	56	166	1,294	207 28	3	151	1,327	147 49	—	605 56
Oceana.....	12	42	426	39 24	11	293	1,457	303 02	90 00	54 97
Ogemaw.....	—	—	—	—	1	6	41	—	—	—
Ontonagon.....	5	34	1,449	29 15	1	—	412	—	—	—
Oscoda.....	2	—	65	55 92	5	104	1,056	103 53	170 45	58 88
Otsego.....	—	—	—	—	5	165	855	225 78	—	—
Ottawa.....	26	178	1,480	174 67	6	64	1,367	22 92	100 00	187 72

TABLE VII.—Continued.

Counties.	District Libraries.				Township Libraries.				Amount voted for Libraries at April Election.	Ar ro c f Fin
	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes added during Year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Li- braries.	Paid for Books.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes added during Year.	Whole No. of Volumes in Li- braries.	Paid for Books.		
Presque Isle.	1	---	31	---	1	6	6	---	---	---
Saginaw	53	367	10,171	\$346 09	10	262	2,739	\$326 96	\$700 00	1
Sanilac	25	25	969	74 25	9	221	1,205	188 64	25 00	---
Schoolcraft	---	---	---	---	1	---	350	---	400 00	---
Shiawassee	17	35	610	143 87	2	143	252	133 50	---	---
St. Clair	43	116	2,499	71 75	7	122	1,326	75 42	23 00	---
St. Joseph	43	68	2,274	226 23	2	108	650	114 25	---	---
Tuscola	17	68	551	47 43	9	101	1,335	105 48	---	---
Van Buren	20	9	825	9 35	7	146	1,349	167 13	---	---
Washtenaw	18	362	2,040	551 42	6	15	1,456	11 62	---	---
Wayne	120	2,704	64,010	3,530 70	3	33	2,655	257 91	---	3
Wexford	4	---	76	---	10	49	604	51 87	15 12	---
Totals	1,275	13,120	172,719	\$16,043 14	333	5,476	75,471	\$6,867 43	\$5,479 00	\$19

TABLE VIII.

Miscellaneous Statistics, as reported by School Inspectors for the Year ending Sept
1, 1879.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness of the Districts.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts.	Amount due the Districts.	Amount paid or due Inspectors for services.	Amount paid or due Township Sup'ts for services.	Number of Private or Select Schools.	Esti No. of atte Pri Sch
Alcona	\$1,500 00	\$1,604 38	\$686 25	\$47 50	\$43 50	---	---
Allegan	8,252 77	8,874 89	1,447 49	153 00	537 23	2	---
Alpena	---	4,019 71	6,421 25	163 35	95 25	3	---
Antrim	2,080 50	3,883 66	1,833 62	82 00	205 19	1	---
Baraga	---	126 45	341 43	26 00	25 00	1	---
Barry	53,157 25	53,629 63	1,027 78	120 00	395 95	3	---
Bay	37,970 00	39,092 45	4,754 68	123 00	275 07	4	---
Benzie	508 00	680 12	514 28	35 25	71 25	1	---
Berrien	6,786 17	70,744 85	3,301 74	83 00	276 10	7	---
Branch	22,060 77	23,321 46	815 79	272 75	451 53	---	---
Calhoun	126,850 83	128,529 63	547 32	394 43	486 87	2	---
Cass	9,354 25	10,396 28	1,120 79	247 50	271 87	1	---
Charlevoix	1,418 78	2,626 27	3,557 18	70 41	113 85	---	---
Cheboygan	10,045 00	10,749 33	896 17	23 50	31 75	---	---
Chippewa	300 00	401 60	277 26	---	---	---	---
Clare	2,248 49	2,633 24	1,489 47	68 00	80 50	---	---
Clinton	9,985 00	10,777 00	1,244 12	79 35	305 97	3	---
Crawford	400 00	1,450 42	378 48	45 50	38 50	---	---
Delta	1,650 00	1,831 00	2,163 41	18 25	267 60	---	---
Eaton	30,938 00	31,817 06	730 41	261 75	315 08	4	---
Emmet	9,464 80	10,693 48	2,839 00	39 25	39 65	---	---
Genesee	91,430 00	92,292 67	860 99	409 09	301 04	1	---
Gladwin	488 11	625 62	830 45	13 50	21 00	---	---
Gr'd Traverse	5,024 33	5,175 71	876 80	47 88	137 50	1	---
Graiot	14,652 05	16,337 25	1,780 42	151 90	232 05	6	---
Hillsdale	21,145 00	21,846 45	744 50	174 00	413 20	2	---
Houghton	20,000 00	20,050 00	441 15	15 00	360 00	5	---
Huron	5,433 50	6,123 55	1,274 89	169 00	245 30	4	---
Ingham	60,961 00	62,399 85	1,396 83	455 25	403 23	6	---
Ionia	25,576 36	25,822 88	1,362 03	77 50	402 33	4	---

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

Counties.	Bonded Indebtedness of the Districts.	Total Indebtedness of the Districts.	Amount due the Districts.	Amount paid or due Inspectors for services.	Amount paid or due Township Sup'ts for services.	Number of Private or Select Schools.	Estimated No. of Pupils attending Private Schools.
Iosco.....	\$16,323 00	\$17,669 35	\$2,712 00	\$40 50	\$29 00	1	80
Isabella.....	1,728 78	3,995 96	3,884 02	106 60	152 94	4	58
Jackson.....	33,822 78	34,070 82	1,581 80	74 50	501 81	7	410
Kalamazoo.....	12,020 00	12,569 94	896 29	67 00	294 61	18	515
Kalkaska.....	1,570 00	2,093 62	1,895 69	47 00	149 00	-----	1
Kent.....	82,060 00	83,567 66	1,346 13	458 50	556 73	11	938
Keweenaw.....	-----	1,321 95	-----	27 00	33 50	-----	-----
Lake.....	2,760 00	4,086 39	3,312 51	71 75	150 00	-----	-----
Lapeer.....	10,561 67	11,724 05	3,121 86	209 25	392 46	-----	15
Leelanaw.....	1,119 00	1,794 46	533 89	62 00	103 41	-----	-----
Lenawee.....	50,190 98	53,047 88	934 85	237 75	438 96	4	185
Livingston.....	19,719 63	20,749 42	1,121 04	118 50	438 92	2	40
Mackinac.....	-----	515 63	129 92	13 50	4 00	-----	-----
Macomb.....	2,035 07	2,130 22	737 86	61 50	296 11	10	505
Manistee.....	100 00	760 40	2,339 67	33 00	87 00	2	300
Manitou.....	-----	453 50	239 46	16 00	20 00	-----	-----
Marquette.....	50,970 10	57,240 42	3,532 89	294 00	180 75	3	55
Mason.....	2,631 35	3,362 13	419 24	106 50	82 00	1	14
Mecosta.....	1,678 00	2,623 78	2,751 97	355 11	281 10	1	40
Menominee.....	1,739 73	1,463 31	855 00	18 25	12 00	-----	-----
Midland.....	16,705 00	19,269 46	7,154 46	90 40	176 15	1	42
Missaukee.....	375 00	1,565 54	1,257 09	179 25	69 29	-----	-----
Monroe.....	4,774 50	4,930 80	2,198 78	117 75	249 75	13	1,214
Montcalm.....	16,897 70	18,701 12	4,993 26	68 00	339 05	3	30
Muskegon.....	23,884 23	26,745 95	1,773 81	98 00	191 50	5	400
Newaygo.....	7,156 22	8,595 31	3,398 52	174 77	279 62	-----	-----
Oakland.....	34,531 25	37,394 74	1,084 48	138 25	505 35	2	40
Oceana.....	1,023 00	1,490 69	1,774 00	69 48	230 25	1	20
Ogemaw.....	-----	1,876 22	4,563 33	40 75	39 00	-----	-----
Ontonagon.....	-----	-----	106 00	10 00	47 00	-----	-----
Osceola.....	9,480 00	11,661 34	2,004 73	422 68	256 13	-----	-----
Otsego.....	1,602 41	2,684 79	1,483 10	28 02	78 65	-----	-----
Ottawa.....	26,361 14	26,912 43	1,786 20	147 95	362 25	3	126
Presque Isle.....	4,600 00	8,670 56	407 00	23 00	9 50	-----	-----
Roscommon.....	-----	-----	14 40	-----	-----	-----	-----
Saginaw.....	41,395 50	43,295 87	5,813 86	1,196 50	350 92	16	1,326
Sanilac.....	2,484 00	3,635 40	2,076 41	146 55	388 25	-----	-----
Schoolcraft.....	-----	210 00	500 00	68 00	40 00	-----	-----
Shiawassee.....	42,064 64	43,206 29	451 04	224 75	231 03	4	65
St. Clair.....	40,506 57	41,669 70	1,316 82	115 85	434 07	13	683
St. Joseph.....	28,855 00	29,466 80	1,195 24	73 25	334 15	-----	-----
Tuscola.....	8,172 00	9,338 95	2,680 20	104 75	405 03	3	65
Van Buren.....	23,619 00	23,330 59	1,332 19	104 25	443 76	-----	-----
Washtenaw.....	30,033 00	31,284 57	701 81	263 25	491 17	10	348
Wayne.....	25,951 00	27,202 01	147,621 29	2,175 49	294 99	11	7,645
Wexford.....	2,294 00	4,765 32	3,243 70	223 25	231 70	-----	-----
Totals.....	\$1,325,706 00	\$1,411,641 52	\$279,416 02	\$12,462 96	\$17,541 00	208	18,253

TABLE IX.

*Graded School Statistics, Compiled from School Inspectors' Reports for the Year
September 1, 1879.*

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimat- ed Val- uation of School Property.	Amount paid for Super- intendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expendi- tures.	Inc
					Males.	Fe- males.		
Ada.....	Kent.....	139	\$6,000	\$603 00	\$44 50	\$32 00	\$1,485 79	\$
Addison.....	Lenawee.....	118	1,500	680 00	55 55	30 00	818 83	
Adrian.....	Lenawee.....	2,181	140,000	12,514 00	157 50	34 30	27,385 55	
Albion.....	Calhoun.....	699	40,000	4,639 00	100 00	32 09	1,646 57	10
Algonac.....	St. Clair.....	314	8,500	1,215 00	60 00	25 00	1,520 64	
Allegan.....	Allegan.....	705	20,000	4,005 80	100 00	29 76	5,378 62	
Allen.....	Hillsdale.....	148	10,000	731 80	49 39	23 53	2,804 58	
Alma.....	Gratiot.....	917	8,000	1,082 00	66 66	28 35	1,579 74	
Almont.....	Lapeer.....	331	15,000	2,300 00	55 00	80 00	3,125 63	
Alpena.....	Alpena.....	1,271	20,000	5,160 50	110 00	40 60	5,955 78	
Amadore.....	Sanilac.....	91	800	232 00	31 50	-----	344 26	
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw.....	2,483	132,000	17,453 88	132 50	40 38	26,383 73	17
Armada.....	Macomb.....	301	6,000	1,270 50	50 95	26 00	2,312 85	
Atlantic Mine.....	Houghton.....	325	3,700	1,575 00	60 00	38 33	2,080 70	
Attica.....	Lapeer.....	237	2,000	734 00	55 55	26 00	895 45	
Augusta.....	Kalamazoo.....	221	1,000	1,186 00	47 50	33 10	1,368 14	
Au Sable.....	Iosco.....	293	3,500	1,140 00	70 00	33 84	2,244 30	2
Bangor Tp., No. 2.....	Van Buren.....	233	3,500	1,439 00	81 60	13 42	1,708 54	
Bangor Tp., No. 3.....	Van Buren.....	101	2,000	464 00	40 00	18 00	678 90	
Baraga.....	Baraga.....	145	1,500	630 00	-----	70 00	767 42	
Bath.....	Clinton.....	136	400	300 90	35 00	16 09	339 27	2
Battle Creek.....	Calhoun.....	2,004	150,000	10,850 00	130 00	36 74	21,374 27	70
Bay City.....	Bay.....	4,211	145,000	20,085 50	133 85	34 77	44,356 00	20
Beacon.....	Marquette.....	372	2,500	2,300 00	100 00	60 00	2,933 61	
Belleville.....	Wayne.....	179	5,000	1,680 00	43 25	21 50	1,265 11	
Bellevue.....	Eaton.....	281	500	1,355 00	60 00	30 18	2,286 14	
Benton Harbor.....	Berrien.....	467	15,000	2,695 00	94 66	34 17	3,794 40	4
Berlin.....	Ottawa.....	157	800	607 50	43 90	25 00	685 71	
Berrien Springs.....	Berrien.....	247	5,500	1,242 00	70 00	32 66	2,719 13	
Big Rapids.....	Mecosta.....	367	10,000	4,945 00	100 00	34 94	6,636 82	
Birmingham.....	Oakland.....	270	15,000	1,840 00	56 00	26 00	2,296 65	
Blissfield.....	Lenawee.....	257	3,000	1,100 00	54 00	28 00	1,945 08	
Bloomington.....	Van Buren.....	129	200	707 50	41 17	21 03	854 31	
Breedsville.....	Van Buren.....	117	1,500	688 00	45 00	19 78	625 99	
Bridgeport.....	Saginaw.....	126	4,000	567 00	35 00	28 00	697 83	
Brighton.....	Livingston.....	263	15,000	1,470 00	50 00	22 50	3,024 30	1
Bronson.....	Branch.....	302	4,000	1,334 00	63 33	25 33	3,277 89	2
Brooklyn.....	Jackson.....	182	12,000	1,360 00	70 00	33 00	1,730 96	
Buchanan.....	Berrien.....	576	40,000	2,520 00	68 42	26 66	7,923 98	22
Burlington.....	Calhoun.....	136	3,000	603 00	35 00	32 00	678 74	
Burr Oak.....	St. Joseph.....	243	15,000	1,458 00	80 00	30 50	3,270 85	4
Byron.....	Shiawassee.....	130	5,000	900 00	65 00	26 00	1,057 10	
Cadillac.....	Wexford.....	352	7,000	1,750 00	70 00	35 00	2,506 06	2
Caledonia.....	Kent.....	194	1,400	699 00	44 44	21 00	1,231 21	
Calumet.....	Houghton.....	2,355	55,600	14,516 33	79 00	48 40	20,665 19	
Cambria Mills.....	Hillsdale.....	118	6,000	578 50	45 31	27 00	1,203 39	
Camden.....	Hillsdale.....	77	3,000	372 00	45 00	17 00	420 49	
Cannonsburg.....	Kent.....	116	2,500	421 25	31 25	15 53	686 66	
Capac.....	St. Clair.....	237	8,000	1,007 00	55 00	24 05	5,625 29	6
Caro.....	Tuscola.....	414	6,000	2,198 00	90 00	32 45	3,650 82	5
Carrollton.....	Saginaw.....	254	2,000	892 50	-----	89 25	1,169 15	
Carson City.....	Montcalm.....	258	3,000	1,185 00	53 50	24 07	1,335 52	
Caseville.....	Huron.....	140	4,000	1,020 00	70 00	32 00	2,253 24	
Cassopolis.....	Cass.....	235	12,000	2,035 00	94 44	26 40	14,045 99	7
Cedar Springs.....	Kent.....	369	1,500	2,365 00	100 00	35 00	5,169 73	1
Central Mine.....	Keweenaw.....	374	8,200	1,930 00	74 28	58 22	10,727 33	1
Centerville.....	St. Joseph.....	206	18,000	2,155 00	87 50	32 00	5,759 21	8
Ceresco.....	Calhoun.....	106	1,200	478 00	35 00	22 00	663 78	
Charlevoix.....	Charlevoix.....	175	8,500	870 00	65 00	31 25	1,028 20	
Charlotte.....	Eaton.....	790	25,000	6,148 25	-----	43 91	12,266 87	4

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE IX.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimat- ed Val- uation of School Property.	Amount paid for Super- intendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expendi- tures.	Total Indebted- ness.
					Males.	Fe- males.		
Cheboygan.....	Cheboygan.....	350	\$12,000	\$1,770 00	\$65 00	\$23 50	\$3,187 32	\$10,000 00
Chelsea.....	Washtenaw.....	350	16,000	2,530 00	90 00	28 83	3,773 95	1,430 31
Chesaning.....	Saginaw.....	302	12,000	1,524 00	44 48	28 25	3,450 77	7,000 00
Chickaming Tp., No. 3	Berrien.....	131	400	168 25	24 06	15 50	177 15	
Clare.....	Clare.....	132	2,000	639 00	46 00	25 00	833 91	
Clarkston.....	Oakland.....	159	1,000	909 50	50 00	26 16	1,074 57	
Clayton.....	Lenawee.....	147	1,000	538 43	46 44	23 91	838 45	
Clifton.....	Keweenaw.....	97	1,500	1,080 00	90 00	20 00	1,179 79	
Clinton.....	Lenawee.....	267	6,000	1,727 00	77 50	28 84	2,226 68	
Clio.....	Genesee.....	185	500	665 00	43 88	25 00	784 88	
Coldwater.....	Branch.....	1,217	50,000	8,680 50	91 24	36 01	10,933 49	
Colon.....	St. Joseph.....	136	200	333 45	44 85	24 15	1,155 38	
Commerce.....	Oakland.....	92	1,000	375 00	33 37	20 00	403 08	
Concord.....	Jackson.....	175	6,000	1,670 00	30 00	29 00	1,860 70	
Constantine.....	St. Joseph.....	401	36,000	3,490 00	100 00	41 33	4,623 51	
Coopersville.....	Ottawa.....	186	5,000	615 00	40 00	16 66	933 97	
Coral.....	Montcalm.....	275	3,000	985 88	54 43	27 55	1,123 33	
Corunna.....	Shiawassee.....	449	30,000	2,940 00	100 00	33 45	6,734 86	15,500 00
Cottrellville Tp., No. 5	St. Clair.....	90	1,100	264 00	37 00	14 50	807 59	
Dansville.....	Ingham.....	168	7,000	1,900 00	90 00	33 33	2,188 24	34 34
Davisburgh.....	Oakland.....	89	1,200	593 00	35 00	24 30	681 59	
Dearborn.....	Wayne.....	226	2,500	670 00	50 00	22 50	784 28	
Decatur.....	Van Buren.....	437	16,000	2,435 00	84 21	29 54	4,250 89	1,500 00
Deerfield.....	Lenawee.....	263	6,500	969 00	50 00	21 66	2,287 60	2,415 00
Detroit.....	Wayne.....	37,684	739,450	139,921 87	118 33	55 24	190,630 94	
De Witt.....	Clinton.....	131	10,000	768 00	61 11	24 00	866 39	
Dexter.....	Washtenaw.....	436	8,000	2,314 00	90 00	28 77	2,988 72	
Dimondale.....	Eaton.....	113	3,000	170 00	-----	21 25	1,823 42	1,600 00
Douglas.....	Allegan.....	203	5,000	1,499 87	58 33	25 00	2,387 21	375 00
Dowagiac.....	Cass.....	536	15,000	3,947 00	60 33	35 63	5,184 98	
Dryden.....	Lapeer.....	138	6,000	750 00	55 00	20 00	1,042 13	
Dundee.....	Monroe.....	354	3,000	1,185 40	73 54	15 00	1,299 70	
East Blissfield.....	Lenawee.....	177	4,000	885 75	54 91	21 45	1,255 18	1,500 00
East Saginaw.....	Saginaw.....	5,327	150,000	26,628 50	91 09	42 58	42,477 59	8,000 00
East Tawas.....	Iosco.....	271	5,000	2,150 00	95 00	40 00	3,323 35	5,000 00
Eaton Rapids.....	Eaton.....	496	32,000	2,550 00	80 00	29 16	5,837 50	25,000 00
Ecorse.....	Wayne.....	210	2,300	533 63	42 62	25 00	1,226 80	580 00
Edwardburg.....	Cass.....	173	4,000	932 50	50 00	29 53	1,269 14	
Elk Rapids.....	Antrim.....	207	13,000	1,810 00	46 43	39 76	3,085 64	
Elm Hall.....	Gratiot.....	121	700	606 00	50 00	20 00	768 70	
Elsie.....	Clinton.....	192	1,200	630 00	-----	23 70	764 14	
Erie.....	Monroe.....	195	2,000	602 00	33 33	24 00	689 22	
Escanaba.....	Delta.....	643	7,000	3,092 50	73 50	33 10	5,033 92	1,620 00
Essexville.....	Bay.....	262	7,000	920 00	65 00	44 44	2,784 12	6,000 00
Ewart.....	Osceola.....	342	5,000	1,532 50	60 00	33 30	6,232 80	4,382 00
Fair Haven.....	St. Clair.....	311	1,900	355 00	-----	29 58	559 62	
Farlington.....	Oakland.....	160	1,200	946 94	66 44	25 26	1,111 31	
Farwell.....	Clare.....	181	3,000	693 00	45 00	37 20	1,965 89	1,000 00
Fenton.....	Genesee.....	781	20,000	4,600 00	60 00	40 00	6,512 10	2,600 00
Ferrysburgh.....	Ottawa.....	160	2,200	603 00	42 00	25 00	742 19	
Fillmore Tp., No. 1	Allegan.....	185	2,000	453 00	35 00	18 00	918 94	575 00
Flat Rock.....	Wayne.....	215	14,000	920 00	50 00	21 00	2,303 88	1,000 00
Flint.....	Genesee.....	2,461	125,000	8,321 50	62 04	22 15	20,685 59	88,000 00
Flushing.....	Genesee.....	213	1,000	1,600 00	70 00	22 50	1,988 32	
Forrester.....	Sanilac.....	162	600	252 00	28 00	-----	302 34	
Forrestville.....	Sanilac.....	151	2,000	410 00	40 00	16 66	604 54	96 00
Fort Gratiot.....	St. Clair.....	391	6,500	1,500 00	60 00	30 00	2,423 55	950 00
Fowlerville.....	Livingston.....	327	2,100	1,440 00	60 00	28 00	2,706 77	1,400 00
Frankenlust.....	Saginaw.....	291	1,250	558 00	102 02	-----	1,000 19	89 78
Frankfort.....	Benzie.....	183	3,000	1,370 00	73 00	32 00	1,693 84	
Franklin Tp., No. 1	Houghton.....	355	500	1,060 00	63 00	40 00	1,317 54	
Franklin Tp., No. 5	Houghton.....	403	1,500	1,600 00	60 00	40 00	2,291 26	
Freeland.....	Saginaw.....	125	3,000	545 50	38 00	22 53	656 00	
Freemont Centre.....	Newaygo.....	357	8,000	1,550 00	63 00	30 00	3,547 92	5,000 00
Gaines.....	Genesee.....	140	650	673 25	43 32	24 00	760 78	

TABLE IX.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	In
					Males.	Females.		
Galesburg.....	Kalamazoo.....	200	\$12,000	\$1,331 90	\$41 59	\$23 00	\$2,047 17	
Gallen.....	Berrien.....	172	5,500	521 62	45 94	25 00	1,277 13	
Gibraltar.....	Wayne.....	111	4,000	300 00	.....	33 33	1,503 58	
Girard.....	Branch.....	78	3,500	471 50	23 33	21 79	541 12	
Gobleville.....	Van Buren.....	131	2,500	582 62	35 40	22 00	185 55	
Goodrich.....	Genesee.....	93	3,000	800 00	55 00	25 00	878 46	
Graafschap.....	Allegan.....	232	670	445 00	29 00	.....	728 06	
Grand Haven.....	Ottawa.....	1,515	75,000	6,880 00	100 00	34 47	18,119 24	
Grand Ledge.....	Eaton.....	411	8,500	1,395 00	40 00	25 00	2,318 94	
Grand Rapids.....	Kent.....	9,559	344,000	45,738 30	99 33	44 86	90,116 73	
Gr'd Rapids Tp., No. 1	Kent.....	238	800	640 00	40 00	24 00	729 78	
Grandville.....	Kent.....	280	10,000	1,388 80	50 00	25 37	2,617 78	
Grass Lake.....	Jackson.....	223	14,000	1,687 00	92 33	26 22	2,151 40	
Grattan.....	Kent.....	110	2,500	583 50	42 85	15 00	674 81	
Greenville.....	Montcalm.....	813	50,000	5,892 78	140 00	34 56	14,436 64	
Grosse Isle.....	Wayne.....	204	2,500	1,060 00	.....	35 35	1,246 88	
Hadley.....	Lapeer.....	127	3,000	600 00	44 44	22 22	707 23	
Hamtramck.....	Wayne.....	435	5,000	900 00	60 00	30 00	2,158 50	
Hancock.....	Houghton.....	919	32,000	4,900 00	112 50	44 17	8,611 39	
Hanover.....	Jackson.....	111	9,000	1,140 00	70 00	22 00	2,518 26	
Harrisville.....	Alcona.....	215	6,500	1,100 00	70 00	40 00	2,189 36	
Hart.....	Ocean.....	146	3,500	953 00	58 68	27 68	1,175 38	
Hartford.....	Van Buren.....	268	6,000	1,683 00	75 00	30 10	1,818 08	
Hartland.....	Livingston.....	118	3,000	600 00	40 00	20 00	798 92	
Hastings.....	Barry.....	684	45,000	3,193 50	86 00	28 20	8,351 91	
Hersey.....	Osceola.....	175	1,000	1,050 00	60 00	22 50	1,580 68	
Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.....	980	40,000	4,653 00	78 95	30 61	9,001 90	
Holland.....	Ottawa.....	885	8,000	3,110 00	41 25	25 38	4,877 82	
Holly.....	Oakland.....	372	28,000	1,908 63	72 90	21 33	3,259 09	
Holt.....	Ingham.....	133	2,500	488 75	37 50	19 41	536 27	
Homer.....	Calhoun.....	292	7,000	1,688 00	80 00	29 60	2,718 21	
Houghton.....	Houghton.....	1,032	35,000	7,300 00	120 00	54 44	9,726 73	
Howard City.....	Montcalm.....	250	2,000	945 00	50 00	27 54	1,816 47	
Howell.....	Livingston.....	614	35,000	3,830 00	100 00	33 66	8,103 84	
Hubbardston.....	Ionian.....	182	2,000	787 50	45 00	31 11	5,128 80	
Hudson Village.....	Lenawee.....	430	15,000	2,902 00	65 36	27 89	3,599 81	
Hudson Tp., No. 5.....	Lenawee.....	224	2,500	1,424 00	72 22	28 66	1,640 56	
Ida.....	Monroe.....	150	3,000	437 50	31 66	23 12	499 48	
Imlay City.....	Lapeer.....	379	5,000	1,350 00	70 00	21 66	2,792 01	
Ionian.....	Ionian.....	1,162	30,000	6,450 00	105 00	33 50	11,836 76	
Ishpeming.....	Marquette.....	1,424	60,000	7,200 00	180 00	41 53	10,175 28	
Ithaca.....	Gratiot.....	347	1,700	1,300 00	80 00	25 00	1,575 38	
Jackson City, No. 1.....	Jackson.....	2,223	85,000	19,957 00	136 50	43 93	59,297 84	
Jackson City, No. 17.....	Jackson.....	1,880	50,000	7,339 88	84 61	36 69	12,601 09	
Jonesville.....	Hillsdale.....	423	40,000	2,440 00	113 00	33 00	3,560 21	
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.....	2,915	25,000	17,938 00	162 50	37 66	28,172 23	
Laingsburg.....	Shiawassee.....	183	1,000	931 50	54 00	39 15	1,219 77	
Lake Linden.....	Houghton.....	750	5,000	4,850 00	120 00	45 62	7,569 60	
Lakeview.....	Montcalm.....	203	2,500	700 00	40 00	30 00	975 92	
Lamont.....	Ottawa.....	110	2,500	591 00	55 00	16 00	702 38	
L'Anse.....	Baraga.....	352	2,000	2,075 00	61 84	45 00	2,737 42	
Lansing.....	Ingham.....	2,253	108,000	10,750 00	80 00	33 40	19,527 80	
Lapeer.....	Lapeer.....	780	35,000	6,020 00	120 00	34 43	11,321 50	
Lawrence.....	Van Buren.....	206	10,000	1,540 00	70 00	28 00	2,087 67	
Lawton.....	Van Buren.....	238	10,000	1,140 00	60 00	21 33	1,520 41	
Leslie.....	Ingham.....	375	12,000	1,680 00	40 00	21 50	2,963 10	
Lexington.....	Sanilac.....	343	3,000	1,420 00	50 00	23 20	1,825 06	
Linden.....	Genesee.....	210	1,000	800 00	50 00	25 00	1,045 25	
Lisbon.....	Ottawa.....	125	2,000	620 00	.....	34 44	752 61	
Litchfield.....	Hillsdale.....	240	.....	1,172 75	63 85	26 00	1,359 27	
Little Traverse.....	Emmet.....	182	3,500	235 28	36 66	26 66	591 02	
Lowell.....	Kent.....	628	13,200	3,110 00	48 33	28 66	5,506 67	
Ludington.....	Mason.....	931	10,000	4,658 00	70 00	40 22	6,395 08	
Lyons.....	Ionian.....	232	400	1,225 60	78 18	24 54	1,352 97	
Mackinac.....	Mackinac.....	308	2,000	1,179 90	90 00	41 10	2,315 44	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE IX.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.
					Males.	Fe-males.		
Manchester	Washtenaw	391	\$25,000	\$2,680 00	\$100 00	\$36 00	\$5,067 46	\$1,650 00
Manistee	Manistee	1,616	30,000	7,303 75	140 00	45 41	10,137 84	
Maple Rapids	Clinton	218	4,000	909 00	37 00	23 04	1,130 24	
Marcellus	Cass	172	2,000	600 00	30 93	20 87	736 91	54 25
Marine City	St. Clair	640	16,000	1,675 00	56 94	24 07	2,042 49	
Marlette	Sanilac	227	4,000	810 00	52 50	18 88	1,668 38	500 00
Marquette	Marquette	1,170	75,000	5,464 00	90 62	32 88	23,788 84	52,570 92
Marshall	Calhoun	1,302	100,000	7,983 75	170 00	34 79	17,086 20	30,000 00
Marysville	St. Clair	181	1,800	540 00	40 00	20 00	616 36	
Mason	Ingham	536	20,000	3,410 00	100 00	34 43	4,902 75	
Mattawan	Van Buren	119	4,000	340 00	40 00	20 00	810 72	600 00
Memphis	Macomb	276	700	960 00	56 00	20 00	1,309 92	
Mendon	St. Joseph	230	12,000	2,120 00	56 00	33 33	4,073 98	6,718 17
Menominee	Menominee	583	4,000	2,322 00	100 00	29 81	3,555 70	
Metamora	Lapeer	123	3,500	808 08	63 88	23 00	2,003 66	686 67
Michigamme	Marquette	353	5,500	1,700 00	30 00	45 00	3,688 43	3,000 00
Middleville	Berry	261	17,000	1,280 00	63 00	26 25	3,260 86	14,000 00
Midland, No. 3	Midland	535	20,000	2,000 00	30 00	30 00	6,197 54	14,000 00
Midland, No. 6	Midland	118	1,500	484 00	50 00	34 19	661 56	89 75
Milford	Oakland	392	6,000	1,816 00	47 00	25 76	4,538 48	2,800 00
Millburg	Berrien	115	3,300	893 00	39 00	15 00	508 78	
Monroe	Monroe	1,816	15,800	2,700 00	120 00	30 00	3,233 92	
Montague	Muskegon	873	15,000	1,650 00	70 00	31 66	3,307 13	11,000 00
Morencio	Lenawee	380	1,600	1,770 00	50 00	26 06	4,239 28	9,800 00
Morley	Mecosta	96	2,000	585 00	42 35	26 47	771 01	
Moscow	Hillsdale	88	1,000	465 00	37 11	19 11	512 35	
Mosherville	Hillsdale	76	2,300	598 00	44 44	22 00	690 73	
Mount Clemens	Macomb	928	21,900	3,280 00	37 06	28 57	3,977 63	
Mount Morris	Genesee	241	2,000	576 00	40 00	24 00	937 38	
Mount Pleasant	Isabella	279	2,500	1,650 00	75 00	30 00	2,339 57	650 00
Muir	Ionia	212	1,200	1,350 00	68 68	30 55	1,378 00	
Muskegon	Muskegon	3,123	88,684	12,150 00	38 54	34 76	26,938 58	25,951 00
Napoleon	Jackson	168	5,000	1,234 00	60 00	29 74	1,575 82	
Nashville	Berry	307	1,500	1,140 00	45 00	25 55	1,369 61	
Negaunee	Marquette	1,233	16,000	6,150 00	145 00	42 73	7,640 32	
Newaygo	Newaygo	451	6,000	1,474 20	70 00	26 69	1,786 74	
New Baltimore	Macomb	415	21,000	1,550 00	70 00	28 39	2,457 60	
New Buffalo	Berrien	230	4,000	813 34	66 66	17 50	1,390 66	325 00
New Groningen	Ottawa	178	500	650 00	47 50	17 50	751 64	
New Haven	Macomb	239	1,500	637 20	44 44	21 56	908 85	
New Holland	Ottawa	121	1,000	670 00	55 00	20 00	852 77	9 00
New Hudson	Oakland	82	4,000	357 50	37 50	21 25	442 95	
New Troy	Berrien	144	4,500	680 00	60 00	24 61	906 96	
Niles	Berrien	1,438	20,000	7,211 25	77 50	35 25	11,953 96	2,000 00
North Adams	Hillsdale	170	7,000	1,400 00	90 00	25 00	3,036 62	2,299 74
North Newburg	Shiawassee	89	700	224 00	-----	18 73	252 65	
Northport	Leelanaw	125	3,000	595 00	50 00	27 22	831 49	
Northville	Wayne	254	11,000	1,900 00	30 00	22 00	2,264 09	
Nunica	Ottawa	103	3,000	600 00	40 00	20 00	1,271 11	
Okemos	Ingham	108	3,500	420 00	50 00	27 50	1,137 12	
Olivet	Eaton	190	1,000	513 60	-----	28 53	903 68	
Onondaga	Ingham	117	600	447 00	37 66	12 00	527 92	62 92
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	286	6,000	2,925 20	56 45	39 25	4,344 77	
Orange	Ionia	108	600	232 70	25 00	15 34	336 95	
Oscoda	Iosco	381	5,000	1,715 00	59 61	39 16	2,543 73	5,000 00
Oshkemo	Kalamazoo	79	3,000	323 00	35 00	23 50	385 47	
Oseco	Hillsdale	120	3,000	401 00	30 55	14 00	516 09	
Otisville	Genesee	206	4,000	1,029 00	38 33	25 21	1,177 42	11 85
Otsego	Allegan	352	10,000	1,943 00	77 77	27 60	2,320 29	
Ovid	Clinton	426	15,000	1,800 00	60 00	24 00	4,907 19	2,200 00
Owasco	Shiawassee	305	50,000	4,708 00	41 51	31 09	9,347 91	24,000 00
Oxford	Oakland	330	1,000	1,224 00	60 00	20 80	1,501 41	
Palmyra	Lenawee	181	4,000	474 00	34 75	17 90	*655 20	125 00
Parma	Jackson	249	16,000	1,387 10	66 66	29 15	4,713 89	7,000 00
Paw Paw	Van Buren	439	45,000	2,932 00	98 00	29 22	8,034 66	20,000 00

TABLE IX.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.
					Males.	Females.	
Pentwater.....	Oceana.....	402	\$7,000	\$2,015 00	\$80 00	\$83 75	\$2,578 56
Petersburg.....	Monroe.....	210	6,000	880 00	45 00	25 00	1,049 44
Petoskey.....	Emmet.....	341	8,500	797 00	50 00	27 07	2,417 56
Phoenix.....	Keweenaw.....	274	8,000	1,763 75	.....	58 79	2,247 23
Pierson.....	Montcalm.....	167	1,500	750 00	45 00	30 00	985 97
Pinckney.....	Livingston.....	175	800	800 00	63 16	21 05	838 57
Pine Run.....	Genesee.....	117	700	808 00	34 80	22 32	868 78
Pipestone.....	Berrien.....	86	1,200	279 00	35 00	15 06	842 43
Plainwell.....	Allegan.....	448	14,000	2,530 00	92 23	23 33	8,261 13
Plymouth.....	Wayne.....	466	6,000	2,425 00	100 00	28 50	2,843 19
Pontiac.....	Oakland.....	1,165	75,000	9,040 00	120 00	26 88	24,016 69
Port Austin.....	Huron.....	237	4,500	1,300 00	70 00	30 00	1,710 23
Port Crescent.....	Huron.....	133	2,500	728 00	50 00	22 80	889 96
Port Hope.....	Huron.....	215	2,500	650 00	40 00	25 00	853 90
Port Huron.....	St. Clair.....	2,972	67,400	9,307 50	75 75	32 46	17,193 67
Portland.....	Ionis.....	459	8,000	2,840 00	105 26	32 28	3,481 51
Port Sanilac.....	Sanilac.....	224	2,000	800 00	60 00	20 00	848 94
Pottersville.....	Eaton.....	160	4,000	498 00	40 00	31 50	1,136 34
Quincy.....	Branch.....	317	15,000	2,061 00	78 50	25 32	3,234 82
Quincy Tp., No. 1.....	Houghton.....	488	.....	1,900 00	100 00	45 00	2,454 08
Ransom.....	Hilldale.....	107	1,600	252 20	21 64	18 00	298 45
Reading.....	Hilldale.....	255	10,000	1,514 37	80 00	23 81	4,554 20
Reed City.....	Osceola.....	312	5,000	1,100 00	60 00	25 00	2,117 79
Republic.....	Marquette.....	310	4,000	2,007 50	123 33	44 86	4,237 59
Richmond.....	Macomb.....	174	4,000	720 00	55 00	25 00	2,220 53
Riga.....	Lenawee.....	272	6,500	427 50	33 16	22 40	1,015 05
Rochester.....	Oakland.....	312	8,000	1,430 00	90 00	26 50	1,670 96
Rockford.....	Kent.....	278	25,000	1,815 00	67 50	31 53	4,231 33
Rockland.....	Ontonagon.....	418	5,000	2,525 00	100 00	37 19	3,441 75
Romeo.....	Macomb.....	567	10,000	3,900 00	150 00	34 28	5,290 25
Royal Oak.....	Oakland.....	204	4,500	500 00	37 77	17 77	720 84
Saginaw City.....	Saginaw.....	2,843	100,000	14,005 77	100 11	36 92	25,294 80
Saline.....	Washtenaw.....	260	27,000	2,440 00	80 00	32 80	4,863 92
Salt River.....	Isabella.....	124	2,100	413 00	28 75	20 27	547 62
Sand Beach.....	Huron.....	165	2,000	408 00	.....	50 00	1,046 23
Sanilac Tp., No. 2.....	Sanilac.....	197	1,800	890 00	85 00	30 00	588 93
Saugatuck.....	Allegan.....	327	12,000	1,499 87	66 66	25 00	2,387 21
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Chippewa.....	778	16,000	1,296 25	.....	58 85	1,236 25
Schoolcraft.....	Kalamazoo.....	296	20,000	2,812 00	88 88	33 60	5,915 00
Shelby.....	Oceana.....	148	600	613 00	35 00	22 00	648 37
Sherwood.....	Branch.....	137	3,000	577 50	40 14	21 62	766 82
Smyrna.....	Ionis.....	92	1,500	444 00	35 00	26 00	492 75
South Haven.....	Van Buren.....	378	5,000	1,888 00	94 72	25 36	2,315 82
South Lyon.....	Oakland.....	117	2,500	684 00	50 00	18 40	1,167 28
Sparta Centre.....	Kent.....	161	4,000	666 00	44 35	24 00	1,369 40
Spring Lake.....	Ottawa.....	533	9,000	2,252 00	70 00	28 70	2,641 23
Springport.....	Jackson.....	119	4,000	670 00	36 66	26 66	1,496 03
Springwells Tp., No. 1.....	Wayne.....	804	13,241	1,710 50	70 00	26 59	2,421 23
Springwells Tp., No. 4.....	Wayne.....	756	5,000	900 00	50 00	25 00	1,340 24
Stanton.....	Montcalm.....	571	8,000	2,760 00	80 00	32 66	3,396 11
St. Charles.....	Saginaw.....	231	1,500	792 00	60 00	31 33	920 81
St. Clair.....	St. Clair.....	652	11,000	3,065 00	58 75	34 50	3,787 62
St. Johns.....	OClinton.....	891	14,000	3,780 00	52 66	31 43	7,409 25
St. Joseph.....	Berrien.....	894	40,000	5,521 35	59 55	29 84	11,283 17
St. Louis.....	Gratiot.....	575	5,000	1,800 00	80 00	25 00	6,136 92
Stoneville.....	Marquette.....	220	2,000	1,700 00	120 00	50 00	2,136 26
Sturgis.....	St. Joseph.....	486	35,000	4,385 99	81 99	34 82	7,209 32
Tawas City.....	Iosco.....	185	3,500	1,600 00	80 00	35 00	1,768 89
Tecumseh.....	Lenawee.....	558	36,000	4,770 00	97 25	31 39	5,979 63
Tekonsha.....	Calhoun.....	177	10,000	836 67	42 96	30 00	2,064 33
Thornville.....	Lapeer.....	135	2,500	417 75	45 00	19 43	485 41
Three Oaks.....	Berrien.....	237	5,960	1,040 00	55 00	25 00	3,055 28
Three Rivers, No. 1.....	St. Joseph.....	594	12,000	3,880 00	120 00	33 50	4,642 55
Three Rivers, No. 4.....	St. Joseph.....	291	6,000	1,320 00	60 00	26 00	1,536 14
Traverse City.....	G'd Traversee.....	425	10,000	3,127 50	133 33	37 79	5,379 18

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE IX.—Continued.

Districts.	Counties.	No. of Children between 5 and 20 years.	Estimated Valuation of School Property.	Amount paid for Superintendence and Instruction.	Av. Monthly Wages of Teachers.		Total Expenditures.	Total Indebtedness.
					Males.	Females.		
Trenton.....	Wayne.....	396	\$3,000	\$360 00	\$40 00	\$25 00	\$1,116 27	
Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	147	1,200	850 00	65 00	20 00	551 49	
Usadilla.....	Livingston.....	85	1,500	972 00	28 00	20 00	857 00	
Union City.....	Branch.....	403	25,000	3,230 00	80 00	33 00	6,640 06	\$17,500 00
Unionville.....	Tuscola.....	122	5,000	598 50	44 90	21 40	871 66	
Utica.....	Macomb.....	338	12,000	1,762 00	65 00	27 78	2,138 23	
Vandalia.....	Cass.....	201	8,000	853 12	49 68	24 04	1,500 09	2,300 00
Vassar.....	Tuscola.....	418	6,000	1,994 65	85 12	28 58	2,645 52	
Vermontville.....	Eaton.....	184	10,000	1,214 00	50 71	28 00	1,448 86	45 92
Vernon.....	Shiawassee.....	192	2,000	1,000 00	50 00	50 00	1,251 09	
Vicksburg.....	Kalamazoo.....	253	6,000	1,271 87	85 01	24 64	2,304 65	525 00
Vriesland.....	Ottawa.....	212	500	740 00	50 47	20 00	839 82	
Washington.....	Macomb.....	94	2,000	822 80	45 00	30 00	671 67	
Waterford.....	Oakland.....	68	8,000	495 50	-----	26 97	904 90	
Watervliet.....	Berrien.....	142	2,500	630 00	35 00	35 00	729 88	
Watrousville.....	Tuscola.....	110	1,000	818 85	61 11	25 58	1,069 56	112 15
Wayland.....	Allegan.....	185	4,300	750 00	43 33	20 00	3,203 34	3,240 00
Wayne.....	Wayne.....	423	25,000	2,200 00	90 00	26 00	3,814 94	17,860 00
Webberville.....	Ingham.....	206	3,000	628 80	30 00	15 50	1,238 05	
West Bay City, No. 1.....	Bay.....	601	12,500	1,450 00	80 00	28 33	5,885 07	3,500 00
West Bay City, No. 2.....	Bay.....	915	10,500	3,843 00	90 00	37 73	7,005 92	3,500 00
West Bay City, No. 3.....	Bay.....	240	4,500	668 75	50 00	25 00	2,795 68	3,200 00
Westphalia.....	Ontonagon.....	81	500	138 00	-----	23 00	158 65	
White Cloud.....	Newaygo.....	157	3,500	630 00	45 00	20 00	1,386 85	1,580 00
White Hall.....	Muskegon.....	449	18,000	2,300 00	90 00	35 00	12,955 42	12,008 09
White Pigeon.....	St. Joseph.....	333	20,000	2,940 00	120 00	34 80	4,135 84	
White Rock.....	Huron.....	106	2,000	480 00	50 00	20 00	541 21	
Williamston.....	Ingham.....	827	15,000	1,620 00	60 00	32 22	3,540 43	15,000 00
Wyandotte.....	Wayne.....	1,200	45,000	3,675 70	82 00	33 55	4,813 61	
York Tn., No. 1 fml.....	Washtenaw.....	164	3,500	500 00	42 50	20 00	687 93	1,000 00
Ypsilanti.....	Washtenaw.....	1,571	54,000	9,481 25	118 33	33 78	41,878 37	3,000 00
Zeeland.....	Ottawa.....	304	4,000	1,040 00	60 00	23 00	4,443 68	3,000 00
Zilwaukee.....	Saginaw.....	871	7,800	1,537 50	52 19	29 90	1,938 00	
Totals.....338.....		199,115	\$5,746,635	\$947,498 29	\$69 50	\$66 21	\$1,701,004 64	\$1,241,062 11

TABLE X.

Graded School Statistics, as reported by Superintendents and Principals for the Year ending June 29, 1879.

Districts.	Superintendents and Principals.	Total Enrollment.	Average Number Enrolling.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Special Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita for Education.
Adrian.....	W. J. Cocker.....	1,486	1,075	995	2	29	-----	40	47	\$11 63	\$1 78	\$13 41
Albion.....	E. O. Thompson.....	491	465	465	1	12	-----	41	25	9 48	4 51	14 00
Allegan.....	E. D. Barry.....	604	419	398	1	11	-----	35	38	9 56	2 70	12 26
Almont.....	Geo. Grant.....	239	219	188	2	4	-----	36	30	10 50	2 87	13 36
Ann Arbor.....	W. S. Perry.....	1,835	1,355	1,291	4	29	8	41	330	12 88	3 19	16 07
Battle Creek.....	W. C. Hill.....	1,324	958	904	4	20	-----	40	103	11 31	2 80	14 17
Bay City.....	I. W. Morley.....	2,751	1,780	1,642	4	40	-----	40	12	10 19	3 71	13 90
Belleville.....	J. H. Oconrad.....	166	123	94	2	1	-----	45	14	9 25	1 08	10 33
Benton Harbor.....	G. W. Davis.....	390	257	220	1	6	-----	37	30	6 40	4 83	11 23
Berrien Springs.....	M. W. Smith.....	187	160	141	1	3	-----	40	-----	7 76	1 08	8 84

TABLE X.—Continued.

District.	Superintendents. and Principals.	Total Enrollment.	Average Number Be- longing.	Average Daily At- tendance.	No. of Male Teach- ers.	No. of Female Teach- ers.	No. of Special Teach- ers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.
Big Rapids.....	T. C. Garner.....	788	609	574	1	11	1	50	16	98 13	\$2 0
Birmingham.....	A. M. Webster.....	806	188	172	2	3	---	47	75	9 78	2 0
Breedsville.....	R. S. Babcock.....	87	52	33	1	2	---	25	5	12 20	1 0
Brighton.....	I. L. Forbes.....	226	207	190	1	4	---	41	22	8 55	1 0
Bronson.....	J. P. Borton.....	267	240	175	1	3	---	00	30	9 00	2 0
Brooklyn.....	D. O. Pierce.....	178	130	106	1	2	---	40	24	10 38	3 0
Byron.....	E. M. Plunkett.....	185	129	78	1	1	---	64	8	7 11	0 8
Calumet.....	E. T. Curtis.....	1,979	1,402	1,159	8	15	2	61	3	11 54	5 0
Capac.....	M. D. Ormes.....	180	128	97	1	2	---	48	7	7 91	1 0
Caro.....	A. O. Brower.....	362	242	222	1	4	---	49	21	9 05	1 5
Cassopolis.....	H. O. Rankin.....	187	161	136	1	4	---	32	11	10 64	3 0
Cedar Springs.....	N. H. Walbridge.....	381	300	225	1	4	---	60	17	8 00	1 0
Charlotte.....	Miss J. A. King.....	660	548	496	---	13½	---	38	38	11 22	2 0
Chelsea.....	N. A. Richards.....	278	230	190	1	6	---	33	12	11 00	1 0
Clare.....	I. O. Chatfield.....	119	108	90	1	1	---	59	10	5 82	2 1
Clarkston.....	John J. Davis.....	129	110	94	1	2	---	36	8	8 27	5 6
Ollinton.....	W. W. Wendell.....	224	187	171	1	4	---	37	32	9 18	1 6
Olio.....	J. A. Chapell.....	174	94	90	1	1	---	47	11	7 07	8
Coldwater.....	J. S. Crombie.....	1,187	804	757	1½	19	---	40	52	10 94	8 1
Constantine.....	J. R. Miller.....	355	339	300	1	7	---	48	20	7 79	7
Corunna.....	J. M. McGrath.....	403	294	245	1	6	---	40	18	10 35	8 1
Decatur.....	Henry Upton.....	384	266	235	1	6	---	38	57	9 18	2 0
Detroit.....	J. M. B. Sill.....	14,837	11,308	10,665	10	234	2	47	45	12 66	3 4
DeWitt.....	C. F. Burt.....	100	71	53	1	1	---	36	3	6 60	9
Dowagiac.....	O. O. Tower.....	423	325	303	2½	6	---	41	9	12 40	3 7
East Blissfield.....	C. O. Hoyt.....	143	102	92	1	2	---	34	5	8 81	1 4
East Saginaw.....	J. C. Jones.....	3,018	2,303	2,185	5	47½	2½	45	20	11 12	5 0
Ecorse.....	O. J. Roberts.....	155	80	70	1	1	---	40	2	4 50	2 0
Elm Hall.....	F. E. Payne.....	94	58	48	1	1	---	29	2	10 31	3 6
Escanaba.....	A. K. Northup.....	460	333	290	2	7	---	41	---	9 28	2 2
Evart.....	N. Wiest.....	273	204	169	1	3	---	51	10	7 28	3 1
Fair Haven.....	A. E. Burt.....	167	120	82	2	---	---	41	---	3 00	1 5
Fenton.....	M. T. Gass.....	625	471	418	8	7	---	44	49	13 20	2 3
Flint.....	T. W. Crissey.....	1,823	1,249	1,141	2	31	1½	38	106	11 00	2 7
Fort Gratiot.....	F. Garbutt.....	281	230	186	1	3	---	46	---	6 52	1 3
Fowlerville.....	T. Gordon, Jr.....	220	200	180	8	---	---	67	14	7 20	8
Fremont Centre.....	Jas. Warnock.....	260	190	167	1	3	---	45	8	9 10	1 0
Gaines.....	W. A. Hitchcock.....	128	103	65	1	1	---	52	2	6 68	5 4
Galesburg.....	J. W. Cupples.....	232	143	133	2	2	---	36	33	9 24	2 0
Goodrich.....	F. M. Pitcher.....	95	80	61	1	1	---	40	13	10 00	1 2
Grand Haven.....	Horace Phillips.....	1,110	748	683	1	17	---	43	12	9 17	1 15
Grand Rapids.....	A. J. Daniels.....	5,109	3,635	3,478	9	80	2	41	111	12 41	2 46
Greenville.....	E. P. Church.....	705	493	450	1	13	---	35	23	11 95	3 3
Hadley.....	C. Van Dorn.....	110	90	73	1	1	---	45	6	6 31	1 7
Hancock.....	S. E. Whitney.....	418	356	301	2	5	1	51	6	13 76	4 8
Hanover.....	D. E. Haskins.....	141	105	88	1	2	---	35	41	10 86	1 4
Harrisville.....	J. E. Fair.....	140	115	89	1	1	---	57	3	9 56	8
Hart.....	Elmer Bangs.....	118	104	79	1	2	---	35	8	9 22	2 1
Hastings.....	I. N. Mitchell.....	592	406	368	1	9	---	40	24	7 79	4 14
Hillsdale.....	C. G. Robertson.....	676	554	505	2	11	---	43	45	8 22	2 3
Houghton.....	M. J. Whitney.....	638	552	515	2	9	---	50	7	13 22	4 36
Howell.....	E. B. Fairfield, Jr.....	530	379	353	1	9	---	42	54	10 63	3 56
Ionia.....	J. W. Ewing.....	925	791	701	3	14	---	46	91	9 42	3 25
Jonesville.....	H. R. Gass.....	271	187	179	2	4	---	34	30	13 58	6 02
Kalamazoo.....	N. H. French.....	1,940	1,469	1,364	2	36	1	37	50	12 21	2 63
Lakeview.....	E. G. Johnson.....	145	89	70	1	1	---	44	---	8 50	5 75
L'Anse.....	N. H. Hayden.....	186	183	155	2	2	---	48	8	10 82	3 42
Lansing.....	C. A. Sanford.....	1,519	1,066	980	3	25	---	39	32	10 08	4 35
Lapeer.....	O. G. Owen.....	682	500	477	1	14	---	34	31	12 05	2 74
Lawrence.....	L. W. Mills.....	242	210	143	2	2	---	52	40	7 33	42
Lexington.....	I. N. Brainard.....	274	180	160	1	4	---	45	15	7 75	2 24
Linden.....	J. H. McFarlan.....	160	148	113	1	2	---	38	3	6 08	98
Little Traverse.....	W. H. Lee.....	123	110	66	1	1	---	55	6	5 54	3 18
Lowell.....	J. A. May.....	412	363	317	3	6	---	40	27	8 62	6 30

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE X.—Continued.

Districts.	Superintendents and Principals.	Total Enrollment.	Average Number Be- longing.	Average Daily At- tendance.	No. of Male Teach- ers.	No. of Female Teach- ers.	No. of Special Teach- ers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost per Capita for Education.
Ludington	J. N. Foster	786	417	370	2	81½	—	40	8	\$11.07	\$2.39	\$13.36
Manchester	J. W. Robinson	333	275	224	1	5	—	46	38	9.71	2.23	11.94
Manistee	D. Bemiss	964	643	613	1	13	—	46	4	11.34	3.76	15.10
Marshall	A. G. Gumsaer	926	663	637	1	18	1	37	40	12.01	3.39	15.40
Mason	D. P. Simmons	427	350	285	1	7	—	44	33	9.74	1.79	11.53
Menominee	A. B. Rosenberry	373	224	226	1	5	—	47	—	10.40	1.71	12.11
Middleville	C. W. Pickell	245	220	190	1	3	—	55	6	6.14	1.02	7.16
Milford	E. M. Wheeler	318	254	209	2	4	—	44	46	6.84	2.38	9.22
Moore	C. T. Harris	431	288	237	1	5	—	48	21	9.50	1.95	11.45
Morenci	J. M. Burk	230	245	213	1	5	—	41	26	7.25	.43	7.68
Mount Clemens	Weasley Sears	500	339	312	1	7	—	42	8	9.68	2.06	11.74
Mount Pleasant	E. A. Wilson	233	240	190	1	3	—	66	20	6.88	1.98	8.86
Muskegon	C. L. Houseman	1,639	1,105	1,038	2	25 3-5	1	41	10	11.06	4.08	15.06
Negaunee	V. B. Cochran	797	615	492	1	11	—	51	39	10.00	2.16	12.18
Newsaygo	L. N. Collins	256	146	122	1	3	—	37	—	10.49	1.74	12.23
New Baltimore	Charles O'Connor	298	170	146	1	4	—	34	18	9.06	.94	10.00
New Buffalo	A. J. Norton	126	95	84	1	1	—	47	2	8.55	1.28	9.83
New Holland	R. A. Hyma	163	91	80	1	1	—	45	4	7.36	.55	7.91
New Troy	J. S. Pardee	113	82	78	1	1	—	41	7	9.78	2.00	11.76
Niles	B. E. Gass	949	669	639	1½	17	—	38	35	10.31	3.35	13.66
Olivet	Miss A. L. Thompson	119	84	68	—	2	—	42	6	6.11	.50	6.61
Ontonagon	M. L. Dunham	214	150	120	1	4	—	30	—	14.33	2.50	16.83
Oscoda	Robert Barr	236	230	200	1	3	—	58	—	7.45	1.45	8.90
Owosso	E. H. Crowell	724	495	438	4	10	1	41	—	9.51	2.38	11.89
Parma	G. A. Oainga	225	183	178	1	3	—	48	59	7.18	1.98	9.16
Petersburg	F. H. Camburn	153	124	110	1	2	—	41	—	8.60	.80	9.40
Pierson	C. E. Dockeraey	157	95	78	2	1	—	32	2	7.95	1.69	9.54
Plainwell	L. E. Irland	402	263	247	1	7	—	46	37	8.23	2.00	10.23
Pontiac	Z. Truesdel	1,001	745	706	1½	18	—	38	75	12.13	4.60	16.73
Port Hope	A. DeWitt	110	100	86	1	1	—	50	7	8.73	.75	9.50
Quincy	D. A. Allen	222	209	182	1	5	—	35	10	9.86	1.51	11.37
Reading	Miss Frank St. John	230	190	181	1	3	—	45	25	7.85	.52	8.37
Reed City	A. B. Perrin	224	213	205	1	3	—	55	7	6.00	.90	6.90
Richmond	E. L. Briggs	168	133	120	1	1	—	66	17	5.89	.88	6.37
Rockford	G. M. Sprout	231	162	149	1	3	—	41	30	9.96	2.36	12.32
Romeo	O. D. Thompson	427	341	312	1	7	—	48	55	11.43	4.04	15.47
Saginaw City	C. B. Thomas	1,667	1,210	1,151	4	26	1½	49	25	11.58	1.43	13.01
Sargatuck	W. E. Bellows	306	191	168	1	4	—	33	4	9.27	2.40	11.67
South Lyon	H. A. Johns	145	150	100	1	1	—	60	44	5.53	.91	6.44
Spring Lake	A. W. Taylor	428	237	200	1	6	—	32	17	9.92	2.77	12.69
Springwells	E. N. Lathers	238	253	224	1	4	—	51	5	6.71	1.55	8.26
Stanton	Geo. Barnes	478	276	238	1	6	—	39	30	10.82	1.80	12.62
St. Charles	D. W. C. Tiffany	162	80	69	1	1	—	40	12	9.90	1.37	11.27
St. Johns	D. B. Yarnes	601	485	379	3	7	—	43	18	8.39	1.28	10.17
St. Joseph	J. H. Fassett	640	505	468	1	10	1	46	—	7.08	.49	7.51
Stoneville	J. S. Penberthy	207	139	107	2	1	—	46	1	12.23	.84	13.07
Sturgis	C. T. Bateman	336	361	330	2	8	—	36	49	12.13	2.76	14.89
Tecumseh	Z. C. Spencer	445	335	318	2	9	—	34	45	14.26	1.69	15.95
Three Rivers	W. D. Washburn	335	309	293	1	8	—	34	—	13.06	2.80	14.60
Tuscola	J. A. Smith	152	98	84	1	1	—	49	17	8.67	.91	9.58
Vandalia	M. Pemberton	180	124	104	1	3	—	31	3	4.75	.85	5.70
Watervliet	A. N. Woodruff	123	90	81	1	1	—	45	12	7.00	.80	7.30
Wayland	J. W. Humphrey	128	105	88	1	2	—	36	8	7.14	.50	7.64
Wayne	C. B. Hall	354	278	266	1	5	—	46	17	7.91	1.69	9.00
White Hall	A. W. Slayton	367	223	208	1	4	—	45	4	6.20	1.23	7.43
White Pigeon	J. G. Florman	323	220	278	1	5	—	48	60	9.27	2.17	11.44
Williamston	L. M. Kellogg	206	157	161	1	3	—	47	16	9.44	1.86	10.24
Wyandotte	Miss Belle Widner	679	580	525	1	11	—	48	34	6.34	1.86	8.30
Ypsilanti	E. W. Putnam	1,203	800	620	4	17	—	40	—	11.85	2.80	14.65
Zeeland	C. H. Chase	181	164	139	1	2	—	54	—	5.62	1.36	6.97

TABLE XI.

Statistics of the High School Department of Graded Schools, Compiled from Reports of Superintendents and Principals for the Year ending June 29, 1879.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Enrolling.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Average Age of Class Graduated.		Cost per Capita for Instruction.	Cost per Capita for Incidentals.
								Yrs.	Mon.		
Adrian.....	165	130	118	2	5	30	15				
Albion.....	98	68	66	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	34	21				
Allegan.....	51	37	35	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	22	16	17		\$25 74	\$3 70
Almont.....	85	59	50	1	1	23	23	18		16 10	2 37
Ann Arbor.....	449	323	308	8	58-10	37	242	18	8	20 10	3 19
Battle Creek.....	177	126	122	1	8	31	59			20 69	2 86
Bay City.....	120	80	73	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	24	3	17	9	24 64	3 71
Benton Harbor.....	35	52	49	1	1	52					
Big Rapids.....	104	69	51	1	1	35				15 20	3 00
Birmingham.....	93	43	40	2		22	32			21 39	2 39
Caro.....	81	47	44	8-10	4-10	48	13	18	8	17 32	1 32
Cedar Springs.....	114	90	60	1	1	45	15	14		11 23	82
Charlotte.....	85	67	55		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	29	18	6	23 08	2 63
Chelsea.....	60	55	45	1	1	23	10			19 00	1 09
Coldwater.....	118	92	87	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	23	32			20 31	3 16
Corunna.....	66	36	33	1	1	18	16			17 40	3 13
Decatur.....	111	75	70	5-6	1	39	46	18	10	14 10	2 12
Detroit.....	868	675	635	4	19	29		17	6	22 09	3 45
Dowagiac.....	58	43	41	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6			22 23	3 77
East Saginaw.....	175	147	132	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	13	13	1	22 10	5 02
Evart.....	68	50	46	1		50				7 28	3 13
Fenton.....	117	83	80	1	1	41	29			19 27	2 35
Grand Haven.....	90	54	49	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	6			23 54	1 12
Grand Rapids.....	440	320	307	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	18	18		25 15	2 46
Greenville.....	134	94	86		3	31	23	15	5	23 62	3 35
Hancock.....	36	33	30	1		33	4	15		30 00	4 80
Hastings.....	62	40	36	1	1	20	19	18		29 06	9 73
Hillsdale.....	118	110	100	1	1	55		17		11 00	2 50
Howell.....	53	31	29	6-10	1	31	24			37 10	3 56
Ionia.....	130	104	96	2	2	26					
Kalamazoo.....	184	152	145	1	4	30				21 08	2 63
Lansing.....	91	59	54	12-10	1	27				26 32	4 35
Lapeer.....	81	58	55		2	29		18	4		
Lexington.....	12	11	10		1	11	3			10 27	2 24
Ludington.....	75	60	58	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	8	17	8		
Manchester.....	57	45	34	1	1	23	23	19	5	10 62	2 22
Manistee.....	93	49	48	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	20	3	18			
Marshall.....	108	73	70		3	22	25			28 13	3 39
Mason.....	70	60	55	1	1	30	21	18		18 30	1 78
Monroe.....	52	35	28	1	1	16	7			31 00	1 95
Mount Clemens.....	78	59	56	1	1	29	6	18		18 71	2 06
Muskegon.....	87	64	62	1	1	33	6			27 34	4 08
Negaunee.....	61	51	45	1	1	26		17		25 00	2 18
New Baltimore.....	20	16	18	1		16	10			20 00	5 23
Niles.....	145	118	111	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	26	30	18	1	18 34	3 35
Owosso.....	80	70	60	1	1	35					
Pontiac.....	180	132	126	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	31	55			24 16	4 60
Quincy.....	49	29	26	1	1	15	9	18		21 98	1 51
Romeo.....	82	64	61	1	1	32	39	18	5	26 54	4 04
Saginaw City.....	75	61	59	1	2	20				32 05	1 43
Saugatuck.....	53	23	21	9-10		23	3	16	6	23 50	2 40
Stanton.....	91	43	41	1	1	22					
St. Johns.....	38	30	28	2		15	10	17	5	27 00	1 28
St. Joseph.....	69	45	43	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	30				17 75	48
Sturgis.....	48	35	32	1	1	17		16	5	23 75	2 71
Tecumseh.....	71	49	47	1	1	25	33	17	9	24 72	83
White Pigeon.....	92	85	81	1	1	43	40	17	9	12 89	2 17
Wyandotte.....	40	35	33		2	18		17		12 03	1 96

TABLE XII.

Statistics of the Grammar Department of Graded Schools, compiled from Reports of Superintendents and Principals for the Year ending June 29, 1879.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Enrolling.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Average Age of Class Promoted.		Cost Per Capita for Instruction.	Cost Per Capita for Incidentals.	Total Cost Per Capita for Education.
								Yrs.	Mon.			
Adrian.....	546	422	391	-----	10	42	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Albion.....	117	100	96	-----	2	50	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Allegan.....	175	131	125	1-8	3½	34	17	14	1	39 87	32 70	\$12 57
Almont.....	77	68	67	1	1	81	6	13	-----	11 11	2 37	18 48
Ann Arbor.....	535	424	405	4	10	41	56	14	7	12 39	3 19	15 58
Bay City.....	797	490	458	3	11	35	9	13	4	12 42	3 71	16 13
Benton Harbor.....	107	73	61	-----	2	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Big Rapids.....	141	130	125	-----	3	43	-----	14	-----	8 00	2 00	10 00
Birmingham.....	60	44	42	1	1	44	24	14	2	7 61	2 39	10 00
Caro.....	90	61	58	1-10	16-10	62	5	15	8	10 91	1 32	12 23
Cedar Springs.....	63	43	35	-----	1	43	1	14	-----	9 30	2 32	10 12
Charlotte.....	229	204	189	-----	5	41	9	14	-----	10 65	2 63	13 28
Chelsea.....	83	70	60	-----	2	35	2	-----	-----	9 13	1 09	10 22
Coldwater.....	219	186	175	-----	5	39	12	-----	-----	9 97	3 16	13 13
Corunna.....	78	61	58	-----	2	30	2	-----	-----	12 28	3 13	16 41
Decatur.....	144	106	104	1-12	3	35	8	14	8	6 20	2 12	8 43
Detroit.....	3,993	2,892	2,789	3	83½	34	-----	13	6	17 54	3 45	20 99
Dowagiac.....	156	132	113	1½	1½	41	2	-----	-----	10 23	3 77	14 05
East Saginaw.....	733	613	583	1	145-9	40	7	14	9	10 97	5 02	15 99
Evart.....	65	40	33	-----	1	40	-----	-----	-----	7 54	3 13	10 67
Fenton.....	185	125	119	-----	2	62	15	-----	-----	11 22	2 35	13 57
Grand Haven.....	150	109	103	-----	3½	31	4	-----	-----	14 70	1 13	15 82
Grand Rapids.....	1,667	1,323	1,231	3½	23½	41	81	14	-----	12 23	2 46	14 68
Greenville.....	188	132	125	4	4	33	1	13	-----	13 21	3 35	15 56
Hancock.....	164	120	95	1	2	40	2	12	5	14 00	4 80	18 80
Hastings.....	139	101	92	-----	2	50	4	14	-----	5 31	9 73	15 04
Hilledale.....	205	135	170	1	3	46	-----	14	-----	9 60	2 50	12 10
Houghton.....	132	112	93	1	2	37	-----	-----	-----	13 23	4 29	17 61
Howell.....	197	158	143	2-10	4	39	23	-----	-----	9 37	3 56	13 43
Ionia.....	245	200	175	1	4	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kalamazoo.....	493	333	357	-----	13	30	-----	-----	-----	14 17	2 63	16 80
Lansing.....	450	324	302	1	8	36	-----	-----	-----	11 78	4 35	16 13
Lapeer.....	186	141	136	-----	4	34	-----	15	6	-----	-----	-----
Lexington.....	123	86	78	-----	2	44	8	-----	-----	10 27	2 24	12 51
Ludington.....	208	104	98	½	2½	33	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
Manchester.....	123	100	84	-----	2	50	11	12	3	10 61	2 23	12 83
Manistee.....	133	95	92	-----	2	47	1	14	8	-----	-----	-----
Marshall.....	184	141	137	-----	4	35	10	-----	-----	12 39	3 39	15 78
Mason.....	150	120	105	-----	3	42	12	15	-----	9 22	1 73	11 60
Monroe.....	156	90	83	-----	2	45	12	-----	-----	7 66	1 95	9 61
Mount Clemens.....	123	93	86	-----	2	46	2	13	8	9 28	2 06	11 34
Muskegon.....	223	178	169	-----	5	36	1	-----	-----	11 94	4 08	16 02
Negaunee.....	223	181	129	-----	4	40	13	-----	-----	13 12	2 18	15 30
New Baltimore.....	74	54	45	-----	2	27	6	13	-----	8 00	1 16	9 16
Niles.....	247	190	172	-----	5	38	3	14	5	10 44	3 35	13 79
Owosso.....	243	156	100	-----	4	39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pontiac.....	261	211	198	-----	6	35	17	-----	-----	11 37	4 60	15 97
Quincy.....	96	69	59	-----	2	34	1	14	-----	7 92	1 51	9 43
Romeo.....	121	93	81	-----	2	44	12	16	1	9 43	4 04	13 52
Saginaw City.....	404	292	273	1	7	46	-----	-----	-----	13 35	1 43	14 78
Saugatuck.....	101	73	61	1-20	1½	48	1	14	8	7 35	2 40	10 25
Stanton.....	115	80	77	-----	2	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Johns.....	292	227	200	1	4	47	8	14	1	8 33	1 23	9 61
St. Joseph.....	253	185	169	½	42-5	42	-----	-----	-----	7 50	48	7 96
Sturgis.....	130	120	125	1	3	33	13	-----	-----	12 92	2 71	15 63
Tecumseh.....	131	122	116	-----	4	31	19	15	1	15 15	33	15 98
White Pigeon.....	50	45	42	-----	1	45	12	12	6	10 50	2 17	12 67
Wyandotte.....	190	170	162	1	3	43	-----	13	-----	7 14	1 96	9 10

TABLE XIII

Statistics of the Primary Department of Graded Schools, Compiled from Reports of Superintendents and Principals for the Year ending June 29, 1879.

Districts.	Enrollment in Department.	Average Number Re-joining.	Average Daily Attendance.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.	No. of Non-Resident Pupils.	Average Age of Class Promoted.		Cost Per Capita for Instruction.	Cost Per Capita for Incidentals.
								Yrs.	Mo.		
Adrian.....	774	533	491	-----	14	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Albion.....	388	323	304	-----	8	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Allegan.....	378	261	238	1-6	6½	39	5	10	6	\$6 19	\$2 70
Almont.....	160	97	81	-----	1	48	1	9	-----	6 70	2 37
Ann Arbor.....	805	608	578	-----	13	46	32	10	2	9 37	3 19
Bay City.....	1,964	1,180	1,111	-----	26	46	-----	9	-----	9 64	3 71
Benton Harbor.....	199	133	110	-----	3	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Big Rapids.....	588	410	398	-----	7	57	-----	10	3	6 40	2 80
Birmingham.....	160	100	89	-----	2	50	19	11	6	5 74	2 39
Caro.....	190	134	120	1-10	3	67	3	9	6	5 29	1 32
Cedar Springs.....	248	140	100	-----	2	70	1	8	6	3 16	98
Charlottesville.....	390	277	252	-----	6	48	-----	8	-----	9 40	2 63
Chelsea.....	138	105	85	-----	3	35	-----	-----	-----	8 37	1 09
Coldwater.....	805	517	495	-----	12	43	8	-----	-----	9 16	3 16
Corunna.....	308	187	154	-----	3	47	-----	-----	-----	7 95	8 13
Decatur.....	199	82	75	1-13	3	41	3	10	6	8 40	2 12
Detroit.....	10,789	7,741	7,271	1	13½	59	-----	11	3	10 03	3 45
Dowagiac.....	209	130	149	-----	3	46	-----	-----	-----	8 15	3 77
East Saginaw.....	2,064	1,645	1,470	1 ½	30 4-9	49	1	-----	-----	8 51	5 03
Evart.....	140	114	90	-----	2	57	-----	11	3	7 28	3 13
Fenton.....	343	233	231	-----	4	66	5	-----	-----	7 72	2 35
Grand Haven.....	890	585	532	½	13	48	2	-----	-----	6 81	1 12
Grand Rapids.....	3,105	2,042	1,900	2 ½	46	43	63	10	6	10 54	2 46
Greenville.....	403	267	239	-----	6	44	-----	8	5	8 48	3 85
Hancock.....	276	203	176	-----	3	68	-----	9	5	8 00	4 30
Hastings.....	391	268	239	-----	6	44	1	11	-----	5 98	9 73
Hillsdale.....	359	259	260	-----	7	37	-----	10	-----	6 62	2 50
Houghton.....	533	336	334	-----	6	66	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Howell.....	281	190	175	2-10	4	47	7	-----	-----	6 95	3 56
Ionia.....	566	422	375	-----	8	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kalamazoo.....	1,270	984	862	-----	23	42	-----	-----	-----	9 98	2 63
Lansing.....	995	683	624	-----	16	41	-----	-----	-----	7 96	4 35
Lapeer.....	515	301	236	-----	8	37	-----	11	11	-----	-----
Lexington.....	133	82	72	-----	2	41	4	10	2	4 36	2 24
Ludington.....	503	253	214	½	4½	51	-----	10	-----	-----	-----
Manchester.....	154	130	116	-----	2	65	4	10	-----	4 00	2 22
Manistee.....	757	499	472	-----	9	55	1	10	6	-----	-----
Marshall.....	652	449	450	-----	11	41	5	-----	-----	8 95	3 39
Mason.....	196	160	125	-----	3	53	-----	10	-----	8 00	1 73
Monroe.....	223	163	126	-----	2	81	2	-----	-----	4 70	1 95
Mount Clemens.....	294	187	170	-----	4	47	-----	9	-----	7 04	3 06
Muskegon.....	1,239	812	761	-----	18 2-5	63	1	-----	-----	9 51	4 06
Negaunee.....	523	408	308	-----	6	47	-----	9	-----	6 85	2 18
New Baltimore.....	194	111	88	-----	2	55	2	10	8	5 05	62 5
Niles.....	549	391	355	-----	9	44	3	11	5	7 67	3 35
Owosso.....	406	300	270	2	4	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pontiac.....	565	402	382	-----	9	45	3	-----	-----	8 58	4 60
Quincy.....	147	111	98	-----	2	55	-----	10	5	4 50	1 51
Romeo.....	252	184	170	-----	4	46	4	11	7	6 85	4 04
Saginaw City.....	1,183	867	819	1	17	50	-----	-----	-----	8 81	1 43
Sangatuck.....	154	95	86	1-20	2½	47	-----	11	-----	8 25	2 40
Stanton.....	293	141	130	-----	3	47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Johns.....	271	168	144	-----	3	56	-----	10	3	6 59	1 28
St. Joseph.....	348	275	256	½	4 2-5	60	-----	-----	-----	4 90	48 5
Sturgis.....	272	196	173	-----	4	49	-----	9	-----	7 35	2 71
Tecumseh.....	309	164	155	-----	4	41	-----	10	3	10 14	83 10
White Pigeon.....	194	160	150	-----	3	53	8	10	-----	7 72	2 17
Wyandotte.....	454	375	330	-----	6	62	-----	10	-----	5 56	1 96

TABLE XIV.

Enrollment at Teachers' Institutes for the Calendar Year 1879.

State and Counties.	Conductors.	No. Enrolled.			Grades of Certificates held.					No. that have Attended Normal School.	No. without Experience in Teach'g.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	State.	Normal.	First.	Second.	Third.		
State	C. A. Gower.....	80	43	123	13	10	71	19	5	25	5
Alcona	J. A. Corbin.....	10	19	29							
Alpena											
Iosco											
Allegan:											
Plainwell	P. A. Latta.....	23	43	65	-----	3	9	13	16	11	7
Saugatuck	C. F. R. Bellows.....	8	19	27	-----	4	2	6	2	8	13
Antrim	C. F. R. Bellows.....	10	15	25	-----		6	1	6	7	12
Barry	E. P. Church.....	32	48	80	1	3	13	16	15	12	28
Bay	L. W. Morley.....	15	55	70	-----	2	10	16	14	12	11
Berrien	A. J. Daniels.....	23	58	80	-----	1	16	21	15	11	14
Branch	J. Estabrook.....	33	57	90	-----		28	19	26	15	19
Calhoun	H. N. French.....	34	69	103	3	-----	25	16	35	15	24
Cass	Austin George.....	48	82	130	4	3	23	18	38	21	44
Charlevoix	P. A. Latta.....	10	23	33	-----		3	5	14	8	11
Cheboygan	W. H. Payne.....	7	17	24	-----	1	7	6	5	3	2
Presque Isle											
Clinton	Z. Truesdel.....	14	39	53	-----	1	12	22	19	15	7
Eaton	T. W. Crissey.....	14	46	60	-----		7	7	23	1	21
Emmet	R. W. Putnam.....	5	21	26	-----		6	7	6	4	7
Charlevoix											
Genesee	J. Estabrook.....	47	61	108	-----		9	19	38	2	42
Gr'd Traverse	H. A. Ford.....	21	42	63	2	-----	9	25	16	1	11
Gratiot	G. E. Cochran.....	20	60	80	-----		19	22	16	12	20
Hilldale:											
Jonesville	R. W. Putnam.....	26	35	61	1	-----	10	16	13	6	17
Hilldale	L. McLouth.....	40	62	102	-----	1	28	28	15	20	20
Huron	D. Putnam.....	7	25	32	-----	2	4	10	3	5	12
Ingham	D. E. Haskins.....	28	52	80	-----	3	12	12	27	9	24
Ionia	J. W. Ewing.....	76	128	203	3	6	46	30	53	37	59
Isabella	H. A. Ford.....	15	28	41	-----	1	9	15	9	4	7
Jackson	D. E. Haskins.....	90	113	203	2	11	34	20	37	24	99
Kalamazoo	D. Putnam.....	26	29	55	1	4	5	7	24	12	14
Kalkaska	C. F. R. Bellows.....	17	28	45	1	1	8	14	3	7	27
Kent:											
Ada	E. A. Strong.....	46	73	119	2	1	29	25	23	8	44
Grandville	N. H. Walbridge.....	34	68	102	2	1	13	18	27	10	46
Lapeer	W. H. Payne.....	45	79	124	2	1	10	38	58	7	15
Leelanaw	C. F. R. Bellows.....	18	28	46	1	-----	7	4	9	5	25
Lenawee	E. G. Walker.....	56	89	145	2	-----	24	40	33	32	39
Livingston	E. B. Fairfield, Jr.....	46	74	120	-----	4	16	16	34	25	46
Macomb	O. D. Thompson.....	46	78	124	1	2	20	28	38	10	36
Marquette	D. Putnam.....	7	32	39	1	-----	21	6	4	2	7
Mason	R. W. Putnam.....	8	18	26	-----		8	10	1	4	5
Menominee	L. McLouth.....	2	12	14	-----	1	1	3	4	2	3
Delta											
Midland	R. W. Putnam.....	9	31	30	-----	1	3	9	9	1	6
Monroe	E. Olney.....	25	32	57	-----	2	6	17	10	17	19
Montcalm	E. P. Church.....	34	70	104	3	3	20	24	14	11	33
Muskegon	R. W. Putnam.....	27	87	114	3	1	20	60	16	19	15
Newaygo	S. Johnson.....	9	18	25	1	2	5	5	5	7	7
Oakland	Z. Truesdel.....	31	35	66	-----	2	15	17	14	15	13
Oceana	P. A. Latta.....	24	27	51	-----	1	9	20	8	2	14
Oscoda	C. F. R. Bellows.....	23	43	66	1	2	7	17	15	6	25
Otsego	S. Johnson.....	16	25	41	-----		6	12	14	10	8
Crawford											
Saginaw	C. B. Thomas.....	18	25	44	-----		11	6	14	12	13
Sanilac	W. H. Payne.....	39	22	61	-----		6	31	19	4	5
Shawassee	C. B. Thomas.....	31	66	97	-----	3	10	10	40	23	20
St. Clair	C. Stanton.....	14	60	74	-----	1	13	22	20	11	20
St. Joseph	I. M. Wellington.....	56	67	123	5	1	22	27	31	23	27
Van Buren	E. Olney.....	25	60	85	1	2	13	23	26	8	18
Washtenaw	W. S. Perry.....	39	63	102	-----	5	23	21	23	19	21
Wayne	L. W. Morley.....	10	52	62	-----	2	3	17	9	4	14
Wexford	H. A. Ford.....	6	17	23	-----		4	9	5	4	5
Totals.....56		1,511	2,633	4,144	56	97	774	938	1,011	608	1,198

TABLE XV.

Receipts and Expenditures at Teachers' Institutes, for the Calendar Year 1879.

State and Counties.	Where Held.	Dates.	Receipts.			Expenditures.		
			County Fund.	State Appropriation.	Total.	Paid Instructors.	Other Expenses.	Tot
State	Lansing	July 7-11		\$400 00	\$400 00	\$202 45	\$197 55	\$400
Alcona	Harrisville	Aug. 25-29	\$14 00	60 00	94 25	75 00	19 25	94
Alpena			12 75					
Iosco			7 50					
Allegan	Plainwell	Aug. 18-22	142 40		142 40	109 85	32 55	142
Allegan	Saugatuck	Oct. 6-10	105 00		105 00	85 75	19 25	105
Antrim	Elk Rapids	Aug. 18-22	34 50	60 00	94 50	68 80	25 70	94
Barry	Nashville	Aug. 25-29	136 15		136 15	105 05	31 10	136
Bay	Bay City	Aug. 25-29	33 00	60 00	93 00	70 15	22 85	93
Berrien	Niles	Aug. 18-22	93 00	36 26	129 26	100 26	29 00	129
Branch	Coldwater	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	180 25		180 25	145 06	35 20	180
Calhoun	Marshall	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	150 60		150 60	89 35	61 25	150
Cass	Cassopolis	Aug. 25-29	125 50	42 15	174 65	133 39	36 26	174
Charlevoix	Charlevoix	Sept. 15-19	10 00	60 00	70 00	58 60	11 40	70
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	Sept. 1-5	20 00	60 00	80 50	69 20	11 30	80
Presque Isle			50					
Clinton	St. Johns	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	109 85		109 85	79 70	30 15	109
Eaton	Eaton Rapids	Aug. 18-22	167 10		167 10	109 70	57 40	167
Emmet	Petoskey	May 26-30	12 00	60 00	125 00	113 00	12 00	125
Charlevoix			53 00					
Genesee	Fenton	Oct. 27-31	128 20		128 20	97 30	30 90	128
Gr'd Traverse	Traverse City	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	84 00	38 35	122 35	78 85	43 50	122
Gratiot	Ithaca	Aug. 25-29	106 40		106 40	87 93	17 45	106
Hillsdale	Jonesville	May 5-9	147 90		147 90	100 10	47 80	147
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Oct. 20-24	139 00		139 00	98 90	40 10	139
Huron	Port Austin	Sept. 8-12	42 60	60 00	102 60	87 45	15 05	102
Ingham	Mason	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	139 60		139 60	111 25	28 35	139
Ionia	Ionia	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	142 10		142 10	109 50	32 60	142
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Aug. 18-22	79 24	21 25	100 49	75 00	25 49	100
Jackson	Hanover	Aug. 4-8	155 00		155 00	112 40	42 60	155
Kalamazoo	Augusta	Oct. 13-17	110 15		110 15	87 40	22 75	110
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	Sept. 1-5	49 50	60 00	109 50	80 50	29 00	109
Kent	Ada	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	176 07		176 07	145 62	30 45	176
Kent	Grandville	Aug. 25-29	125 75		125 75	95 65	30 10	125
Lapeer	Lapeer	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	118 90	35 00	153 90	106 15	47 75	153
Leelanaw	Northport	Aug. 25-29	41 00	60 00	101 00	75 29	25 71	101
Lenawee	Adrian	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	156 61		156 61	107 35	49 26	156
Livingston	Howell	Oct. 27-31	117 00		117 00	84 85	32 15	117
Macomb	Richmond	Aug. 25-29	69 00	45 55	114 55	84 65	29 90	114
Marquette	Marquette	Aug. 25-29	63 50	60 00	123 50	85 18	38 32	123
Mason	Ludington	Aug. 11-15	44 00	60 00	104 00	86 90	17 10	104
Menominee	Menominee	Sept. 1-5	16 50	60 00	77 50	68 75	8 75	77
Delta			1 00					
Midland	Midland City	Aug. 4-8	36 10	60 00	96 10	75 06	21 04	96
Monroe	Dundee	Sept. 3-12	68 50	26 60	95 10	75 23	19 85	95
Montcalm	Greenville	Aug. 18-22	137 53		137 53	121 18	16 35	137
Muskegon	Muskegon	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	73 50	56 25	129 75	94 35	35 40	129
Newaygo	Fremont Centre	Oct. 6-10	53 98	26 97	80 95	62 70	18 25	80
Oakland	Birmingham	Aug. 25-29	121 60		121 60	94 65	26 95	121
Ocean	Hart	Sept. 22-Oct. 3	68 50	17 86	86 35	60 25	24 10	86
Osceola	Hersey	Sept. 6-12	60 00	46 53	106 53	87 03	19 50	106
Otsego	Gaylord	Sept. 8-12	19 00	60 00	80 00	69 35	10 65	80
Crawford			1 00					
Saginaw	St. Charles	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	101 50	20 00	121 50	95 40	26 10	121
Sanilac	Lexington	Aug. 18-22	94 00	17 80	111 80	91 05	20 75	111
Shlawassee	Owosso	Aug. 18-22	115 25		115 25	79 15	36 10	115
St. Clair	Fort Gratiot	Aug. 25-29	110 00	8 98	118 98	91 10	27 88	118
St. Joseph	White Pigeon	Aug. 11-15	172 60		172 60	141 61	30 99	172
Tuscola	Caro	Oct. 15-17	23 80		23 80		23 80	23
Van Buren	Lawrence	Aug. 18-22	122 67	8 28	130 95	106 70	24 25	130
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Aug. 25-29	126 65		126 65	107 20	19 45	126
Wayne	Wyandotte	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	114 93	6 80	121 73	88 13	33 60	121
Wexford	Cadillac	Apr. 7-11	35 00	57 34	92 34	77 68	14 66	92
Totals			\$5,313 03	\$1,748 40	\$7,061 43	\$3,304 63	\$1,756 86	\$7,061

TABLE XVI.

General Statistics of State and Incorporated Educational Institutions, Compiled from the Reports of Presiding Officers for the Academic Year 1878-9.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Date of Charter or Organization.	Religious Denomination.	Name of President, Principal, or Superintendent.	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students during Year.	No. of Graduates at Last Commencement.	Whole No. of Graduates since founded.	No. of Volumes in Library.	No. of Volumes added to Library during Year.
<i>State:</i>										
University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.....	..... 1841.....	Non-sectarian.....	James B. Angell.....	68	1,376	430	5,647	38,000	1,664
Agricultural College.....	Lansing.....	..... 1855.....	Non-sectarian.....	Rev. T. C. Abbot.....	14	233	19	205	5,236	236
Normal School.....	Ypsilanti.....	..... 1853.....	Non-sectarian.....	Rev. Joseph Estabrook.....	12	543	86	787	2,373	610
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.....	Flint.....	..... 1854.....	Non-sectarian.....	Rev. Thomas MacIntire.....	13	296	47	499	1,235	40
Reform School.....	Lansing.....	..... 1856.....	Non-sectarian.....	Frank M. Howe.....	6	466	.....	.....	3,800	50
Public School for Dependent Children.....	Coldwater.....	..... 1874.....	Non-sectarian.....	Lyman P. Alden.....	6	305	.....	.....	800	.....
<i>Incorporated:</i>										
Adrian College.....	Adrian.....	March 23, 1839.....	Methodist Protestant.....	Rev. G. B. McElroy.....	8	169	10	196	400	.....
Albion College.....	Albion.....	Feb. 15, 1831.....	Methodist Episcopal.....	Rev. L. R. Fiske.....	9	233	13	168	2,200	400
Battle Creek College.....	Battle Creek.....	March 11, 1874.....	Seventh Day Adventist.....	Rev. James White.....	13	425	4	4	1,000	1,000
Grand Traverse College.....	Benzonia.....	April 11, 1863.....	Congregational.....	Rev. A. L. Gridley (acting).....	3	15	.....	.....	200	.....
Hilledale College.....	Hilledale.....	July 17, 1855.....	Free-Will Baptist.....	Rev. D. W. C. Durgin.....	15	518	20	421	7,000	125
Hope College.....	Holland.....	May 14, 1868.....	Reformed Dutch.....	Rev. G. H. Mandeville.....	9	111	6	71	4,000	615
Kalamazoo College.....	Kalamazoo.....	..... 1855.....	Baptist.....	Rev. Kendall Brooks.....	7	116	4	84	3,128	24
Olivet College.....	Olivet.....	August 8, 1839.....	{ Congregational and } Presbyterian.....	Rev. H. Q. Butterfield.....	12	201	9	128	7,000	320
German-American Seminary.....	Detroit.....	Jan. 25, 1861.....	Non-sectarian.....	W. N. Hallmann.....	6	125	.....	.....	500	13
Michigan Female Seminary.....	Kalamazoo.....	Feb. 5, 1838.....	Presbyterian.....	Mrs. Esther E. Thompson.....	7	59	5	71	650	125
Michigan Military Academy.....	Orchard Lake.....	Sept. 4, 1877.....	Non-sectarian.....	Col. J. Sumner Rogers.....	6	63	7	8	500	140
Raisin Valley Seminary.....	Adrian.....	April 27, 1863.....	Friends.....	Erastus Test.....	3	98	7	.....	200	10

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statistics of State and Incorporated Educational Institutions, Compiled from the Reports of Presiding Officers for the Academic Year 1878-9.

Institution.	Annual Cost of Tuition per Student.	Average Cost of Board per Week.	Total Annual Cost per Student (to the State).	Estimated Value of Grounds, Buildings, Apparatus, etc.	Amount of Productive Funds.	Income from Productive Funds.	Amount of Legislative Appropriation for Year 1879.	Receipts from Tuition Fees during Year.	Receipts from all other Sources.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Expenses for Permanent Improvements.	Liabilities.
<i>State:</i>												
University of Michigan.....	\$20 00	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$380,000 00	\$545,000 00	\$38,000 00	\$49,240 00	† \$63,393 52	\$112,850 48	\$142,402 51	\$3,350 00	
Agricultural College.....	-----	2 38	80 00	200,000 00	275,104 28	16,692 02	21,041 12	-----	37,993 21	31,287 55	4,694 27	
Normal School.....	10 00	2 75	140 00	85,000 00	63,968 04	4,333 52	31,473 00	1,785 00	444 05	23,925 38	13,373 00	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.....	-----	-----	178 92	300,000 00	-----	-----	46,700 00	240 00	3,130 70	44,046 68	4,598 89	
Reform School.....	-----	-----	98 69	255,231 55	-----	-----	35,500 00	-----	3,763 56	31,654 86	4,307 70	
Public School for Dependent Children.....	-----	-----	111 00	190,000 00	-----	-----	38,000 00	-----	-----	24,500 00	13,000 00	
<i>Incorporated:</i>												
Adrian College.....	15 00	2 25	-----	112,000 00	80,000 00	6,000 00	-----	1,561 27	2,949 97	2,101 77	1,000 00	\$23,801 00
Albion College.....	-----	2 00	-----	50,000 00	165,000 00	12,637 73	-----	-----	17,691 70	15,251 06	280 54	15,300 00
Battle Creek College.....	16 80	2 00	-----	80,000 00	-----	-----	-----	5,000 00	2,165 00	5,121 00	225 00	6,223 00
Grand Traverse College.....	12 00	2 50	-----	10,000 00	15,000 00	700 00	-----	40 00	300 00	1,000 00	-----	-----
Hilldale College.....	2 25	1 75	-----	100,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	-----	-----	1,800 00	11,800 00	150 00	11,170 00
Hope College.....	12 00	2 75	-----	45,000 00	69,419 89	3,389 42	-----	997 50	4,547 45	9,723 04	-----	25,494 25
Kalamazoo College.....	18 00	2 50	-----	100,000 00	52,840 00	4,210 60	-----	1,792 40	500 00	5,350 00	-----	11,143 78
Olivet College.....	18 00	2 00	-----	111,700 00	92,214 00	7,732 86	-----	2,646 03	2,324 00	14,693 24	1,500 00	18,771 00
German-American Seminary.....	20 00	-----	-----	25,000 00	3,000 00	253 00	-----	2,786 43	504 16	6,085 16	-----	14,000 00
Michigan Female Seminary.....	† 175 00	-----	-----	50,000 00	-----	-----	-----	8,586 72	-----	7,455 38	-----	20,000 00
Michigan Military Academy.....	† 350 00	-----	-----	4,500 00	-----	-----	-----	24,150 00	-----	20,000 00	4,000 00	-----
Raisin Valley Seminary.....	22 00	2 50	-----	10,000 00	23,000 00	2,000 00	-----	1,741 00	-----	3,100 00	800 00	1,500 00

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A careful study of Table J. will show many interesting facts, some of which merit more than a passing glance. While the increase in the number of school children during the past year is 10,187, the total attendance upon school is 17,564 less than for the year ending September 2, 1878. Looking to the division of these items between the primary and graded schools it is seen that while the increase in school population has been about the same in the two classes of schools, the attendance has increased 2,269 in the graded schools and decreased 19,953 in the primary schools. The increase in attendance upon graded schools is not quite proportionate to the increase in school population, but this slight decrease in the per cent. of attendance may be accounted for by the greater opportunities that have been afforded children in the cities and villages for profitable employment, owing to the increased activity in all kinds of industrial enterprises. The very large falling off in the attendance upon primary schools, which in 1878 was 80.4 per cent. of the whole number of children, and in 1879 has been but 72.2 per cent., is at once so remarkable and so deplorable as to make desirable an effort at explanation. We have then to account for these facts,—a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the number of children attending school in all the schools of the State; a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in ungraded primary schools; and a decrease of 6-10 of one per cent. in the graded schools. This last decrease, though partially explained above, is probably more than made up by the increase of attendance upon private graded schools maintained by churches and other organizations in the larger cities. The reports received by this department regarding these schools, although based upon estimates, show an increase of several thousand in the attendance upon them. It is therefore safe to conclude that there has been a small increase in the per cent. of attendance upon school in the graded school districts of the State. But when we attempt to account for the decrease of attendance upon the country schools we can attribute it neither to the increased demands of reviving industries nor to the enlarged attendance upon the parish or private schools, for neither of these causes exist to any extent in the rural districts. Nor can it be accounted for by an increase of non-resident attendance upon graded schools, for our statistics show an actual decrease in the receipts from non-resident tuition during the past year, and presumably a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils sent to the higher schools from the primary districts. The conclusion that we unavoidably arrive at in considering this question, from whatever standpoint we may take, is that the decrease in attendance upon our primary schools is very largely, if not solely, attributable to a growing lack of respect for the schools, resulting directly from the influence of our very unfortunate system for examining and certificating teachers. With all respect to the many earnest and able township superintendents who are doing everything in their power to improve the character of our schools, the following facts merit our attention and I believe sustain the conclusion just mentioned. Since the inauguration of our present system of superintendency, a little over four years ago, the average standard of qualifications of teachers in the rural districts throughout the State has been lowered at least 50 per cent. During the same time the decrease in the wages of these teachers has been about 25 per cent. During the past year there has been a decrease of over 15 per cent. in the wages of female teachers in the primary schools. The weekly compensation of these teachers during that time has not averaged more than that received

by women employed as domestics, and much less than that which the same capacity commands in other vocations. The average length of time taught during the year by each of these teachers is less than 4.1 months. It is easily shown then that the average female teacher in our country schools received within the year about \$33.00 for her professional services. When from this amount are deducted the usual and necessary expenses attendant upon obtaining a school and securing a certificate the sum which remains as the net evidence of the interest of an average school board in the little ones of the district is pitiable indeed. Those who favored the abolition of the county superintendency and the adoption of the present system that we might have "cheap schools" must certainly be abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors, while all sensible people throughout the State are nearly unanimous in declaring that the township superintendency has wrought great evils, which can be remedied only by years of faithful effort under a better system. I cannot more forcibly substantiate the ideas just expressed, or more fairly present the views of those most competent to judge of the merits and demerits of the existing system than by giving brief extracts from a number of the reports of the township superintendents themselves. These extracts have been selected from the many reports received on account of their representative character, and are a fair exponent of the sentiments most generally expressed.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. Ely, of Pine Plains township, Allegan county, says:

I beg leave to say that in my opinion the system of township superintendency now in vogue in Michigan is a retrograde step in education, a fraud upon honest taxpayers, and a curse to the rising generation. For instance, each of the five schools in this township needs a dictionary, but let the township superintendent recommend that the district boards purchase such a thing, and it is: "Oh, he's nothin' but a farmer; what's he know 'bout skules? Guess we know what we want without his interferin'." Again, two teachers apply for the same school, one is competent and apt to teach, but wants six dollars per week; the other does not know whether the Niagara river bounds Michigan on the East or not, but will teach for two or three dollars per week. Three-fourths of the district officers will employ the latter, and woe be unto the township superintendent who dares to refuse her a certificate. One of the chief obstacles in the way of improving our schools is the demand for cheap teachers.

Miss Helen H. Bell, of Orangeville township, Barry county, says:

The superintendent's work is a very superficial affair. It is false economy to spend so little time for the improvement of the condition of our schools. It is of very little use for the legislature to make laws, or the State board of education to adopt measures to better the condition of our schools, so long as there is no effort made at "this end of the rope." I think the greatest want is not the want of a knowledge of text books,—there is enough of that,—but a want of knowing how to teach. Many undertake the work without any aptitude for it, without any love of study; with no idea of improvement. After two or three years they are really behind where they started. But they must have certificates, for they "have taught." Such teachers will always teach fifty cents a week less than those who are trying to make a success of their work, and since the "economical era" dawned upon us they are generally preferred. For these reasons, the general condition and prospects of

the schools are not promising. School officers are very neglectful of many things required by law; as keeping school houses in order, and furnishing needed articles for work, etc. The largest school in the township has no dictionary, the old one being worn out; while there has been no chair provided for the teacher, for at least two years. The only way I see to better the condition of the schools is to take just as much of their control out of the hands of the people as is possible. The people do not know the needs of the schools. They have been educated in these poor schools, and until the schools are better the people will be ignorant. An official of this town says, "The safety of the government depends upon the *ignorance* of the people." Above all things, I beseech that this township superintendency may be abolished! That the management of our country schools may be given to persons who have been required to pass an examination showing their fitness for the work, and that they hold office by appointment. Few county officers are elected because of fitness, still less in the township. It is too near to the people. Personal feeling and petty spite crush out what little principle many possess. Centralization is what we need in school management. There ought, also, to be institutes held twice in the year in each county at least two weeks for normal drill; and only the teachers who attend those institutes should receive certificates. Persons who attend the normal school rarely teach in our country schools, and there would be but little chance for them, under present arrangements, were they to offer to do so.

Cyrus B. Groat, of Berrien township, Berrien county, says:

I feel satisfied that applicants for teachers' certificates should be examined by men that hold their office by appointment. Under the present system politics, in too many instances, takes cognizance of a man's political views rather than his qualifications for the office of township superintendent of schools.

R. R. Lawrence, of Watervliet township, Berrien county, says:

The township superintendency is in direct antagonism with the best interests of our common schools. In many townships it is difficult to find a competent person to serve as superintendent, and when he or she is found, their time is worth much more than the amount allowed for services; whereas, if one person had the supervision of a county the compensation would be sufficient for him to devote his whole time and attention to the work—in fact, make it a business of itself.

Dr. N. B. Hewett, of Gilead township, Branch county, says:

There is, it seems to me, on the part of the school boards in some of the districts, a sort of penuriousness that savors strongly of a niggardly policy that is detrimental to the interests of the schools, inasmuch as it has a tendency to drive away the better talent for teaching to other fields where it will command higher remuneration. Just over the line in the State of Indiana the same grade of qualification will command at least twenty per cent. higher compensation than here. This I think is not as it should be. The idea seems to obtain to quite an extent among the people, that because, for the last few years, general prices have declined, therefore, teachers' wages should be reduced, instead of taking the more liberal and enlightened view, that teachers should be encouraged by receiving a reasonably good compensation for their services to fit themselves more fully for the responsible duties of their vocation. This narrow, contracted view to which I have alluded obtains quite largely to the detriment of the best interests of the schools. The above are some of the

obstacles in the way of the progress of the schools in this township to which others might be added. The people, I think, take altogether too sordid a view of this whole matter. This subject of education is one of vast proportions, viewed from the standpoint of one comprehending the interests at stake. Probably the vast majority of those now constituting the adult population of our country will never be educated up to the point where they will or perhaps can see the subject in its true light; the masses are too much absorbed in the daily routine of toil and labor for material sustenance to admit of this. Something in this direction may be hoped for and realized by a proper training of the on-coming generations. Hence the vital importance of a high standard of qualifications on the part of those engaged in teaching. It is no trifling matter for one to take upon himself the responsibility of training and fitting a being of such vast possibilities as man to occupy the position he was designed by his Creator to fill, "and therefore it is not by any to be entered upon unadvisedly or lightly; but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God."

Elmer McArthur, of Brookfield township, Eaton county, says:

In my opinion we were much better off under the county superintendency than at present; that the schools throughout the county were more prosperous then than now, no one can deny; that they will continue to degenerate, I very much fear. If we are to continue under this system any length of time, I tremble at the result.

D. S. Nickerson, of Mayfield township, Grand Traverse county, says:

Time and experience strengthen the settled convictions of many interested in the education of the youth of our State that the township superintendency is a step backward in our school system, and that the evils will not be eradicated until one man in each county has the oversight of the schools and whose compensation will be such that he can keep pace with the advancing interests of education.

I. Cowdry, of Newark township, Gratiot county, says:

I think the system of township superintendency is a very poor one; the office as it is, is made a political issue and the poorest candidate, if he is on the winning side, of course steps in. I hope there will be some measures taken by our law-makers at their next session that will dispense with this evil, and inaugurate some plan that will do away with so many inefficient, groove-running teachers.

R. H. Osborn, of Calumet township, Houghton county, says:

In reference to school legislation permit me to express the hope, that the next legislature may possess the requisite amount of wisdom to see the absurdity and injurious effect of the township superintendency, and in place of it, give us something better.

G. W. Brewer, of Ingham township, Ingham county says:

The general opinion is, that our schools are retrograding for want of a better system of school superintendency. In this county three-fourths of the superintendents are not re-elected, and new ones each year cannot afford to prepare for their duties, attend teachers' institutes, review studies and make themselves capable of visiting schools and rendering such advice as is required of superintendents. In most cases where superintendents have been qualified to hold the office, and have undertaken to do justice to the cause of education both in the examining of teachers, and in visiting the schools, they have displeased some and consequently have failed to be re-elected. Teachers' wages are, on an average

for the year, at an equal footing with other common labor in the rural districts, hence, teachers claim that it does not pay them to take extra time and expense to prepare for their work. School boards generally employ the lowest priced teachers and are only governed to some extent by their age, size, and number of terms taught, regardless of the actual success and worth of their teaching. I am hoping for a change in school supervision at the next session of our State legislature.

Geo. T. Hall, of Portage township, Kalamazoo county, says:

Five years of experience in the office of township superintendent has strengthened me more fully than ever in the belief that one man as an examiner can not give the satisfaction that a board composed of three competent persons would.

F. E. Miller, of Alpine township, Kent county, says:

I find great apathy in this township in regard to school interests. There is no township library, nor is there a single district library. Generally that teacher is the most popular who amuses his pupils the most, and keeps them the best natured, irrespective of all else. The most numerous complaints come from districts whose schools are presided over by the most vigorous, earnest and thoroughgoing teachers; and the fewest complaints from where the most lax and inefficient are employed. The one great common interest seems to be the cutting down of teachers' wages. Two dollars per week and "board around," has been attained, and is the present standard in many districts. Efficient supervision is quite difficult, if not impossible, under the present law, while the district system is bad every way. A township system would be a grand improvement,—graded schools, central grammar schools, school board with full powers of promotion, supervision, etc., and published reports. As it now is, no one knows how much, or how little interest the township superintendent evinces, and of the comparative and actual value of the different schools and teachers. There are no official means of knowing, and advantage is taken of the fact. The superintendent may "advise," but nothing more, except that in case of evident incompetency he may suspend, but is sure to get into hot water if he does. If a district is alive and interested he may coöperate with it, otherwise his efforts fall flat. Abolish this district system and substitute township control. There are thirty-nine school officers in this township. Three men would do the work more effectively if the district lines were wiped out.

D. A. Lathrop, of Pinora township, Lake county, says:

I should be pleased to see a law enacted the coming winter creating a board of county examiners, as suggested in the report of the State superintendent for 1877. It would remove a disagreeable duty from the township superintendent and secure a more thorough examination of candidates.

J. P. Ryan, of Arcadia township, Lapeer county, says:

I think that a county system of examination would be preferable to the present one, as the majority of township superintendents are not qualified for the office.

J. H. Reynolds, of Palmyra township, Lenawee county, says:

A few words in regard to the present system: 1. It is expensive and useless to examine a teacher twice in one year, even if she does change townships. 2. If it is worth while to visit a term of school once, it certainly would be worth more if oftener—twice at least. 3. I do not think we are as apt to get the right man for superintendent as if he were appointed. Reasons obvious.

4. Now, how would I improve the matter? I would have boundaries of districts as they are, one trustee from each district to form a board of trustees. They to elect a director, and he to hire all the teachers, and also a principal or superintendent by the year. The superintendent's duty to examine teachers, and give all his time to the several schools in his township. The result would be better teachers, better classification, uniform modes, and every one would be on his or her good behavior all the time.

Wesley Rogers, of Rome township, Lenawee county, says:

As to school supervision, I think the present system does not meet the requirements. Too many candidates are put into office who either are not or cannot qualify themselves properly for thorough and competent work. Many objections could be offered to it. The plan suggested in the State superintendent's report for 1877 seems to be a good one, and would give us a fair promise of a better order of things in the supervision of our country schools.

T. S. Blouch, of Erie township, Monroe county, says:

There is one thing that I should be glad to see, and that is, to have a board of three county examiners, and I think, though perhaps I may be wrong, that until we have taken that step, we have not properly begun our school system in this State. A county superintendency we do not want, of the two give us the present system.

E. R. Campbell, of Montcalm township, Montcalm county, says:

It would seem that the Michigan legislature was a little wild when it changed the law providing for a county to a township system of supervision. Better to try an advance by putting the control of the schools wholly in the hands of county, representative district, or State authority, and thereby do away with preferences and hindrances caused by local jealousies and avarice, and many other things disagreeable if not detrimental.

A. C. Beach, of Pierson township, Montcalm county, says:

As this is my first report as superintendent of schools, it may be proper for me to say that the present arrangement of local superintendency of the schools, does not commend itself to my best judgment: 1. The schools in a multitude of cases are, and inevitably will be, under the care of incompetent superintendents, and suffer in proportion to that incompetence. 2. Where competent men are elected, they usually have as much other business as they can do, and hence the schools are neglected. 3. If the work was well and thoroughly done and paid for according to law, the present plan would, I believe, be more expensive than the former one of county superintendence. Let the local superintendent have a district the care of which will employ all his time, see that he is a man capable and willing to do the work well, pay him a just and equitable salary, and I think the work will be more thoroughly and successfully done.

H. S. Garrison, of Sheridan township, Newaygo county, says:

The system of having township superintendents falls far short of its mission, from the fact that these officers are changed every year in the majority of townships, and it is utterly impossible for any man to do justice to himself or his office the first year, especially if the business is entirely new to him. At the end of the year he but just begins to see what his work is, and then he is compelled to leave it, and that perhaps to a man who will think and work in an entirely different way. This is almost a waste of time and money, besides getting wrong ideas inculcated into the schools, and keeping the teachers continually "halting between two opinions."

T. S. Clark, of Highland township, Oakland county, says:

The most marked defect has been a certain lack of enthusiasm and intensity, on the part of the teachers, and consequent lack of earnestness on the part of the pupils. Something of this is due to the low rate of wages paid. The wages of female teachers certainly net them less, than they could earn if engaged in household labor, especially in the summer. Yet the market is full to overflowing. If the people could only see that the difference between a good teacher and a poor one, was really the difference between getting value received for their money, and absolutely wasting it, or if they would realize as a thoughtful farmer said in my hearing, "it is not so much the money wasted as it is the *time* my boys have *lost* which they can never get back again," there might be some hopes of a change.

D. E. McClure, of Shelby township, Oceana county, says:

I find with very few exceptions that the teachers in Oceana county are very poorly qualified for the position of teachers; neither is this strange when we take into consideration the miserable farce of township superintendency and the multitude of non-qualified teachers evolved by its workings. Teachers' wages are merely nothing, the supply of applicants for places being greater than the demand. But it may be advanced as an argument that merit will make its own price—such is simply sophistry. You touch men in a weak spot when you touch their pocket books. Do away with the present imperfect system of supervision, and then make a standard to which all must attain before becoming teachers. Of course, teachers' wages will be advanced, and some ignorant patrons will grumble for a little season, but the more enlightened portion of the community will endorse the plan, and even the grumblers will be led to see the errors of their way, and enlist under the flag of advancement.

S. J. Koon, of Chester township, Ottawa county, says:

The schools of the township are in as good a condition as could be expected under the present system of management. But surely there is something wrong when a school can be tolerated in a large school district for eight months in a year, with a teacher lacking in the very first and every element essential to the true teacher. I regret to say that such facts have actually come under my observation, and it is needless to say that such a school is immeasurably worse than none. There is no comparison to be made between a really good school and a bad one. And I am almost sure that there is nearly an infinite space between the kind of training our children, especially the younger ones, get in most cases, and the training they ought to get in this enlightened age. In my opinion the crying evil of the day as regards our schools, is that so many young teachers are put into the schools without special training in the *art* of teaching. I do not see how it is possible for them to do as well as they do, when the only preparation for the work, as to the real art of teaching, has been what little they have picked up by observation in the ordinary schools, where they have been busy in getting the elements of an education necessary to enable them to pass an examination in the common branches. And I can see no adequate remedy, unless some provision can be made by law for a plan where every candidate for a teacher's place in our schools shall be required to have, before receiving a license to teach, some sort of special training with definite instruction in methods of teaching. In most cases the township superintendent is wholly incompetent to give such instruction, even if it were practicable for him to go into the school with the young

teacher and "start the machine" aright. Another point I consider of vital importance in the selection of a teacher is, that no one but a *lady* or a *gentleman*, in the highest and best sense of those terms, should ever be placed in our schools as a guide and pattern for our children. The extent to which the lives of our children are influenced by copying the graces or the faults of their teachers is too little understood. Three things seem to me to be indispensable qualities in the good teacher: 1. A fair amount of practical knowledge, not only of books, but of things out of books. 2. A good conscience. 3. And last, but not least, a liberal allowance of "common sense."

M. S. Beach, of Birch Run township, Saginaw county, says:

I think one great drawback to success lies in the tendency of district schools to change teachers,—in many cases changing as often as three times a year, if there are as many terms,—and always on the look out for a cheaper teacher, without regard to one's success or ability to impart information, putting up the schools at auction, as it were, and inviting bidders, each district seeming to vie with the others in regard to how small the amount of money shall be that is paid for educational purposes. The directors are restricted by some chronic grumbling taxpayers, who are always harping about their school taxes being so high, and thinking more of a few paltry dollars than of their children's future happiness, which consists in a great measure of the education given them in youth.

W. C. Moore, of Lexington township, Sanilac county, says:

I am thoroughly convinced that the township superintendency system is a farce and has a very demoralizing effect upon our schools. Very few persons qualified for the office of superintendent of schools can afford to give much attention to school matters for the nominal compensation received from the office. It is a deplorable fact that not one superintendent in ten can ascertain whether or not an applicant is competent to teach a school. The welfare of our schools demands a change in the system.

Geo. A. Parker, of Sanilac township, Sanilac county, says:

I acknowledge without hesitation that I am not at all in sympathy with the present system of school supervision. I believe that the old system of county superintendency, although in some respects not what might have been considered infallible, was incomparably superior to the present system of township superintendency. It is a lamentable fact that legislation is frequently more injurious than beneficial to those most affected by it, and it is to be hoped that our future solons and law makers may legislate more *intelligently* with regard to the common school interests of this commonwealth.

D. Drake, of Wales township, St. Clair county, says:

I cannot claim much improvement in our schools, on account of the persistent effort of school officers, to engage those of the poorest qualification and experience in order to run their schools with the least possible expense; and so little importance is placed upon the actual merit of the teacher, that the best are driven from the field, and a very poor class are performing the duty. One reason for this state of things I think is this: many of our township superintendents are unfit for the business, and school officers are acquainted with the fact, and consider themselves in some respects as good judges of the qualifications of teachers as they, and therefore place little or no reliance upon the grade of the certificate the applicant holds. This may not be the case in every township, but it is in many, and teachers will come in and work (or play) for two to four dollars per week, rather than to work in the kitchen or

workshop, in which places, were their duties no better performed, I imagine their services would be dispensed with. I am in favor of such a change in the school law as will bring the qualifications of teachers up to a fixed standard, for as long as low grade teachers are in the market they will be employed.

C. A. Bersee, of Millington township, Tuscola county, says:

No man can retain the office of township superintendent for a longer period than one year if he but refuses a certificate to an applicant who has influential friends or relatives in the township, and but little can be accomplished by way of improvement in one year, where schools change teachers so often each year, and officers employ their uncles, cousins, nephews, neices, etc., to teach the schools, instead of earnest, thorough, efficient teachers. The township superintendency does not accomplish what it should do in the way of improving the schools.

It is a noticeable fact that while the number of children between the ages of 5 and 20 years in the rural districts is nearly 50 per cent. greater than the number in the graded school districts, yet the increase for the year is larger in the graded districts. Further still it appears that this latter increase is found almost wholly in a few of our large townships, while most of our cities and villages give no evidence of growth. The increase in the ungraded schools is more than accounted for by the rapid settlement of the newer counties in the northern portion of the State while the farming sections of our older counties show an actual decrease in school population.

The financial condition of the schools is altogether favorable especially in the rural districts which have reduced their indebtedness over 50 per cent. during the past year, and have remaining against them liabilities which aggregate only \$125,579.41. The total indebtedness of the graded school districts is \$1,241,062.11, an increase of \$55,774.91 over the last year. This is found principally in a comparatively small number of our large cities and villages, which erected extravagant buildings before the recent financial panic. The great majority of these districts have no burdensome debts.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

No part of the work of this department has required greater attention than the institutes. To arrange for fifty-six institutes in as many different counties, having care that those persons most interested are pleased and accommodated as to the time and place of holding each, that capable and satisfactory instructors are provided, that the institutes are properly advertised, and that the necessary reports, financial and statistical, are promptly and correctly made, all this is a work requiring much time and care. It is made especially perplexing by the frequent necessity for holding a large number of institutes at the same time, and by the limited number of experienced workers in this field.

At the State Teachers' Institute, held at Lansing July 8-11, 1879, a number of the most experienced and successful institute workers of the State presented outlines upon the different topics usually considered at our county institutes. The following gentlemen constituted the corps of instructors above referred to: Profs. C. F. B. Bellows of Ypsilanti, E. P. Church of Greenville, G. E. Cochran of Kalamazoo, T. W. Criesey of Flint, A. J. Daniels of Grand Rapids, J. Estabrook of Ypsilanti, E. B. Fairfield, jr. of Howell, Austin George of Ypsilanti, I. W. Morley of Bay City, E. Olney of Ann Arbor, W. H. Payne of Ann Arbor, F. H. Pease of Ypsilanti, W. S. Perry of Ann Arbor, D. Putnam of Ypsilanti, R. W. Putnam of Ypsilanti, W. L. Smith of Lansing, Z. C.

Spencer of Tecumseh, U. B. Thomas of Saginaw, Z. Truesdel of Pontiac, and I. M. Wellington of Detroit. Each instructor was requested to give his reasons for the matter and arrangement of his outline, with suggestions as to the best way of presenting the different points to an institute. In addition to the discussion of each outline as it was under consideration by the institute, the instructors were requested to note any points wherein their own views differed from those expressed by the gentlemen presenting the various topics. These outlines, which are given in full in the accompanying documents (pp. 73 *et seq.*), do not therefore represent the individual views of the gentlemen presenting the different papers, but rather the ideas of these gentlemen as modified by the suggestions of other instructors. The experience of the previous year had indicated the impracticability of attempting to treat, thoroughly, in one week's time, all the topics which should be presented at the county institute. It was thought best, therefore, to arrange the work for a two-weeks' course, thereby giving time for a more satisfactory and profitable treatment of each subject. Institute instructors are expected to make these outlines the basis of their work during the two years succeeding the date of the institute, varying from them in such particulars only as local needs of teachers may seem to render necessary. At the close of these outlines will be found programmes indicating the portions of each syllabus to be used in the work each year, and suggesting some points as to the arrangement of topics, and the amount of time to be given to each. Several blank spaces are found in the programme of the second year's work which are to be filled by conductors in a review of portions of the first year's work, or in the introduction of new work.

The enrollment at institutes during the year has aggregated 4,144, an increase of more than 45 per cent. over that of 1878. Quite a large number of these institutes have been held in the small counties where there are but few teachers and the facilities for getting from point to point are meager. The average enrollment at each institute was 74, which though not as large as it should have been is an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over last year. We cannot expect to have a large attendance at institutes until we have some school authority co-extensive with the county, which can assist the State department in properly deciding matters that are purely local in their bearing and yet of great importance to the success of the institute. Neither can we hope for any general interest on the part of teachers in professional training so long as no premium is placed upon skill and assured success by a majority of examiners and school officers. It is interesting in this connection to note the class of teachers that are most eager to avail themselves of institute privileges. Of every 100 certificates granted, eight are of the first grade, forty-two of the second, and fifty of the third grade, while of each 100 teachers who attended institutes during the past year, twenty-eight held first-grade certificates, thirty-four second, and thirty-eight third grade.

In connection with the subject of teachers' institutes, I have selected the following extracts from the reports of conductors of institutes, and township superintendents, which may prove of interest:

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CONDUCTORS.

Prof. Edward Olney, of Ann Arbor, says:

Our institutes need to be incorporated into our educational system. Teachers should be required to have some degree of professional training. The institute is the only method of reaching the masses. The conductors of institutes, with their assistants, should be made legal examining and licensing officers.

Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, of Ypsilanti, says:

The work must be conducted in a way that will enlist the interest and coöperation of the people at large, and arouse the professional enthusiasm of the teachers. Working toward the latter result will, of course, conduce largely to a realization of the former. Yet the people need to be made to feel that the institute is for them, as well as for the teachers, and that they are in no small degree involved in its success or failure.

Prof. W. S. Perry, of Ann Arbor, says:

We shall not secure large numbers at our institutes until we secure some way, through local agencies, of a more energetic arousing of the teachers to their duties.

Prof. E. G. Walker, of Adrian, says:

One great aim of institutes is to interest the people in educational matters, to show them the teachers that are endeavoring to fit themselves for their vocation, and for this reason a portion of the work should be of such a nature as to attract those who are not teachers.

Prof. T. W. Crissey, of Flint, says:

The present township superintendency is a fraud and a disgrace, "a hissing and a by-word, etc." So long as it continues and there is a consequent falling, instead of rising, standard for teachers all the institutes in creation cannot lift the load, because the teachers that most need to attend will not, for the reason that they "don't have to." Places are secured about as easily by the utterly unprepared and totally incompetent, as by the energetic student of the art of teaching, and what encouragement is there to spend time and money in trying to improve?

Prof. E. P. Church, of Greenville, says:

These institutes are very inspiring to both teachers and people, and in counties that have not had the privilege of enjoying them, and consequently have not learned to properly appreciate the benefits to be derived from attendance at them, too long a time should not intervene, after the first one is held before a second one should follow, in order that the interest aroused by the first be not lost.

Prof. R. W. Putnam, of Ypsilanti, says:

The large amount of money which accumulates in the older counties will eventually work an injury, I fear, to the system, and may have a tendency to cause a repeal of our present law. Would it not be advisable to have some provision made by which all the institute fund might be centralized? If this could be done there would be but little need of calling upon the State treasury for aid for the poorer counties. The teachers in the northern counties individually pay as much into this fund as those in the southern counties, and yet, as the law is, they can receive scarcely one-half as much benefit from it. In such a county as Hillsdale at least one institute (sometimes more) can be held in each year; while in Emmet county the teachers can have the privileges of an institute not oftener than once in two years, and then only by means of securing State aid. Should not the teacher in Emmet receive as much benefit from his investment as the teacher in Hillsdale?

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

John H. Sharpe, of Hampton township, Bay county, says:

I suggest that superintendents should be required to grant no certificates to

candidates unless they furnish good and sufficient reasons for not attending the teachers' institute.

R. B. Cowles, of Battle Creek township, Calhoun county, says:

The holding of institutes has awakened a good deal of interest and developed the theory and art of teaching, as well as raised the qualification of teachers very generally.

H. R. Pattengill, of Arcada township, Gratiot county, says:

The county institute is looked forward to with great interest by many of our teachers.

J. W. Tower, of Hadley township, Lapeer county, says:

I am satisfied the county institutes are beginning to have an influence upon the schools in this locality.

D. S. Tuttle, of Sherman township, Osceola county, says:

The county teachers' institute is a great benefit to teachers, and there ought to be some way to induce more to attend them.

J. Corlett, of Livingston township, Otsego county, says:

We are anxious to have another institute held in this county. Our people hardly realized in advance of the last one what benefits were to be derived from institutes, and consequently many failed to attend; but now all are eager for one,—school officers, teachers, parents, and scholars, throughout the county. I am satisfied that a better attended institute for the population you will not have in the State.

Wm. Murlin, of Chapin township, Saginaw county, says:

They are a good thing, and the teachers should be required to attend. I think the law should make attendance at them imperative upon the teacher, and also upon the superintendent.

Thomas Kennedy, of Emmet township, St. Clair county, says:

I attended the teachers' institute held at Fort Gratiot last August, and was highly interested and gratified in witnessing the exercises conducted there. While I believe that those institutes are a great help to teachers, yet I regret that all do not take due interest in regard to the benefits derived from attendance at them. I took care to notify all in this vicinity regarding the institute, but they did not all respond to the invitation as I had hoped.

Geo. W. Howe, of Fort Gratiot township, St. Clair county, says:

The county institute held last August at this place was highly successful. A large attendance of our best teachers, and the instruction given practical and entertaining.

D. H. Cole, of Riley township, St. Clair county, says:

I find it difficult to get teachers to see the importance of attending the county institutes. As I have before suggested, perhaps a little *coercive means* should be brought to bear to secure this most desirable object. I am not certain what would be the best method of applying these measures but would suggest that the requirements for a certificate be raised to a higher per cent. of correct answers and a credit of at least 10 per cent. allowed for attending the institute.

LIBRARIES.

The total number of books in the township and district libraries is 248,190, an increase of 4,411 during the year. These totals are made up as follows:

township libraries, 75,471 volumes,—a decrease of 53; district libraries, 172,719 volumes,—an increase of 4,465. The amounts reported as paid for library books are \$16,043.14 by districts, and \$6,867.43 by townships. The natural inference is that this money has been very recklessly expended in many cases and that the few books purchased have not been properly cared for. This is shown still more conclusively by reference to Table VII. where it is seen that 13,120 volumes have been added to the district libraries, and 5,476 to the township libraries. Add to all this the fact that 6,106 of the books were put into the libraries of less than forty of our cities, where they are properly cared for, and it seems that there has been a large expenditure for books by the rural districts with an actual shrinkage in the size of their libraries. Looking still further to the amounts paid for books for district libraries in some of the counties and we find in one county 54 books cost \$242.93, in another 25 books cost \$74.25, in another 35 books cost \$143.87, and in another 68 books cost \$226.28. It is probable that in many cases cyclopædias have been purchased. Still more likely is it that the most of this money has been used in the purchase of expensive subscription books. In either case the outlay is of very little value to the communities whose interests should be served. The township libraries appear to be in a worse condition even than those of the districts. If from the total under "Amount voted for libraries at April Election," in Table VII. (\$5,479.00) is deducted the amount voted in the cities already referred to (\$3,725.00) there remains \$1,724.00 as the amount voted for township libraries. From the total amount received from fines, etc. (\$19,978.55), deduct the amount of this fund received by cities (\$7,002.35) and \$12,976.20 remains as having been received by school inspectors for township libraries. The total receipts from these two sources of revenue is then \$14,700.20. Only \$5,479.00 have been expended for books for these libraries, with which 5,476 volumes have been added. Even with this addition the total number of volumes reported as belonging to these libraries is 53 less than for the previous year.

I have been thus particular in giving these statistics in full that the real condition of our libraries and the culpable failure of many officers entrusted with their care might be properly appreciated, and with the hope that a correct understanding of the facts involved may lead to a stricter observance of the law in future. The following are some of the questions that may with propriety be asked by all citizens who believe in libraries and in having the law obeyed: Where is the money that should have been expended for library books? and Where are the books that have been purchased?

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The legislature at its last session, by Act No. 231, enlarged the duties of the State board of education by conferring on it the power to grant

STATE CERTIFICATES

to teachers of approved attainments. The authority to grant State certificates which was vested in the Superintendent of public instruction by the act of 1867 that created the county superintendency, ceased with the repeal of that act in 1875. The following circular indicates the plan adopted by the State board of education for carrying out the provisions of the late act, after conference with many of the prominent educators of the State and a careful investigation of the various plans in other states:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
Lansing, October 24, 1879.

State certificates are granted to teachers of approved qualifications, in accordance with section 1, of Act No. 231, Laws of 1879, which reads as follows:

"The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the State board of education shall hold stated meetings, at which they shall examine, and may grant State certificates of qualification, to such teachers as may, upon a thorough and critical examination, be found to possess eminent scholarship and professional ability, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character. Said certificate shall be signed by the president and the secretary of the board and impressed with the seal thereof; and shall entitle the holder to teach in any of the schools of the State, without further examination, and shall be valid for the term of ten years, unless revoked by said board. Each applicant for examination shall, on making application, pay to the secretary of the board five dollars as an examination fee."

The following rules will guide the board in carrying out the provisions of this law:

1. There will be two grades of certificates to be denominated, respectively, as first grade and second grade.

2. Certificates of the first grade will be granted only to those who may be invited to make application for the same.

3. Only such persons will be invited to apply for a certificate of the first grade as are known by the board to be eminent as scholars, and successful educators of large and varied experience in the public schools of the State, and who are now engaged in that work. Not more than fifteen will be invited to become applicants for this grade of certificates prior to January 1, 1881, and the number invited during any year subsequent to that date shall not exceed five. Each applicant will be required to read before the board a thesis upon some educational topic, and deposit the same with the board.

4. Applicants for certificates of the second grade must comply with the following conditions:

a. They must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

b. They must furnish satisfactory evidence of having taught not less than thirty months with decided success, at least ten months of which shall have been in this State.

c. They must pass a very thorough examination in orthography, penmanship, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, U. S. history, algebra, plane geometry, school law of Michigan, and the theory and art of teaching.

d. They must pass a satisfactory examination in natural philosophy, physical geography, anatomy and physiology, botany, zoölogy, astronomy, chemistry, general history, and geology.

Written testimonials from responsible persons will be required as evidence of good moral character.

In respect to length of time taught, the statement of the applicant, giving time, place, and kind of school will be sufficient.

Written testimonials from employers will be required as to success in teaching. The testimony upon this point must be clear and explicit.

The application, accompanied by the examination fee, together with satisfactory evidence relative to character, length of time taught, and success in teaching, must be furnished at least twenty days before the first day of the examination. Any one whose credentials are unsatisfactory will be promptly informed of that fact, and thereby saved the expense of attendance upon examination.

Papers forwarded as testimonials must in all cases be originals. When copies are sent for filing in this office, the originals will be returned, but not otherwise.

Both the oral and written methods of examination will be employed. A definite time will be allowed to each topic, varying with the nature of the subject and the number and character of the questions proposed.

Each examination will continue three days, and applicants for second grade certificates must be in attendance through the entire examination. Applicants for first grade certificates must be in attendance the last day of the examination.

No announcement of the results can be made at the immediate close of the examination. The careful examination of papers written, and the filling out of certificates will require several days' time.

A State certificate entitles the holder to teach in any school district of the State without further examination, and is valid for ten years, provided the personal and professional reputation of the holder remains untarnished.

It is intended by the State board of education that this certificate shall be granted only to those who, by their broad culture and successful experience in educational work have given character and dignity to the profession in this State.

Examinations will be held at Lansing during the current school year as follows:

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 31, January 1 and 2.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 30, 31, and April 1.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 29, 30, and July 1.

Examinations will begin each day at 9 o'clock A. M.

If circumstances make additional examinations desirable, due notice of the same will be given through the press.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the State board of education, Lansing, Mich.

W. J. BAXTER,
EDGAR REXFORD,
C. A. GOWER,
GEO. F. EDWARDS,
State Board of Education.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

Section 2, of the act which provides for State certificates reads as follows: "Said board shall prepare questions suitable for the examination of teachers for the various grades of certificates provided by law to be given to teachers of the State, and the Superintendent of public instruction shall furnish these questions to officers authorized by law to examine teachers."

In compliance with this provision questions were prepared and forwarded to township superintendents throughout the State October 28, for use at the fall examinations. It is planned to have questions sent out from this department in March and September of each year. While the law does not confine examining authorities to the use of these questions alone, or even require that they shall be used at all, still the township superintendents are employing them very generally, and heartily approve the plan, since it saves much trouble and tends to establish a uniformity in the work throughout the State. The following are a few of the many expressions of approval received from these officers:

Cyrus B. Groat, of Berrien township, Berrien county, says:

I believe the questions prepared from time to time by the State board of education will prove to be a great support and benefit to the present system.

Wm. Matthias, of Amboy township, Hillsdale county, says:

The plan of having the questions for examination prepared by some one aside from the township superintendent is, in my opinion, a happy one, for it saves that officer from being censured as favoring particular friends, besides reducing the standard of qualifications to a uniformity, which never could have been accomplished as long as the standard was different in different townships, besides, I apprehend that, not unfrequently, in some cases there was reason for complaint, and as the number of teachers is constantly and rapidly augmenting, we must raise the standard.

L. C. Griffith, of Bloomfield township, Isabella county, says:

I believe the placing in the hands of township superintendents lists of questions from the State board of education, and naming the per centum to be required, is going to work well in raising the grade of our teachers.

Judson Collar, of Ada township, Kent county, says:

I am very much pleased with this method of preparing examination questions and think it will be of much value to our school system.

H. C. King, of Empire township, Leelanaw county, says:

The questions you send for our examination of applicants for teachers' cer-

tificates will be the means of raising the condition of our schools, as it has been the direct cause of the rejection of 50 per cent. of so-called teachers.

C. S. Priest, of Ray township, Macomb county, says:

The present method of having the examinations uniform throughout the State, in my opinion is going to improve our school system to a greater extent than anything that has been tried before.

Geo. Washburn, of Norwich township, Newaygo county, says:

I am well pleased with the idea of the State board of education furnishing suitable questions for the examination of teachers, giving us something uniform throughout the State. It meets a want much felt by many whose duty it was to examine candidates for teaching.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The very full statistical information which is given, with reference to these institutions, in Tables XVI. and XVII., together with the special reports of their respective boards of control and presiding officers, found in the accompanying documents, leave very little necessary to be added. Legislative appropriations, aggregating over \$200,000, for the year 1879, indicate the wise generosity of our legislature toward these institutions, and voice the almost universal sentiment of appreciation which is expressed toward them by the people. Each, within its own sphere, is an honor alike to the State and to those under whose immediate control it is placed.

THE UNIVERSITY

has had a year of unprecedented success in the number of students in attendance, and also, I believe, in the character of the work performed. The university has been distinguished from the beginning, both at home and abroad, for its bold aggressiveness, but no more for this than for the repeated successes which have followed each new departure from the stereotyped ways of other institutions. Of the experiment of allowing large latitude in the election of studies by students, the president says: "Although a trial of one year is too brief to justify unqualified statements of opinion upon the experiment, I think I may truly say that we see no good reason to doubt that our expectations from it are to be realized." Great interest is felt in the success of the new professorship of the theory and the art of teaching, which was established at the opening of the current academic year. Most of the more prominent positions in our public schools are filled by alumni of the university. It seems important therefore, in addition to that which has been heretofore required for a teacher's diploma, that provision should be made for the special preparation of those who are going forth from the university, year by year, to become the leaders in educational thought and activity.

The State cannot afford to be otherwise than liberal in its appropriations to an institution which has done so much to give our commonwealth its enviable fame, and which has been instrumental in drawing to, and retaining within our borders, so many of the most intelligent and enterprising youth of the land.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

has had a year of earnest, successful work. The new building has been furnished throughout with new seating. Teachers' desks, drawing tables, models,

and charts for use in drawing classes, globes, maps and a large amount of apparatus have been added to the working appliances of the school, besides a fine addition to the library, consisting of nearly 1,000 volumes of choice books. The three new members of the faculty are, I believe, proving themselves especially competent for the work they have in hand. The "new departure," which was inaugurated two years ago, has begun to bear fruit, which is variously pronounced good or bad, largely, it seems, according to predisposed opinions as to its merits. Those who were enthusiastic for its adoption see abundant evidence that it is not only sound in theory but also sure to prove a grand success in practice, if persistently adhered to, while many see in it nothing but ruin to the school and disgrace to its adherents. It would be strange indeed if normal schools, in the few years of their existence, had correctly solved all the problems connected with the professional instruction of teachers, while in every other department of educational work new and valuable ideas are being advanced and put into successful practice every year. It would be equally strange if a scheme so radically different from the usual work of these schools as the one now being tested should need no modification as a result of trial. I believe that the principal features of this new plan are correct, and will eventually be adopted by other institutions. The scheme will, however, need to be somewhat modified and much more fully and fairly tried before we can speak of it as an assured success. The normal school has suffered in point of attendance from the lowering of the standard of qualifications required of teachers throughout the State. Few students would be found in the different departments of the university did not the training there obtained prove a valuable investment financially to those who secure it. The same principle holds true with reference to attendance at the normal school. Through the influence of the system of township superintendency, most of our enterprising young ladies and gentlemen, many of whom would naturally look to teaching as a desirable profession, and prepare themselves properly for the work, are being driven to seek other employment, and the schools of the rural districts are largely given over to those who have little ambition to do more than to draw their salary. The same influence is felt in many of our smaller graded schools. Neither the excellence of the work done at the normal school nor the influence of the institutes can remedy this difficulty, but a system of examining teachers for all the schools, which should accept nothing as an equivalent for actual competency, would speedily fill the normal school to its utmost capacity and largely increase attendance upon our best high schools and the institutes.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

is quietly but none the less wisely and efficiently fulfilling its mission. It is a great work to care for over 300 boys, such as are found in this institution, and a very grave responsibility rests upon those who are accountable for their proper training, to the end that they may be given back to the public fitted in disposition and capacity to lead useful and honorable lives. Many improvements in the management of this school have been successfully inaugurated by the present able superintendent. The boys are taught to respect themselves and to have a pride in their personal appearance and in their conduct. If reliable statistics could be obtained as to the career of the boys after leaving the school, I have no doubt that those who are having the present humane and sensible management would show a much better record than those who were treated with prison-like severity as criminals and outcasts in former years. No

institution in the State is performing the work especially devolved upon it with greater fidelity or intelligence.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

is growing in both the amount and value of its work. One can but be impressed with the worth of this school when he sees 300 tidily dressed children with cheerful faces filing into the large dining-room from their "cottage homes," and considers that most of these, were they not here, would be subjected to all the contaminating influences of county houses or the equally demoralizing surroundings of street waifs in our larger cities. These children are now having, I believe, most of the comforts and influences of well-ordered homes. Besides the advantages of the school room they all devote a portion of each day to manual labor. In this way nearly all the work of the kitchen, dining-room and laundry is performed by the children, while they also make their own clothes, boots and shoes, and knit their own mittens and socks. They also help much on the farm and in the garden. The school is thus benefited by the labor performed, and habits of industry, promptness, and neatness are inculcated which will be of incalculable benefit to the children in after life. I am happy to observe that this institution is not over-governed by the board of control, as is too apt to be the case in State institutions and in graded schools as well.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AND THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The Superintendent of public instruction has no legal relations with either of these institutions, and receives reports from them only through the courtesy of their presiding officers. It would seem eminently proper that all institutions of learning in the State should be obliged to report to this office, and it in turn held responsible for giving to the people information in regard to the work of each branch of our educational machinery. I have enjoyed visits to each of these institutions during the year, and have been impressed with the belief that they are growing in popularity and usefulness. By last winter's appropriations the agricultural college is able to increase its facilities for instruction, and the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind is soon to be relieved of the instruction of the blind and thus enabled, better than ever before, to care for those that remain. Rev. Thomas MacIntire, who has recently assumed the principalship of the latter institution, is a gentleman of ripe culture and large experience in this particular field of labor, and, I believe, will ably carry out the work which Prof. Parker was obliged to resign on account of ill health.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

Most of these institutions have enjoyed a year of more than usual prosperity and usefulness. Their reports show an employment of 98 instructors and an attendance of 2,139 students. The estimated value of their grounds, buildings, and apparatus aggregates over \$700,000, and they have productive funds amounting to over \$600,000. The special reports of some of these institutions, found in the accompanying documents (pp. 60, *et seq.*), together with the statistics given in Tables XVI. and XVII., present a gratifying exhibition

of their capacity for successful work and their claim to sympathy and patronage. Some of these schools have failed to comply with the requirements of law in reporting to this office, and are not therefore represented as they should be in the accompanying documents.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

General statistics, compiled from inspectors' reports, in regard to each of the 353 graded schools of the State, are given in Table IX. Special reports from the superintendents and principals of 134 schools are found in Table X. Still further items showing the work done in each of the three departments of 58 of these schools are given in Tables XI., XII. and XIII. Owing to the fact that many of the reports received at this office were very incomplete, or that the schools reported are not organized with three departments of four years each, it has been possible to represent but few in the last three tables.

As a whole the graded schools are in a healthy condition. Formerly many, especially in the smaller cities and villages, were attempting to do too much, thereby failing to accomplish, in a satisfactory manner, what they undertook, and inviting criticism not only from the enemies of high schools but also from intelligent friends. The efforts toward a re-adjustment in these cases have, in some instances, resulted in temporary injury. If, however, as a final result of this agitation the great majority of these schools settle down to doing just the work for which there is a real need, and the standard of excellence aimed at is not the amount of work attempted but the quality of work accomplished, then, I believe we shall have great occasion to be thankful for the criticisms that have instigated the reform. Not every county can support a university. No more can every village maintain a high school where students can be prepared for the university. It will be a happy day for all our graded systems when each attempts only the work which in the nature of things belongs to it, and is content to leave to others that which is especially theirs.

LEGISLATION.

The last legislature made some important amendments to the school laws, to which attention is briefly called, with references to the edition of General School Laws issued last August, which gives the statute as it now is.

The time of making and transmitting reports by directors, inspectors, and county clerks has been made definite and will insure more prompt returns to this department than heretofore.—Sections 56, 80 and 104.

The former two-mill tax has been changed to a one-mill tax.—Sec. 99.

Non-resident tax payers have their rights more definitely stated.—Sec. 128.

Sec. 135 has been radically changed, and is as follows: "Every person of the age of twenty-one years, who has property liable to assessment for school taxes in any school district, and who has resided therein three months next preceding any school meeting held in said district or who has resided three months next preceding such meeting on any territory belonging to such district at the time of holding said meeting, shall be a qualified voter in said meeting; and all such persons, unless aliens, shall be eligible to office in such school district. And all other persons who are entitled by the laws of this State to vote at any township elections, and who have for three months as aforesaid, been residents in said district or upon any territory belonging thereto at the time of

holding any school meeting, shall be entitled to vote on all questions arising in said district when the raising of money by tax is not in question." No person is now eligible to a district office who is not a tax-payer, and women who are tax-payers are equally eligible with men. This section is also modified so that no alien is eligible to a district office.

All districts are now required to elect their officers by ballot.—Secs. 18, 173, and 177.

Women are made eligible to the offices of township superintendent of schools and township school inspector on an equality with men.—Sec. 192.

The registration fee at institutes has been abolished, and the Superintendent of public instruction is authorized to unite, for institute purposes, two or more adjoining counties.—Sec. 195.

The enlarged duties of the State board of education, which have already been referred to, are fully set forth in Secs. 204, 205, and 206.

It is very much to be regretted that a different system of local supervision was not adopted. In my report for 1880 I shall offer some suggestions upon this and other points which I deem worthy the attention of our legislators.

IN CONCLUSION

it is but an act of justice for me to say that in my earnest efforts to make the department of public instruction a power for good in the advancement of our educational interests, I have been heartily supported by the entire body of teachers throughout the State, who have ever been ready to assist by words of encouragement, by counsel, and by active work. In the performance of duties connected with the office I have been ably supported by the pains-taking and intelligent labors of Mr. W. L. Smith, the Deputy Superintendent of public instruction, who is filling, with rare acceptability, the position so long and so worthily occupied by Mr. C. B. Stebbins.

CORNELIUS A. GOWER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. CORNELIUS A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—As required by law, the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, present the following as their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1879:

FINANCIAL.

Debit.

Balance on hand July, 1878.....	\$10,111 89
Received from all sources	161,001 11
Total.....	<u>\$171,113 00</u>

Credit.

Total disbursements for all purposes.....	\$142,402 51
Balance on hand June 30, 1879.....	28,710 49
Total.....	<u>\$171,113 00</u>

For details showing the sources and items of these receipts and expenditures, and the specific funds to which the balance at the beginning of the year (\$10,111.89), and the total balance carried forward (\$28,710.49) respectively belong, you are referred to the report of the finance committee, hereto attached as Appendix A.

FACULTIES AND OFFICERS.

The names of the professors and other officers, and the compensation of each, will be found in Appendix B, hereto attached, while the changes made in the faculties during the past year, as well as much other very valuable information, are noted in the annual report of President James B. Angell, LL. D., hereto attached as Appendix C.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the University the past year has been greater than ever before, taxing to the utmost, in some departments, our present accommodations. The total number of students enrolled in the various departments was 1,376, as follows:

Department of science, literature, and the arts.....	445
Department of medicine and surgery.....	329
Department of law.....	406
Department of pharmacy.....	71
Homeopathic medical college.....	63
College of dental surgery.....	62
Total.....	1,376

We note that over one-tenth of these students were women, representing each department of the University.

INSTRUCTION.

The methods of instruction, books used, names of students and their classes, are embraced in the annual calendar of the University for 1878-9, to which you are respectfully referred.

ESTIMATES.

We would further refer you to the report of the financial committee (Appendix A) for estimates in detail of the receipts and expenditures for the coming year.

PROGRESS.

The progress of the University in the work of higher education the past year has been highly satisfactory.

The account in detail embraced in the President's report (Appendix C) covers fully the whole question, and the suggestions therein made as to the wants and requirements of the University, meet our entire and cordial endorsement.

The wise liberality of the last legislature in the special appropriations for the University will do much for the present relief of some of the overcrowded departments; but the demands of the law department, and the inadequate room of the library (now occupying the same building) are very pressing, and the day is at hand when very largely increased facilities will be absolutely necessary.

The intelligent public sentiment of the State sustains, in the fullest degree our whole educational system. A wise administration of the trusts in our hands will, we are confident, continue to endear to the whole people the University as a part of that system; and, as regents of the University fully acquainted with its usefulness and of the demands upon it, we are confident, too, that the more intimate knowledge of it on the part of our public officers, legislators, and people, will result in an increased interest in its affairs and progress.

CLAUDIUS B. GRANT,
CHARLES RYND,
BYRON M. CUTOHEON,
EDWARD C. WALKER,
ANDREW CLIMIE,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
GEORGE L. MAITZ,
SAMUEL S. WALKER,

Regents.

A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The finance committee of the Board of Regents submit their annual report showing the financial operations of the University for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, with an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880:

RECEIPTS. (*General Fund.*)

Balance on hand July 1, 1878.....	\$10,111 89
Received from State treasurer, University interest.....	39,226 68
Received from State treasurer, State aid.....	31,500 00
Received from students' fees and laboratory deposits.....	58,256 82
Received from interest on treasurer's account.....	765 75
Received from sale of book.....	1 86
Received from State treas'r on account of dental college addition.....	3,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$143,113 00

RECEIPTS. (*Special Funds.*)

Received from State treasurer for homeopathic medical college..	6,000 00
Received from State treasurer for extended term, homeopathic medical college.....	2,500 00
Received from State treasurer for extended term, department medicine and surgery	4,500 00
Received from State treasurer for salary of professor of geology..	2,000 00
Received from State treasurer for salary of professor of physics..	2,000 00
Received from State treasurer for general library.....	2,000 00
Received from State treasurer for hospital.....	3,000 00
Received from State treasurer for dental college salaries	4,500 00
Received from State treasurer for dental college apparatus.....	500 00
Received from State treasurer for physiological laboratory.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$28,000 00
Total receipts from general fund and from special funds as above.....	<hr/> <hr/> 171,113 00

DISBURSEMENTS. (*General Fund.*)

Paid warrants for salaries of officers, professors, and other employes of the University.....	\$70,790 00
Paid warrants for special claims as per resolution of the board, June 25 and 27, 1878.....	1,106 29
Treasurer's disbursements as per vouchers submitted.....	42,581 67
	<hr/>
	\$114,477 96

DISBURSEMENTS. (*Special Fund.*)

Paid warrants of professors and other employés, as follows:

For the homeopathic medical college.....	\$5,327 74
For the college of dental surgery	4,100 00
For the school of mines.....	1,700 00
For the professor of geology.....	2,000 00
For the professor of physics	1,700 00
For the professor of physiological laboratory.....	750 00
For the extended term, department medicine and surgery.....	4,500 00
For the extended term, homeopathic medical college.....	1,525 00

Treasurer's disbursements from special funds, per vouchers:

For homeopathic medical college	1,199 62
For college of dental surgery	22 19
For dental college apparatus.....	406 38
For school of mines	39 25
For astronomical observatory.....	503 78
For physical laboratory	122 16
For physiological laboratory	152 46
For hospital	2,838 85
For general library	1,037 12

\$27,924 55

Balance carried to new account..... 28,710 49

\$171,113 00

The following detailed statement shows for what purposes the treasurer's disbursements on vouchers were made:

For contingent fund	\$5,151 59
For attorneys' and accountant's fees.....	2,997 96
For W. S. George, printing account.....	48 00
For students' fees refunded.....	1,005 00
For steam pump from G. S. Wormer & Co.....	201 20
For annual calendar.....	921 20
For J. B. Dow, stuccoing dental college.....	199 67
For J. B. Steere, Beal-Steere collection.....	4,500 00
For J. W. Hunt, overdrawn appropriation, astronomical observatory.....	72 70
For James Tolbert, overdrawn appropriation, astronomical observatory.....	334 97
For G. J. Pease, overdrawn appropriation, astronomical observatory.....	196 37
For alterations and repairs.....	2,708 15
For fuel and lights	5,043 23
For grounds	513 23
For insurance.....	2,105 24
For engineering department	419 64
For postage.....	653 33
For general library	1,905 01

For law library, including amount paid for advertising.....	\$653 01
For medical library, including amount paid for advertising.....	643 08
For department of general chemistry	465 96
For clinics, department medicine and surgery	363 48
For museum and microscopical laboratory.....	542 14
For chemical laboratory.....	6,574 80
For college of dental surgery	3,892 66
For physical laboratory	470 05

\$42,581 67

The cash balance on hand June 30, 1878, as per last report, was. 10,111 89

Which amount was made up by the following debit and credit balances of the different accounts:

CREDIT BALANCES.

General library fund.....	\$887 92
Physiological laboratory.....	279 91
Hospital.....	1,258 93
Homeopathic medical college.....	2,042 07
School of mines.....	3,375 00
Dental college.....	27 64
Observatory.....	503 78
Physical laboratory.....	122 16
Dental salary account.....	200 00
Geological professor, salary.....	1,000 00
Professor of physics, salary.....	1,100 00
Extended term, department of medicine and surgery.....	2,250 00
Extended term, homeopathic medical college.....	2,500 00

\$15,547 41

DEBIT BALANCES.

Dental college.....	\$1,484 21
Mining engineering.....	249 07
Current expenses.....	3,702 24

Due amount of overdrawn accounts	\$5,435 52
Showing, as stated, cash balance on hand June 30, 1878.....	10,111 89

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts during the year—general fund.....	\$133,001 11
Amounts paid out of general fund.....	114,477 96
Amounts transferred to college of dental surgery.....	1,506 40
Amounts transferred to school of mines equipment.....	249 07
Amounts transferred to hospital.....	500 00
Amounts overdrawn from general fund previous years.....	3,702 24

Leaving a balance to the credit of the general fund of.... \$12,565 44

The amount received from the State treasurer on account of special appropriations during the year was \$28,000.

The balance on hand at the commencement of the year.....	\$10,111 89
The amount due from general fund.....	3,702 24
The amount transferred by resolution of the board, October 10, 1878, to dental college	1,506 40
The school of mines equipment	249 07
The hospital.....	500 00
Receipts during the year—special funds.....	\$44,069 60
Disbursements during the year.....	27,924 55
Leaving a balance to the credit of the special funds	\$16,145 05

By the liberality of the legislature, the following appropriations were made for the purposes enumerated below :

For the erection of a fire proof museum building.....	\$40,000 00
For the general library for the year 1879	2,000 00
For the general library for the year 1880	2,000 00
For the hospital for the year 1879.....	3,000 00
For the hospital for the year 1880.....	3,000 00
For the homeopathic medical college for the year 1879.....	2,000 00
For the homeopathic medical college for the year 1880.....	2,000 00
For the dental college for the year 1879.....	4,500 00
For the dental college for the year 1880.....	4,500 00
For credit general fund for addition to dental college.....	3,250 00
For steam heating boiler house, coils, radiators, and connections	20,000 00
For building homeopathic hospital.....	6,500 00
For enlargement of matron's house.....	1,000 00
For the homeopathic hospital for the year 1880.....	1,250 00
	<u>\$95,000 00</u>

Of the appropriations thus made by the legislature, \$62,250 will be available during the year 1879, and \$32,750 will be available during the year 1880.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are as follows :

Balance in the treasury, June 30, 1879.....	\$28,710 49
For interest on University fund.....	38,000 00
For annual State aid, "Act of 1873".....	31,500 00
For annual State aid, "Act of 1875," homeopathic medical college.....	6,000 00
For students' fees and laboratory deposits.....	50,000 00
For State aid, "Act of 1879," museum building.....	10,000 00
For steam heating boiler house, coils, radiators, and connections	20,000 00
For the general library for the year 1880.....	2,000 00
For the hospital for the year 1880.....	3,000 00
For the homeopathic medical college for the year 1880.....	2,000 00
For the college of dental surgery for the year 1879.....	4,500 00
For the college of dental surgery for the year 1880	4,500 00

For building a homeopathic hospital.....	\$6,500 00
For the enlargement of the matron's house.....	1,000 00
For the homeopathic hospital for the year 1880.....	1,250 00
For the homeopathic medical college for the year 1880.....	2,000 00
For interest on treasurer's account	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$241,460 49
Estimated disbursements for the year 1879-80.....	221,662 50
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Estimated balance June 30, 1880.....	\$19,797 99
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The estimated disbursements for the same time are as follows:

For salaries of officers, professors, and employés in all departments of the University.....	\$101,112 50
For alterations and repairs.....	5,000 00
For fuel and lights.....	6,000 00
For grounds.....	600 00
For insurance.....	2,500 00
For general library.....	2,000 00
For medical library.....	500 00
For law library.....	500 00
For annual calendar.....	1,200 00
For printing regents' proceedings	500 00
For postage.....	800 00
For engineering department.....	500 00
For department of physics	500 00
For apparatus for dental college	1,000 00
For current expenses of dental college.....	1,000 00
For chemical laboratory supplies.....	6,000 00
For apparatus for physiological laboratory.....	1,000 00
For current expenses of homeopathic medical college.....	1,500 00
For publication of general catalogue	1,000 00
For advertising department of medicine and surgery.....	200 00
For advertising department of law.....	200 00
For advertising department of literature, science, and arts	200 00
For advertising homeopathic medical college	200 00
For advertising college of dental surgery	200 00
For museum building.....	40,000 00
For steam heating, building coils, radiators, and connections....	20,000 00
For building homeopathic hospital.....	6,500 00
For building clinic amphitheatre, department medicine and surgery	2,500 00
For enlargement of matron's house.....	1,000 00
For equipment of homeopathic hospital.....	1,250 00
For hospital and clinics.....	3,000 00
For museum and microscopic room.....	1,000 00
For contingent expenses.....	8,000 00
For regents' expenses.....	1,000 00
For advertising school of pharmacy.....	200 00
For changes in heating medical college and new amphitheatre..	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$218,662 50
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The annual report of the treasurer, with a full list of all warrants paid, is herewith submitted. (This list of warrants has been compared with the books of the secretary of the board of regents, and found correct.)*

Your committee submit herewith a list of all the officers, professors, and employés of the University, with the amount of salary paid to each.†

The receipts from the State treasurer have been compared with the statement furnished by the Auditor general under date of Sept. 29, 1879, and found correct.

The receipts for students' fees and laboratory deposits have been examined with the tickets issued by the secretary of the board of regents, and found correct.

The vouchers for contingent expenses have also been carefully examined, and agree with the report of the treasurer.

Your committee record with pleasure the large increase in the revenues of the University, and increased number of its students, and trusts that with a wise and judicious expenditure of its means its surplus may be expended in furnishing its libraries and increasing the facilities for instruction in the various departments of the University.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW CLIMIE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

B.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

	Annual Salary.
James B. Angell, LL. D., President.....	\$3,750 00
Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Emeritus Prof. of Physics...	500 00
Alonzo B. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.....	2,250 00
Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.....	2,250 00
Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.....	2,400 00
Hon. James V. Campbell, LL. D., Marshall Professor of Law..	1,500 00
Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, LL. D., Jay Professor of Law, and Dean.....	1,800 00
James C. Watson, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory.....	2,200 00
Edward Olney, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.....	2,200 00
Charles K. Adams, M. A., Professor of History.....	2,200 00
Charles A. Kent, M. A., Fletcher Professor of Law.....	1,500 00
Rev. Benj. F. Cocker, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.....	2,200 00

[*The annual report of the treasurer was not furnished for publication in this Report.—
SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.]

[†See Appendix B.]

	Annual Salary.
Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.....	\$2,200 00
Martin L. D'Ooge, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.....	2,200 00
George S. Morris, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.....	2,200 00
Charles E. Greene, M. A., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering	2,200 00
George E. Frothingham, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.....	2,200 00
Donald MacLean, M. D., Professor of Surgery.....	2,200 00
Edward S. Dunster, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.....	2,200 00
Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.....	2,200 00
William H. Pettes, M. A., Professor of Geology, in charge of Mining Engineering.....	2,000 00
Samuel A. Jones, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Experimental Pathogenesis in the Homeopathic Medical College.....	2,200 00
Jonathan Taft, D. D. S., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry.....	1,600 00
John A. Watling, D. D. S., Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry.....	1,600 00
John W. Langley, S. B., M. D., Professor of General Chemistry, in charge of Metallurgy.....	2,200 00
William P. Wells, M. A., Kent Professor of Law.....	1,500 00
W. L. B. Jenney, C. E.,* Professor of Architecture and Design.....	-----
Edward C. Franklin, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College.....	2,200 00
Charles Gatchell, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College.....	2,200 00
Charles K. Wead, M. A., Acting Professor of Physics.....	1,600 00
Edward L. Walter, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Latin.....	1,600 00
Albert H. Pattengill, M. A., Assistant Professor of Greek.....	1,600 00
Joseph B. Davis, C. E., Assistant Prof. of Civil Engineering...	1,600 00
Wooster W. Beman, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics	1,600 00
Joseph B. Steere, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Paleontology.....	1,600 00
Isaac N. Demmon, M. A., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and History.....	1,600 00
Charles N. Jones, B. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics...	1,500 00
Raymond C. Davis, Librarian.....	1,000 00
P. R. B. DePont, B. A., B. S., Instructor in French, and Sec'y of Faculty.....	1,100 00
Charles S. Denison, M. S., C. E., Instructor in Engineering and Drawing and Assistant in Architecture.....	900 00
Alfred Hennequin, M. A.,* Instructor in French and German..	-----
Volney M. Spalding, M. A., Instructor in Zoölogy and Botany..	900 00
Calvin Thomas, M. A., Instructor in Modern Languages.....	900 00

* Absent on Leave.

	Annual Salary.
Otis C. Johnson, M. A., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory (Qualitative Analysis) and Purchasing Agent	\$900 00
William J. Herdman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy	1,200 00
Victor C. Vaughan, Ph. D., M. D., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory	750 00
Kate Crane Johnson, Ph. C., Accountant in Chemical Laboratory	500 00
Louisa Reed Stowell, M. S., Assistant in Microscopical Botany ..	500 00
Charles H. Stowell, M. D., Instructor in Physiological Laboratory	750 00
Byron W. Cheever, M. A., M. D., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory (Quantitative Analysis and Assaying)	750 00
William H. Dorrance, Demonstrator of Dentistry	500 00
Elizabeth M. Farrand, Assistant Librarian	500 00
Dennie J. Higley, M. A., Assistant in Museum	150 00
Alexander C. MacLean, M. D., Hospital Surgeon	500 00
Douglas A. Joy, M. E., Assistant in General Chemistry	200 00
John M. Schaeberle, C. E., Assistant in the Observatory	500 00

ASSISTANTS. (*Receiving no Salary.*)

Arthur Hube Vandivert, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.
 Byron Francis Dawson, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.
 George A. Hendricks, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
 Lucien G. North, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, and Clerk of the Faculty (salary as clerk, \$200).
 George Byron Ayres, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
 James Harvey Lyon, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
 George A. Tabor, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Experimental Pathogenesis.
 Frank E. Bodemann, Ph. C., M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Surgery.

C.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Regents :

I beg leave to present to you my annual report for the University year, ending June 30, 1879.

The changes in the faculties have been as follows: October 11, 1878, Byron W. Cheever, M. A., was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory, in the place of Samuel T. Douglas, Ph. B., resigned. J. M. Schaeberle, C. E., was appointed assistant in the astronomical observatory. Calvin Thomas, M. A., was appointed instructor in modern languages and history. February 7, 1879, P. B. Rose, M. D., was appointed assistant professor of

physiological chemistry, and in June the title was changed so as to read assistant professor of physiological chemistry and toxicology, and lecturer on renal diseases. February 7, 1879, James C. Watson, Ph. D., LL. D., resigned his office of professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, and on March 25, Mark W. Harrington, M. A., was elected as his successor.

In June, 1879, the following promotions and appointments were made: Joseph B. Steere, Ph. D., promoted from the assistant professorship to the professorship of zoölogy; Alexander Winchell, LL. D., professor of historic geology and paleontology; William H. Pettee, M. A., heretofore professor of geology, in charge of mining engineering, now appointed professor of mineralogy and economic geology; Henry F. Lyster, M. A., M. D., lecturer on pathology and practice of medicine for one year; William H. Payne, M. A., professor of the science and the art of teaching; Professor Edward L. Walter, Ph. D., heretofore assistant professor of Latin, now appointed professor of modern languages in place of George S. Morris, M. A., resigned; Elisha Jones, M. A., assistant professor of Latin; Isaac N. Demmon, M. A., heretofore assistant professor of rhetoric and history, assistant professor of rhetoric and Anglo-Saxon; Rev. Richard Hudson, M. A., assistant professor of history; Volney M. Spalding, M. A., promoted from instructor in botany to assistant professor of botany; William J. Herdman, M. A., M. D., demonstrator of anatomy, was appointed also lecturer on pathological anatomy; Charles H. Stowell, M. D., instructor in the physiological laboratory, was appointed lecturer on physiology and histology; Victor C. Vaughan, Ph. D., M. D., assistant in chemical laboratory, was appointed also lecturer on medical chemistry; Alfred Hennequin, M. A., instructor in modern languages, who has been absent on leave, was recalled to duty.

In the resignation of Professor Morris and of Professor Watson, the University sustains a severe loss. Professor Morris has filled the chair of modern languages for nine years, and has brought to his work the resources of a most varied, profound, and elegant scholarship. Dr. Watson has been connected with the faculty since the very year of his graduation, 1857. For two years he was instructor in mathematics, and for twenty years he has had charge of the observatory and filled the chair of astronomy. During that period he has discovered no less than twenty-seven minor planets, and two comets, and has made the observatory known throughout the world. The best wishes of the University will follow these two distinguished scholars to their new fields of labor.

The degrees conferred during the year on examinations were as follows:

Pharmaceutical chemist.....	25
Mining engineer.....	3
Civil engineer.....	6
Bachelor of science.....	5
Bachelor of philosophy.....	11
Bachelor of arts.....	35
Master of science.....	1
Master of philosophy.....	1
Master of arts.....	8
Doctor of philosophy.....	1
Doctor of medicine (department of medicine and surgery).....	104
Bachelor of law.....	193

Doctor of medicine (homeopathic medical college).....	25
Doctor of dental surgery.....	15
Total.....	433

In addition to these, four honorary degrees were conferred, viz.: civil engineer, 1; master of arts, 1; doctor of laws, 2. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was therefore 437. In three cases two degrees were given on examination to the same person. The total number of recipients of degrees was 434. In no previous year has so large a number been graduated from the University.

The number of students in attendance was as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

Resident graduates.....	12
Fourth year.....	49
Third year.....	67
Second year.....	95
First year.....	172
Select.....	50
	<hr/> 445

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Students—(total in the department).....	329
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DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Seniors.....	195
Juniors.....	211
	<hr/> 406

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Second year.....	28
First year.....	43
	<hr/> 71

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Students—(total in the college).....	63
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COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Students—(total in college).....	62
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Total in the University.....	1,376
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The number in the University was greater by 143, or by more than 11 per cent, than in 1877-78, and greater by 266, or by 24 per cent, than in 1876, and greater than ever before in the history of the institution. There was an increase in every department, except in the homeopathic medical college. In the college of dental surgery the gain was 19; in the school of pharmacy, 2; in the law school, 18; in the department of medicine and surgery, 22; in the literary department, 78.

In view of the second year's trial of the extension of the medical term from six months to nine months, the increase in the attendance in the department of medicine and surgery was very gratifying. There seems now to be satisfactory evidence of a desire for a more extended and thorough medical education than has hitherto been furnished by the medical schools of this country.

Not less gratifying was the enlarged attendance in the department of literature, science, and the arts. For years this central department of the University had remained almost stationary in the size of its classes, while the other departments were pretty steadily growing. This fact was one of the causes which led the faculty to resolve on the important changes which they made in the organization of its work a year ago. It was feared that in some way we were not meeting the real needs of the State and of the west as fully as we might. So far as numbers indicate, we have certainly good reason to be satisfied with the response which has been made to our proposition to make our instruction more attractive and useful. The number of students in the literary department is increased by about *twenty per cent*.

Of the undergraduates, the number of candidates for the several degrees was as follows, viz.: Mining engineer, 10; civil engineer, 25; bachelor of letters, 15; bachelor of science, 30; bachelor of letters (Latin), 92; bachelor of arts, 211. The number of select students was 50. Of these select students a considerable proportion were, as we had hoped they would be, teachers of mature years, who availed themselves of our offer to receive persons over twenty-one years of age without the regular examination, provided they should give evidence of their ability to pursue the work they should elect. Most of them desired to take some work as a specialty, and they proved almost without exception to be capable of carrying on their studies in a creditable manner, and were in no respect a source of embarrassment to our regular work.

The number of women in attendance was as follows: Department of literature, science, and the arts, 76; department of medicine and surgery, 42; law department, 2; homeopathic medical college, 12; school of pharmacy, 1; dental college, 1: total, 134. That is an increase over the previous year of 41. It will be seen that the women form a little less than ten per cent of all the students. That is a slightly larger percentage than we ever had before.

Of the women in the literary department, the candidates for the various degrees were as follows: Bachelor of letters, 5; bachelor of science, 4; mining engineer, 1; bachelor of letters (Latin), 19; bachelor of arts, 30. There was one resident graduate, and there were 17 select students, several of whom had been teachers.

After our nine years' experience in coeducation, we have become so accustomed to see women take up any kind of university work, carry it on successfully, graduate in good health, cause no embarrassment in the administration of the institution, and awaken no special solicitude in the minds of their friends or of their teachers, that many of the theoretical discussions of coeducation by those who have not had opportunities to examine it carefully read strangely to us here on the ground. It is a cause of sincere congratulation that, both in this country and in Europe, the opportunities for women to obtain as thorough and extended an education as men are rapidly multiplying.

Michigan furnished this year, as last, about 49 per cent of the students. In the literary department, 66½ per cent were from Michigan; in the aggre-

gate attendance in the medical schools and the dental school, 44½ per cent; in the law school, 32½ per cent; in the pharmacy school, 46½ per cent. Of the total increase of 143 students last year, 55 were from Michigan and 88 from other states. It would seem, therefore, that while we are attracting more Michigan students than formerly, we are even more rapidly strengthening our hold upon other parts of the Union.

Exception has sometimes been taken in our own State to our opening our doors on so easy terms to students from other states. It should be remembered in the first place that a discrimination against students from abroad is made in our fees. A Michigan student pays only ten dollars admission fee, and an annual fee of twenty dollars. A student from another state pays twenty-five dollars admission fee, and twenty-five dollars annual fee. In the second place, in the professional schools, where by far the larger proportion of students from abroad are found, the cost of instruction is only slightly increased by the admission of them, so that the sum received from them may be reckoned as almost a clear gain to our resources. For instance, in the department of medicine and surgery during the past year the fees from Michigan students were only \$4,140, while the fees from non-resident students were \$7,675. The same corps of instructors would be required to lecture to the Michigan students alone as were required to teach the whole class. In the law school the figures are yet more striking. The cost of instruction in that school was \$6,400. Now, the receipts from non-resident students were \$12,000, that is, \$5,600 more than the salaries of all the professors, while the fees from Michigan students in that school were only \$3,960. In passing, I may direct attention to the fact that the total receipts of the law school are nearly ten thousand dollars more than the expenses. But the main point which I wish now to make clear is that, in an economical point of view, it is wise neither to exclude non-resident students from the University, nor to charge them so high fees as to make a material diminution of their numbers.

In the department of literature, science, and the arts, we have suffered no little embarrassment from having an inadequate number of teachers to instruct our greatly increased number of students. In order to extricate ourselves from debt, we have reduced our force of teachers to the smallest number with which we could, with tolerable efficiency, care for the usual number of pupils. When, at the beginning of the last year, we were suddenly called on to provide instruction for about eighty more students than before, we found it impossible to do all we could have wished. We were compelled to have larger sections than we deemed it wise to have. Professors of one branch were obliged to teach other branches, and both students and teachers were subjected to inconveniences, from which, fortunately, we are now relieved.

It will therefore be seen that we were obliged to begin under serious disadvantages the new plan of work, which was discussed in my last report. We were unable to enlarge the scope of our work as much as we had hoped. It was necessary to curtail, to some extent, the election of studies, which had been offered to all. But the students appreciated our situation, and cheerfully acquiesced in the modifications of our scheme, which we were obliged to make. But in its essential features the new plan was fairly tried, and although a trial of one year is too brief to justify unqualified statements of opinion upon the experiment, I think I may truly say that we see no good reason to doubt that our expectations from it are to be realized. We have seen no disposition in our students under an elective system to choose studies

because they are easy, or to avoid those which are usually thought difficult. The tabular statement of the studies pursued will show this in convincing form.* The fears of those who had supposed that Greek might be dropped were allayed in observing that the number of persons studying Greek was never before so great. I am inclined to think that we are relieved from the peril of the choice of an undue proportion of easy studies by our having no marking system. When pupils are studying for class rank, they will be tempted to elect branches in which they can secure high standing. But that inducement is not offered here. As a rule, the elections were judiciously made.

We have noticed scarcely any inclination to take too little work. The mistakes have been, as we anticipated, quite in the other direction. Many pupils have desired to take more studies than they could pursue with the most profit. In numerous cases the faculty have thought it wise to reduce the work which students have marked out for themselves. During the first semester it became apparent to many of the students that they had elected too many studies, and in the second semester there was a manifest reduction in the amount of work undertaken. The year's experience has taught most of the undergraduates themselves what he can wisely attempt. The faculty are determined to use all vigilance to prevent mere "cramming." While they propose to allow every one to do all he can do well, they mean to insist that each student shall take time enough to digest and assimilate his intellectual food. Too much cannot be said of the enthusiastic, hearty, and manly spirit in which the undergraduates, as a body, have received the new plan and have performed their duties. The utmost good order has prevailed. Not a case has occurred which has called for serious discipline. * * * * *

With the additions which have been made to our force of teachers, we shall be able to enlarge the range and improve the quality of our instruction the coming year.

An important step has been taken in establishing a professorship of the science and the art of teaching. I am not aware that there is a chair exclusively for this work in any other American college. In previous reports I have directed attention to the necessity of providing here for some systematic instruction in pedagogy. We annually send out a considerable number of students who are to engage in teaching for some years, and not a few who intend to devote their lives to the work. Some of them are called at once to responsible positions in our graded schools. It might greatly add to the value of their services to be familiar with the principles which should govern the administration of such schools, with the philosophy of teaching, and with the history of education. Our professors have for several years given some special instruction in the methods of teaching the languages, mathematics, and physics. But now, in addition to their specific work, a professor is charged with the duty of giving systematic instruction in the general field, to which the name of pedagogics is often applied.

We desire it to be most clearly understood that we have no intention of invading the territory of our neighbors of the Normal school. The line between their work and ours is very distinct. We wish simply to aid our undergraduates who come here for collegiate study, to prepare themselves for the work of teaching which they are certain to undertake, whether we have

*See Appendix D.

this new chair or not. If our effort to give specific instruction of this kind and of a high order is successful, it will tend to aid the Normal school by strengthening in the minds of our graduates, and of the public, the conviction that there is indeed a philosophy, a science of education, which we are aiming to teach to such of our students as intend to become teachers, while the Normal school is also teaching it to every one of its hundreds of pupils in the manner most helpful to them. We earnestly desire to coöperate with and to aid, in every proper way, all the other educational institutions in the State. There is work enough, and more than enough, for us all to do. The prosperity of each conduces to the prosperity of all the rest.

I had occasion last year to express gratification that the extension of our medical term from six months to nine months did not diminish the number of students in our medical schools. This year there has been a slight decline in the attendance on the homeopathic medical college, but this was due to other causes than the extension of the term. In the department of medicine and surgery there was a handsome gain. So convinced are we that the public are ready for another forward step in medical education that we have now decided to establish a full three years' graded course. It is thought proper to allow those who have already entered upon their studies to receive their degrees on the conditions named when they matriculated. But all who enter after the present university year will be required to take three full courses of nine months each. The best schools are so clearly perceiving the need of thorough and prolonged instruction that before long the three years' course bids fair to be generally adopted. If it has heretofore been true that in no department of education was improvement more sadly needed than in medical education, it may now be said that in no department of education is improvement more rapidly going on at the present time.

It appears from the official reports of the medical schools that 936 patients were treated at the clinics last year. A large number of important surgical operations were successfully performed. The hospital is, in fact, a great public charity.

Partly because our hospital accommodations were too limited, and partly because it was not found practicable to care for patients of the two medical schools in the same building, the legislature were asked by the regents to make an appropriation for the erection of a separate ward for the patients who seek homeopathic treatment. The request was cheerfully granted, and an additional sum was voted for the erection of an amphitheatre in which operations could be performed in the presence of the homeopathic class. The new structures are nearly completed.

The regents also in June made an appropriation from the general fund for the erection of an amphitheatre to be connected with the hospital, which is under the charge of the faculty of the department of medicine and surgery. This has long been sorely needed. The patients have necessarily been transported from the hospital across the campus to the medical college, and after being operated on have been carried back to the wards. The discomfort and exposure and consequent danger to life have been greater than it was pleasant to think of. The enlarged and improved accommodations for the patients are a source of great satisfaction.

The prosperity of the law school, which is so helpful to our treasury, and so gratifying to us in every respect, threatens to become temporarily embarrass-

ing. We were forced to make some changes in the lecture room last year in order to provide the requisite number of seats for the large classes. If there is any considerable increase in the attendance this year, it is not easy to say how all are to be accommodated. The friends of the school will hear with pleasure that the resources of the University enable us to add a professor to the faculty, and so to secure more thorough instruction for the junior class.

The school of pharmacy has a wholesome and steady life. The pressure for admission to it has been so great that its faculty have deemed it wise to announce that on and after September, 1880, the requirements for matriculation will be increased. A specified amount of knowledge of algebra and of either Latin or German will be asked.

The dental school advances with the most encouraging vigor. At the beginning of the year so many students presented themselves that the rooms provided for clinical and for mechanical purposes were altogether too strait. The regents, therefore, at the October meeting, decided to erect an addition to the dental building, pay for it by drawing from the general fund, and ask the legislature to reimburse the general fund. Ample accommodations were thus provided. The new rooms were ready for occupancy early in the winter, and the legislature made the needed appropriation.

The friends of the University may well express their grateful appreciation of the timely aid which the legislature lent to us at the last session. They made an appropriation for each of the years 1879 and 1880 of \$2,000 for the purchase of books for the general library, of \$3,000 for hospital expenses, of \$2,000 for extended instruction in the homeopathic medical college, of \$4,500 for the dental college, and of \$20,000 for erecting a fire-proof museum. Besides, they appropriated \$3,250 to pay for the addition to the dental college building, \$1,000 to enlarge the matron's apartments in the hospital, \$6,500 for a homeopathic hospital and amphitheatre, \$1,250 for the expenses of the homeopathic hospital in 1880, and \$20,000 for erecting a central boiler house and providing steam heating apparatus for several of the University buildings. The total sum appropriated for 1879 was \$62,250, and for 1880, \$32,750.

The new heating apparatus will probably diminish the expense of heating our buildings, and will certainly diminish the risk from fire. The new museum building will enable us to store and display our collections much better than has heretofore been possible, and will relieve us of the solicitude we have so long felt concerning their safety. The sum placed at our disposal will not be adequate to furnish the lecture rooms, which ought to be connected with the museum. We shall hope to secure them by some means at no distant day. By the action taken at the June meeting of the board the large and valuable collection which Professor Steere made in his tour in South America and the East Indies, has come into the possession of the University on such terms that there can be, it is understood, no controversy about the title.

I cannot forbear again calling attention to the fact that we need a new library building quite as much as we needed a museum building. The law department requires the room in which our general library is now stored. The building is not fire-proof. The library room is not capacious enough to hold our books or to accommodate our readers. We ought to have a reading room which can hold at least three hundred readers and provide them with good air. The library must be the centre of the intellectual life of the Uni-

versity. It should therefore be cared for with the most scrupulous pains and be nourished with the largest generosity. I doubt if, in proportion to its size, any library in the world is as much used as ours. Statistics carefully gathered show that from the Harvard library with its 173,000 volumes a smaller number of books is daily drawn than from our little collection of 26,000.

A well-equipped gymnasium is also much needed. It would not only contribute to the physical well-being of the students, but would also confer indirectly both intellectual and moral good. The health and consequently the intellectual and moral vigor of not a few of our students suffer from the lack of sufficient and attractive exercise. The undergraduates have for some time been striving to raise funds for the erection of a gymnasium, and have secured the organization of a corporation, which is authorized to receive and invest moneys contributed for that purpose. I heartily commend their enterprise to the generosity of our alumni and of other friends of the University.

The finance committee's report is this year, as it was last year, a cheerful document. Owing to the practice of great economy, and to the large attendance of students, the end of the fiscal year found a large balance in our treasury. It is this fact which has led the regents to enlarge the corps of teachers in the literary department. No better use can be made of our resources than to improve the efficiency of our instruction.

With a record so inspiring as that of last year to encourage us, with so many proofs before us of the deep interest of our own State and of a large public beyond the limits of our State in our welfare, and with every prospect of prosperity in the year on which we have just entered, we and all friends of the University may with hopefulness and courage look forward to its immediate future.

JAMES B. ANGELL, *President.*

D.

TABLE.

Number of Students who have Completed the Courses Elected.

No. of Courses.	Subjects.	No. of Students who have completed the Courses.	No. of Recitations or Lectures per Week.	No. of Courses.	Subjects.	No. of Students who have completed the Courses.	No. of Recitations or Lectures per Week.
GREEK.				ENGLISH.			
I.	Lysias.....	62	4	V.	English Lit., Introductory.....	37	3
II.	Thucydides.....	63	3	VI.	Masterpieces.....	32	3
III.	Demosthenes.....	47	3	VII.	Grammar and Speeches.....	75	2
IV.	Lyric Anthology.....	7	3	VIII.	Rhetoric.....	64	2
V.	Teachers' Course.....	11	1	IX.	English Lit., Introductory.....	48	3
VI.	Homer.....	60	4	X.	Chaucer.....	56	1
VII.	Sophocles.....	58	4	XI.	Masterpieces.....	31	3
VIII.	Theocritus.....	28	2				
IX.	Aristophanes, Plato.....	9	3	HISTORY.			
X.	Teachers' Course.....	18	1	I.	General History of England.....	35	2
LATIN.				II.	Guizot—Civilization.....	51	3
I.	Terence.....	100	4	III.	England since George III.....	34	2
II.	Quintilian.....	85	3	IV.	Seminary work.....	18	2
III.	[Not taught last year.]			V.	U. S. History.....	43	2
IV.	Cicero.....	10	2	VI.	History of Europe.....	58	3
V.	Pliny's Letters.....	9	2	VII.	Rise of Prussia.....	65	2
VI.	Teacher's Course.....	20	1	IX.	Eng. from Stuarts to Geo. III.....	46	2
VII.	Livy.....	84	4	X.	U. S. Political History.....	63	2
VIII.	Odes and Epodes, Horace.....	38	2	XII.	U. S. Constitutional History.....	16	2
IX.	Ars Poetica, Horace.....	69	3				
X.	Tacitus.....	24	3	PHILOSOPHY.			
XI.	Lectures on Art.....	54	2	I.	Psychology.....	30	2
XII.	Teachers' Course.....	13	1	II.	Speculative Philosophy.....	55	5
MATHEMATICS.				III.	Logic, Ethics.....	50	2
I.	Algebra.....	125	4	IV.	Historical Philosophy.....	34	5
II.	Gen. Geom. and Calculus.....	83	4	POLITICAL ECONOMY.			
III.	Advanced Calculus.....	6	5	I.	Text-book, Introductory.....	54	2
IV.	Determinants.....	11	1	II.	Advanced Lectures.....	44	2
V.	Geometry and Trigonometry.....	118	4	<i>International Law</i>			
VI.	Gen. Geom. and Calculus.....	83	4			51	2
VII.	Trilinear Co-ordinates.....	3	3	PHYSICS.			
IX.	Quaternions.....	3	1	I.	Elementary—Experimental.....	55	3
X.	Trigonometry.....	12	2	II.	Lectures and Recitations.....	40	5
GERMAN.				III.	Laboratory work.....	8	5
I.	Grammar and Reading.....	133	4	IV.	Higher Acoustics.....	6	1
II.	German Lyrics.....	24	5	V.			
III.	Text-book. Plays.....	127	4	GEN. CHEMISTRY.			
IV.	Goethe's Faust.....	31	2	I.	Experimental class.....	67	3
V.	German Literature.....	33	2	II.	Lectures.....	33	5
FRENCH.				III.	Chemical Philosophy.....	9	2
I.	Brachet, Grammar.....	91	4	ANAL. CHEMISTRY.			
II.	Analysis and Translation.....	60	4	I.	Qualit. Analysis.....	10	8
III.	Moliere, Racine.....	30	3	II.	Qualit. Analysis.....	8	4
IV.	Grammar—Readings.....	73	4	III.	Organic Chemistry.....	1	5
VI.	Translations—Composition.....	46	4	IV.	Quant. Analysis.....	10	3
VII.	Taine's Art in Italy.....	30	3	VI.	Physiological Chemistry.....	7	5
	<i>Spanish</i>	30	2	VII.	Organic Chemistry.....	5	3
ENGLISH.				VIII.	Assaying.....	8	3
I.	English Grammar and Speeches.....	39	2	MINERALOGY.			
II.	Rhetoric.....	48	2	I.	Elements (short course).....	12	2
III.	Extempore Speeches.....	41	1	II.	Mineralogy and Lithology.....	6	5
IV.	Anglo-Saxon.....	35	1				

TABLE.—CONTINUED.

No. of Courses.	Subjects.	No. of Students who have completed the Course.	No. of Recitations or Lectures per Week.	No. of Courses.	Subjects.	No. of Students who have completed the Course.	No. of Recitations or Lectures per Week.
	GEOLOGY.				DRAWING.		
I.	Physical Geology.....		2	V.	Shades and Perspective.....	6	3
II.	Structural Geology.....	25	2	VI.	Free hand.....	33	3
III.	Economical Geology.....		2	VII.	Free hand.....	1	3
IV.	U. S. Geology.....		2	VIII.	Water-color Drawing.....	5	3
V.	Lithology and Struct. Geology.....	15	2		SURVEYING.		
	ASTRONOMY.			I.	Transit and Level.....	7	3
I.	Theoretical Astronomy.....	1	5	II.	Solar Compass.....	3	2
II.	Descriptive Astronomy.....	39	1	III.	Higher Surveying.....	5	5
	ZOOLOGY.			IV.	Field work, Railroads.....	6	4 w
I.	Comp. Physiol. and Zoology.....	36	5		CIVIL ENGINEERING.		
II.	Systematic Zoology.....	90	5	I.	Strength and Resistance.....	11	2
III.	Invertebrates.....	5	5	II.	Theory of Construction.....	11	2
V.	Identification of Vertebrates.....	57	5	III.	Truss Analysis.....	8	1
	BOTANY.			IV.	Engineering Design.....	8	5
I.	Cryptogamic Botany.....	3	5	V.	Machine Drawing.....	16	2
III.	Struct. and Physiol. Botany.....	43	5	VI.	Prime Movers.....	11	3
IV.	Advanced do.....	1	3	VII.	Analytical Mechanics.....	7	4
V.	Systematic Botany.....	18	2	VIII.	Theory of Construction.....	7	4
	DRAWING.			IX.	Hydraulics.....	8	5
I.	Geometrical Drawing.....	19	2	X.	Stereotomy.....	4	2
II.	Topogr. and Lettering.....	9	2		<i>Mining Engineering</i>	3	5
IV.	Descriptive Geometry.....	12	3		<i>Metallurgy</i>	4	5

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to present to you my report for the school year ending June 29, 1879.

The changes in the faculty have been as follows: Miss Mary Rice's connection with the school ceased at the close of the previous year, after having been in the service of the board fourteen years. English grammar, of which she had been in charge, was assigned to Miss Helen Post, and rhetoric to Miss Anna Cutcheon; and history, which Miss Cutcheon had formerly taught, was assigned to Miss Hoppin. Miss Rhoda E. Selleck was appointed to teach drawing, penmanship and book-keeping. These branches she taught with ability and success. Miss Ida Freeman was employed to fill the place in the primary department of the school of practice, which had for five years been occupied by Miss Alice Barr; but she was soon obliged to resign on account of failing health, and Miss Alice Putnam was appointed to supply her place for the remainder of the year, which she did satisfactorily.

We were seriously interrupted during the fall, and a considerable portion of the winter term, by workmen who were obliged to finish many of the rooms while the school was in session. The general order of the school was seriously affected from lack of room for recitations, and especially for want of a study hall. Students were obliged to occupy recitation rooms under the supervision of different teachers, till late in the spring term, because the main hall could not be sufficiently warmed to make it safe for pupils to study in it.

The entire enrollment during the year was 73 less than the previous year. For this falling off two reasons contributed a share: 1. The unfinished condition of the building; 2. The radical change in the course of study, and the work of the school, and the misunderstanding in the public mind respecting these changes.

The enrollment by departments was as follows:

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Common school course.....	47
Advanced English course.....	38
Language courses.....	24
	— 104

SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION AND PRACTICE.

High school department.....	188
Grammar school department.....	144
Primary school department.....	141
	<hr/> 473
	577
Counted twice by transfers.....	34
	<hr/> 543
Grand total.....	543

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The following table shows the number of students from the various counties that were admitted during the year upon appointments by members of the legislature:

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Allegan.....	4	Kent.....	6
Baraga.....	1	Lenawee.....	6
Barry.....	1	Livingston.....	5
Bay.....	3	Macomb.....	1
Benzie.....	2	Manistee.....	2
Berrien.....	1	Marquette.....	4
Branch.....	3	Mason.....	2
Calhoun.....	7	Mecosta.....	1
Cass.....	2	Monroe.....	6
Clinton.....	1	Muskegon.....	1
Delta.....	1	Oakland.....	7
Eaton.....	4	Oceana.....	1
Emmet.....	1	Ottawa.....	1
Genesee.....	1	Saginaw.....	1
Gratiot.....	2	Sanilac.....	7
Hillsdale.....	4	Shiawassee.....	5
Huron.....	1	St. Clair.....	4
Ingham.....	3	St. Joseph.....	4
Ionia.....	3	Van Buren.....	3
Isabella.....	1	Washtenaw.....	9
Jackson.....	5	Wayne.....	15
Kalamazoo.....	3		
Total.....			139

GRADUATES.

There were 84 graduates, 38 from the common school course, and 46 from the advanced English and language courses. Of these 60 were ladies and 24 were gentlemen.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Advanced Courses.—Ada Andrus, Eng.; Walter C. Bellows, Eng.; Fannie Bogardus, Eng.; Nellie Blackwood, M. L.; Carrie Baxter, Lat. and Fr.; John A. Bobb, Cl.; Cora Clark, M. L.; La Belle B. Chapman, Eng.; Frederica O. Collette, Eng.; Susie E. Chart, Eng.; Matilda J. Coop, Eng.; Amy L. De Land, Lat. and Fr.; Albert Dodge, Eng.; Lewis Gorton, Eng.; Alice H. Gilbert, Eng.; George B. Hodge, Eng.; Frank P. Hettinger, Eng.; Edmund

Haug, Cl.; Mary E. Jenks, Eng.; Eva L. Kishlar, Eng.; Albert La Huis, Eng.; Lucinda Lee, Eng.; William J. McMurtry, Cl.; Nellie J. Morrison, Eng.; Jennie E. Martin, Eng. and Ger.; Julia McKenzie, Eng.; Gerbraudus A. Osinger, Cl.; William H. Oliver, Cl.; Charles W. Pickell, Cl.; Josie H. Poole, Eng. and Ger.; Ella Pullen, M. L.; Mary B. Putnam, M. L. and Lat.; Stella Rorison, Eng.; Lina D. Rowley, Eng.; Lura D. Roys, Eng.; Rose B. Reynolds, Eng.; Ida A. Shotwell, Eng.; Villa Shaler, Eng.; Maggie H. Stark, Lat. and Fr.; Hattie C. Scofield, Eng. and Lat.; Celia D. Satterthwaite, Eng.; M. Allida Strickland, M. L.; Belle Thomas, Eng.; Mary G. Thompson, Eng.; Ellen N. Tuller, Lat. and Fr.; Eugene A. Wilson, Cl.

Common School Course.—Julia C. Alger, Emma Babcock, Anna Bailey, Mary E. Bacon, John E. Barrett, Leon D. Brown, Eleanor Clark, Jennie Clark, Lyman J. Crotser, Mary Ellis, Maggie Edington, Ella M. Foster, Ida Fullerton, Jennie Gage, Lizzie Hamilton, Libbie Howell, Ella A. Hawkins, N. Hayden, Thomas J. Hunt, Frank J. Knapp, Ira B. Laffin, Lucy Lord, A. Jay Murray, Hannah McLennan, Ella M. Nethaway, Anna Page, Alice Royce, Jennie M. Ressler, Ella F. Simonds, Hattie H. Smith, Mattie C. Smith, Eva Sargent, Emma Seibly, Frank W. Van Wickle, Ella L. West, Cora M. Wright, Charles F. Woodworth, Samuel Zimmerman.

The average age of the graduates from the full courses was 22 years; of those from the common school course 22.06 years.

During the year 9 were received on diploma from high schools, as follows: From Jonesville, 3; from Adrian, 3; from Wyandotte, 1; from Muskegon, 1; and from Ionia 1. Those admitted were examined in the rudimentary branches, and three of the number graduated. As the course is now arranged it is exceedingly difficult for high school graduates to complete our work in a single year, so a large majority of such remain two years.

The increased amount of work provided for in the departments of history and literature, has already awakened much interest in those studies, and promises great good to those who are to act so prominent a part in forming the tastes and directing the reading of the children of our State.

There is an increasing demand from different portions of the State, and from other states, for graduates of the Normal school. All but five or six of the full-course graduates of the class of 1879 are occupying positions either as principals or assistants in the public schools of the State. More than seventy graded schools of Michigan are in charge of our graduates, many of whom have held their positions a number of years.

My work during the year has been as follows: Two lectures a day, one to each of the two sections of the senior class, in psychology and its application to the science of education, school organization, general methods, grading of schools, and school economy. A course of lectures was given in moral philosophy, political economy, and logic, extending through a portion of the summer term. I also gave instruction to two hundred pupils in reading and elocution.

In addition to the general professional instruction above indicated, Prof. Putnam has given a course of about twenty lectures on the history of education, and educational systems.

The additions to the library and physical laboratory have supplied in part a pressing need of the school.

The reports of the special work done in the several departments, as given by the heads of those departments, and which reports are hereto appended, render it unnecessary for me to enter into detail.

J. ESTABROOK, *Principal*.

DEPARTMENT OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—During the past year the classes in music have been four in number the most of the time. The average number of pupils in each class was about fifty. Beginners' classes and advanced classes were maintained throughout the year, and with few exceptions the pupils passed the subject matter in a satisfactory manner, and are prepared, provided they have experience and make the necessary effort, to teach music in the schools of the State. Lectures on the subject of methods of teaching were given to the advanced classes, and each pupil was required to take notes, and read, and explain them at the regular recitation. The most interesting part of the work, however, was done by the pupils of the Normal school in the experimental department. Here we had five or six classes of children, and the work done by the pupil teachers under my supervision was of much benefit to both teachers and pupils. Two of these teachers are now doing excellent work in teaching music, one in Iowa and the other in one of the largest union schools in Michigan. The choir numbered sixty, in which there were many fine voices, and some of the best music was studied. In connection with the musical union, Haydn's oratorio of the "Creation" was rendered in a really superb manner, and with orchestral accompaniment.

The work of the year may be summed up as follows: (1.) Instruction to classes of beginners; (2.) instruction to advanced classes; (3.) lectures on methods of teaching music; (4.) pupil-teaching in the experimental school, and, (5.) the study of church and oratorio music.

Yours very respectfully,

FREDERIC H. PEASE.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—I present you my report for the year 1878-9, as follows:

METHODS OF TEACHING.

Arithmetic.—Upon this branch I have given to each of four classes of students in the common school course a series of lectures continuing through a period of ten weeks. The number of students in these classes who passed examination was 55. I have also given upon the same subject a series continuing through five weeks to each of two sections of students in the advanced English and language courses. The number of students in the two sections was 12, who passed examination. The work in the above classes consisted in a review of the subject of arithmetic, noting the necessary topical divisions, their proper order and relation to each other, and the most important considerations regarding the nature of the topic and the circumstances of age, etc., of the pupil, to be kept in view in teaching this branch of study. Another

considerable part of the work rendered necessary by a seeming deficiency of academic preparation, has been the training of the students in explanations of processes. It is surprising how few students are found who have any proper idea of what it is to explain an operation. Nine-tenths, and probably even a larger proportion of those whom we examine for admission to our work, seem to suppose that telling what is done to get an "answer" is giving an explanation. I have come to feel it to be almost an utter waste of time, if not a trial of patience to be avoided, to examine students for admission upon this point. One of two things, seems to me, needs to be done: Either a better preparation in the matter to which I am referring should be brought by students seeking admission to the school, or we should have more time, especially with the students of our advanced professional courses, for instruction and drill upon this point. The teachers we send out will certainly be found wanting in this particular if something is not done in one or the other of these directions.

Elementary Algebra.—Four classes, each continuing five weeks, and numbering in all 46 students, have received instruction in the methods of teaching this branch. The work here has been of a character somewhat similar to that in arithmetic,—a review, noting the connections and dependences of the parts, also the main points to be worked to in developing the subject, considering how to take hold of the various topics by their proper handles, and learning how to do something more than to say: "I did so and so here, and this and that there, and got the answer!"

Geometry.—In this branch, a course of ten weeks' instruction was given to a single class of ten pupils belonging to the higher courses. The work was, (1), the development of an apprehension of geometry as a system of knowledge—a body of conclusions drawn in a certain natural order from the fundamental data, and (2) the instruction of the teachers in the art of guiding students toward those conclusions in such a way that the learner may be led successfully to infer them by exercise of his own powers. Considerable attention was given to the study of the art of discovering demonstrations, and to the consideration of the means and methods by which a proper adjustment of the subject to the mind of the pupil is realizable. As a result of this study, the conclusion seemed to be well established that, granting the pupil had well in hand what he had passed over, the simple principle of "association of ideas," with a very little guidance by the teacher, is sufficient to suggest the direction to take in the discovery of a demonstration.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

In addition to the foregoing theoretical work, it has been my duty to supervise the pupil-teaching in my department, an outline of which is given as follows:

Arithmetic.—In this study, ranging from the first to the eighth grade, there have been throughout the year 14 classes, aggregating 209 pupils, and taught by 52 student-teachers, on an average of 9 weeks each.

Elementary Algebra.—There have been in this study during the year six classes, embracing 118 pupils of the ninth grade, which have been taught by 17 pupil-teachers, at an average time of eight weeks and one day. Of these classes, three, embracing 54 pupils, completed the study, passing examination at an average of 84 per cent. The other classes were formed in the latter part of the year, and will accordingly require a portion of next year to complete the work.

Geometry.—Four classes in this study were formed during the year. These classes were taught by 10 pupil-teachers, at an average of eight weeks and three days. Two classes, containing together 29 pupils, completed the study, passing at an average of 87 per cent. The other classes continue over into next year.

Higher Algebra.—In this branch there was a single class only, and agreeably to a provision made in the inauguration of the present plan of the school, the class for the current year was taught by myself. There were in the class 15 pupils, who passed examination at a standing of 89 per cent.

Trigonometry.—Two classes, one during the last half of the winter term and the other during the last ten weeks of the year, were instructed in this branch. The former consisted of 19 pupils, and, as in the case of the higher algebra, was taught by myself. The average standing of the class on examination was 86 per cent. The latter class consisted of seven members, and was taught by a pupil-teacher. The class passed at an average of 87 per cent.

As will be seen 80 pupil-teachers have had practice in my department during the year, teaching on an average about nine weeks. With respect to the quality of the work done by these teachers I can say it was for the larger part very good indeed. Much of it was really excellent, such as would compare favorably with the best specimens to be found anywhere. Of course it is not to be expected that there will not be a considerable number of exceptions to make from a list of 80 practicing teachers; but the number of failures or cases of doubtful success has been entirely within reasonable limits. The results of the year's experience in the matter of pupil-teaching, as far as I have been able to observe, certainly appear encouraging.

There is, however, great need of a more perfect and thorough system of supervision, direction, and criticism of the pupil-teaching. The interests of the members of the classes taught and of the practicing teacher alike demand it. I have no doubt another year will bring with it much that our first year of experience has shown to be desirable in perfecting this part of our work, and nothing, I am sure now, so urgently requires attention as the development of a complete and thoroughly executed plan of supervision of the practice teaching.

Very truly yours,

C. F. R. BELLOWS.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCIENCE OF EDUCATION, AND
THE PRACTICE SCHOOL.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—The general work of the department under my charge has not, during the last year, differed essentially from the work of previous years, and consequently no extended report of its character or extent is necessary at this time. The practical working of the modified courses of instruction, however, made it needful to divide most of my classes into two sections during the entire year. This fact increased very considerably the amount of class work, making it necessary to repeat some courses of lectures. The arrangements for pupil-teaching have also required more time and attention than in previous years.

In addition to the courses of lectures on the elementary principles of the science of education and the general applications of these principles to the work of organizing, governing, and teaching common schools, I have given instruction in civil government and zoölogy, and also a brief course of lectures on educational history to the advanced professional classes. The nature of this subject and the condition of the material to be used render the work of preparation difficult, and make the results less satisfactory than could be desired. Some progress, however, has been made, and, if time shall allow, the next course will be more extended.

The primary and grammar departments of the practice school have continued under my charge as in former years, but the classes of the high school or academic department have remained in connection with the professional students and subject to the same supervision and direction. The construction of the buildings and the general interests of the Normal school, as a whole, will render it advisable to continue this arrangement, I presume. The grammar grades have remained under the special charge of Miss Post, whose services have been as efficient and satisfactory as in previous years. Miss Freeman, who had been engaged to take charge of the primary grades, was obliged, early in the year, to resign the position on account of failing health. Miss Alice M. Putnam was placed in charge of these grades, temporarily, and performed the duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of the director. Both these departments have maintained their well-earned reputation for efficiency, and have received the usual amount of patronage. Our experience has been too limited, under the present arrangements, to justify any positive expression of opinion as to the ultimate results of the recent changes upon the attendance and character of the practice school. I will defer the presentation of two or three topics to which I should be glad to call attention till another occasion.

Respectfully,

DANIEL PUTNAM.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—I beg leave to present herewith a report of my department in the Normal school during the school year of 1878–9.

ACADEMIC WORK.

During the year instruction was given to 40 pupils in chemistry, 25 in natural philosophy, 18 in physical geography, 21 in geology, 24 in astronomy, 78 in physiology and hygiene, and 16 pupils of the grammar grade in the elements of natural philosophy. This work was done very largely by means of pupil-teachers chosen from among the professional students. I made it a point to be present in each class so taught at least half of the time. By this means, and by meeting frequently my pupil-teachers who were teaching the experimental branches (showing them and helping them in preparing their experiments), the work was well done. Even in chemistry the work was done in this way. My custom for this class was to meet my pupil-teachers each day and spend an hour with them in preparing for the next lesson. I have never

had a class make better progress, while the pupil-teachers got a training for their future work as instructors which they could have had in no other way. The pupils taught were, as a rule, interested and satisfied, so far as I know, there being as few cases of disaffection as ever heretofore under the old plan.

The experience of the year confirms me in the belief that pupil-teaching, while it is one of the almost indispensable means of fitting teachers professionally for their work, can be so conducted that the classes taught shall receive good instruction. Eighteen pupil-teachers were thus employed during the year.

PROFESSIONAL WORK.

During the year I gave instruction to 60 pupils in the methods of teaching natural philosophy, and to 38 in the methods of teaching physiology and hygiene. The former work consisted mostly of a course of practical experimentation in the laboratory, by which each pupil could become personally familiar with teaching by experiment, and at the same time somewhat skilled manually in simple experimentation. A portion of this class (candidates for graduation in the higher courses) also had opportunity to work with the larger pieces of philosophical apparatus. In the latter work (that upon physiology), in addition to the work of instruction upon methods of teaching, a course of lectures was given upon the more important points of school hygiene.

ROOMS, APPARATUS, ETC.

The new laboratory, the lecture room, and the apparatus rooms were occupied for the first time this year. They are a very pleasant improvement upon the old quarters. Much apparatus and other material are needed; but it is confidently expected that the late appropriations made by the legislature will very soon greatly increase our facilities in this direction. It is very desirable, though, that some assistance be employed in this department in the work of arranging apparatus for experiment, cleaning and putting it away after use, repairing and even helping to make simple pieces. This is a kind of work which few janitors can be trusted to do, which ours has not time to do, and in which the regular teacher should not be compelled to spend so much of his time, when cheaper labor can do it just as well.

Upon the whole, allow me to say in conclusion, the work of the year has been very pleasant, and I earnestly trust it has been made of profit to a large number who have gone out as instructors in the public schools of the State.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS McLOUTH.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—The work of the classes in German and French during the academic year of 1878-9 was not essentially different from that of former years. As in preceding years, the senior or normal class devoted part of their time to reviewing and completing such topics as are of especial importance to teachers or offer uncommon difficulties to the learner. All the members of this class

taught in my presence classes either in French or German, or both these languages, and their methods and manners were criticised and discussed.

The best known methods of teaching modern languages, and the best ways of presenting various topics, were made the subjects of lectures and critical reviews.

Eighty-six students elected the study of German during the past year. They were divided, according to their stage of advancement, into five different classes. In French there 31 students reciting in three, and in the spring term in four, divisions.

Very respectfully,

A. LODEMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, AND THE GRAMMAR GRADE
OF THE PRACTICE SCHOOL.

Prof. J. ESTABROOK,

Principal of Michigan State Normal School:

SIR:—The following is a statement of my work in the Normal school for the year ending June 26, 1879:

I have examined in English grammar 75 new pupils, 28 of whom passed the subject sufficiently well to enter upon the work prescribed for the common school course. 38 have received instruction in this course, of whom 32 passed the final examination.

The work of this class has been a critical review of the principles of English grammar, with reference to teaching the subject. Considerable time has been spent in analyzing and parsing difficult constructions. It has been my aim to train the pupils so that they may be able to teach the subject in a thorough and practical manner. Not losing sight of the fact that grammar is both a science and an art, not only accuracy in the statement of definitions and principles, but also drill in constructing sentences and in correcting false syntax, has been required. This class should have, in addition to the time assigned them for grammar, a short course in the elements of rhetoric, and more time should be devoted to composition writing.

Many of the pupils, after completing the work of the method class, taught in the practice school with good success. The ninth grade grammar class, which continued thirty weeks, was also under my instruction.

The whole number enrolled was 45, but, owing to the fact that many left school at the close of the first term, only 30 completed the study. I met the class daily for grammar, and on an average three times a week for composition. I spent two hours each day, during the entire year, in the supervision of classes in the primary and grammar grades. The majority of the pupil-teachers were faithful and enthusiastic, and gave good satisfaction. Still, the results, as far as the children instructed are concerned, would be better if there were fewer changes among the teachers.

The grammar grade of the practice school has continued to be under my immediate charge. The classification of the pupils of this department, the keeping of the records of attendance and standing in classes have devolved upon me, but the teaching has been done principally by pupil-teachers. The whole number enrolled during the year was 144, 46 of whom have been transferred to the normal department.

Very respectfully,

HELEN M. POST.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

State Board of Education in account with Edgar Rexford, Treasurer.

Prof. J. Estabrook.....	\$2,250 00
Prof. D. Putnam.....	2,025 00
Prof. C. F. R. Bellows.....	1,800 00
Prof. Lewis McLouth.....	1,800 00
Prof. F. H. Pease.....	1,800 00
Prof. A. Lodeman.....	1,980 00
Prof. J. P. Vroman.....	1,800 00
Prof. A. George.....	180 00
Miss Ruth Hopplin.....	900 00
Miss Anna M. Cutcheon.....	648 00
Miss Helen M. Post.....	610 00
Miss Rhoda E. Selleck.....	585 00
Miss E. I. Coates.....	70 00
Miss Ida A. Freeman.....	55 00
Miss Alice Putnam.....	400 00
John R. Ketchum.....	540 00
Dennis Riley.....	18 00
Daniel Donovan.....	37 00
	<hr/> \$17,493 00

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1878.	No. of Voucher.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
Nov.	29.	1. Walter Hewitt, cleaning, repairing, and tuning grand piano.....	\$5 00
"	29.	2. E. B. Smith & Co., class registers and record books.....	34 25
"	29.	3. Charles R. Pattison, printing.....	16 04
"	29.	4. David Edwards, superintending building.....	14 00
"	29.	5. Stevens & Loomis, hardware, etc.....	3 83
"	29.	6. Frank Smith, chemicals, etc.....	12 90
"	29.	7. John R. Ketchum, paid for six days' work.....	3 00
"	29.	8. Drury & Taylor, hardware, etc.....	5 08
"	29.	9. E. Samson, sponge.....	40
"	29.	10. Edgar Rexford, paid express, telegraphing, and postage.....	9 18
"	29.	11. Sherwood School Furniture Co., furniture.....	1,487 10
"	29.	12. Andrew Harvey & Son, balance on steam heating apparatus.....	832 92
"	29.	13. Henry George, balance on account of repairing old building.....	1,992 00
"	29.	14. Julius Hess, balance an account of plans and superintending construction of building.....	177 91
"	29.	15. Witter J. Baxter, attending meetings of board.....	39 50
"	29.	16. C. A. Gower, attending meetings of board.....	28 40
"	29.	17. Edward Dorsch, attending meetings of board.....	22 40
"	29.	18. Edgar Rexford, attending meetings of board.....	41 50
"	29.	19. Lewis McLouth, expenses to Detroit.....	3 00
Dec.	31.	20. Drury & Taylor, stoves, hardware, etc.....	60 77
"	31.	21. Homer Briggs, freight and cartage.....	8 78
"	31.	22. Pay roll 3 months (shown in salary account).....	5,326 50
"	31.	23. Mitchell, Vance & Co., gas fixtures.....	457 50
1879.			
Jan.	31.	24. Pay roll 1 month (shown in salary account).....	1,721 50
Mar.	25.	25. E. W. Bowen, brooms.....	1 00
"	25.	26. McElduran & McAndrew, tables.....	13 00
"	25.	27. John Ryan, cartage.....	1 50
"	25.	28. John Beyster, ornamental center-piece.....	50 00
"	25.	29. F. H. Pease, carpet.....	25 48
"	25.	30. L. A. Duncan, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	15 70
"	25.	31. Dennis Riley, sawing wood.....	3 00
"	25.	32. Austin Norton, sawing wood.....	17 40
"	25.	33. D. G. Fraser, grate hangers, screws and bolts.....	2 25
"	25.	34. R. E. Selleck, drawing material.....	7 75
"	25.	35. H. P. Glover, 2½ yds. carpet.....	2 19

1879.	No. of Voucher.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
Mar.	25.	36. C. Spencer, postage.....	\$1 06
"	25.	37. S. H. Dodge, repairing clocks.....	2 95
"	25.	38. Homer Briggs, freight and cartage.....	1 29
"	25.	39. Henderson & Sweet, lumber.....	6 41
"	25.	40. Frank Smith, chemicals, etc.....	21 72
"	25.	41. Stevens & Loomis, hardware, etc.....	8 74
"	25.	42. Drury & Taylor, hardware, etc.....	1 70
"	25.	43. J. H. Sampson, copper wire.....	3 45
"	25.	44. E. Samson, paint, glass, etc.....	7 35
"	25.	45. Western Electric Manufacturing Co.....	22 00
"	31.	46. Pay roll 2 months (shown in salary account).....	3,444 00
May	30.	47. Henry N. French, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	17 90
"	30.	48. Eberbach & Son, chemicals and apparatus.....	95 69
"	30.	49. J. L. Daniels, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	7 87
"	30.	50. E. W. Bowen, brooms.....	7 75
"	30.	51. A. Lodeman, charts.....	4 28
"	30.	52. I. W. Morley, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	30 30
"	30.	53. L. A. Duncan, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	20 70
"	30.	54. A. Lodeman, gas fixtures.....	3 00
"	30.	55. Calvert Lith. and Eng. Co., diplomas.....	90 00
"	30.	56. C. H. Cady, matches.....	60
"	30.	57. Daniel Donovan, 6 days' work.....	3 00
"	30.	58. Lewis McLouth.....	6 15
"	30.	59. John R. Ketchum, hauling wood, etc.....	4 75
June	24.	60. Homer Briggs, cartage.....	1 00
"	24.	61. American Express Co., express charges.....	25
"	24.	62. Lewis McLouth, philosophical apparatus.....	6 35
"	24.	63. Ypsilanti Gas Light Co., gas.....	104 40
"	24.	64. J. Estabrook, postage, tuition refunded, etc.....	22 05
"	24.	65. C. Woodruff & Son, printing.....	5 50
"	24.	66. H. S. Frieze, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	1 25
"	24.	67. Ypsilanti Gas Light Co., coke.....	10 00
"	24.	68. J. K. Burnham & Co., ribbon for diplomas.....	10 01
"	24.	69. C. Spencer, postage.....	2 00
"	24.	70. Frank Smith, chemicals, etc., etc.....	7 10
"	24.	71. Stevens & Loomis, hardware.....	1 62
"	24.	72. N. Hayden, trimming diplomas.....	21 80
"	24.	73. Charles Moore, printing, catalogues, etc., etc.....	139 95
"	24.	74. C. A. Gower, attending meetings of board, etc., etc.....	111 83
"	24.	75. G. F. Edwards, attending meetings of board, etc., etc.....	77 85
"	24.	76. L. A. Duncan, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	20 20
"	24.	77. G. F. Edwards, attending meetings of board, etc.....	19 70
"	24.	78. W. J. Baxter, attending meetings of board, etc.....	64 60
"	30.	79. Pay roll 3 months (shown in salary account).....	5,128 50
July	30.	80. Farrand, Williams & Co., chemicals, etc.....	3 05
"	30.	81. Lewis McLouth, paid assistant, etc.....	100 00
"	30.	82. T. W. Crissey, expenses as member of visiting committee.....	3 70
"	30.	83. Post & Tribune Co., printing.....	18 40
"	30.	84. Free Press Co., printing.....	8 40
Sept.	16.	85. Walter Hewitt, tuning organ.....	3 00
"	16.	86. Charles Moore, printing.....	26 00
"	16.	87. Henderson & Sweet, lumber.....	14 60
"	16.	88. E. Samson, paint, glass, etc., etc.....	28 04
"	16.	89. Stevens & Loomis, hardware.....	3 68
"	30.	90. Pay roll 1 month (shown in salary account).....	1,872 50

Disbursements from current expense fund for year ending Sept. 30, '79... \$24,092 83

1878.	Debit.	
Sept. 30.	Current expenses as per above statement.....	\$24,092 83
" 30.	Transferred to special fund.....	1,000 00
" 30.	Balance to new account.....	2,258 61
		<u>\$27,351 44</u>

1878.	Credit.	
Sept. 30.	Current expense fund on hand.....	\$4,444 45
Dec. 6.	By cash from State treasurer.....	5,692 49
" 31.	By cash from tuition.....	1,014 00
1879.		
Mar. 17.	By cash from State treasurer.....	5,200 00
Apr. 10.	By cash from State treasurer.....	5,200 00
June 30.	By cash from tuition and laboratory fees.....	1,300 50
Aug. 5.	By cash from State treasurer.....	4,500 00
		<u>\$27,351 44</u>

Ypsilanti, September 30, 1879.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

State Board of Education in account with Edgar Rexford, Treasurer.

1878.	No. of Voucher.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
Nov. 29.	12.	Henry George, balance on account of new building.....	\$4,832 87

1879.	Debit.	
Sept. 30.	Disbursements on account of new building, as per above statement.....	\$4,832 87

1878.	Credit.	
Sept. 30.	Building fund on hand.....	\$4,787 87
Dec. 31.	Subscriptions of citizens of Ypsilanti.....	45 00
		<u>\$4,832 87</u>

Ypsilanti, September 30, 1879.

SPECIAL FUNDS ACCOUNT.

State Board of Education in account with Edgar Rexford, Treasurer.

1879.	No. of Voucher.	To Whom Paid.	Amount.
July 30.	1.	W. J. Baxter, on account of insurance.....	\$600 00
" 30.	2.	John McCauley, on account of basement floor.....	150 00
Sept. 16.	3.	Spitzley Bros., on account of building tower and hoods....	420 75
" 16.	4.	Spitzley Bros., on account of repairing school of practice building.....	693 59
" 16.	5.	Andrew Harvey & Son, on account of steam heating.....	2,528 63
" 16.	6.	James Hurley, jr., on account of grading grounds.....	624 75
" 16.	7.	Julius Hess, on account of architect's fees.....	401 98
" 16.	8.	E. B. Smith & Co., on account of books for library.....	1,000 00
		Disbursements from special funds for year ending Sept. 30, '79.....	<u>\$6,417 70</u>

1879.	Debit.	
Sept. 30.	Disbursements from special funds, as per above statement.....	\$6,417 70
" 30.	Balance to new account.....	5,182 30
		<u>\$11,600 00</u>

1879.

Credit.

Aug. 5.	By cash from State treasurer, on account of special funds.....	\$10,600 00
Sept. 30.	Transferred from current expense fund.....	1,000 00
		<u>\$11,600 00</u>

*Ypsilanti, September 30, 1879.*EDGAR REXFORD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—In consideration of the recent additions to the Library of the Normal school I have ventured to suppose you might desire to know something of its present condition, etc.

At the date of my last report, in April, 1878, the number of books was as follows:

Text-books (mostly old).....	73
Public documents.....	251
General books.....	1,441
Total	<u>1,765</u>

The additions have been as follows:

Text-books.....	9
Public documents.....	15
General books.....	586
Total	<u>610</u>

Present number of books, not deducting four or five lost:

Text-books.....	82
Public documents.....	266
General books.....	2,027
Total	<u>2,375</u>

Of the additions the text-books (9), the public documents (15), and 13 volumes of the general books were presented; one old book has been recovered. The remaining 572 volumes were purchased.

Additional cases, as you already know, have been put into the library room, and the new books have been prepared for use.

A record catalogue has been made, and also a card catalogue of authors and titles.

It has been impossible, with the time at my command, or with any assistance which could be secured, to make much progress in the card catalogue of subjects.

Miss Coates and Prof. Lodeman have rendered very valuable aid in the work of preparing the books for use, and a few cards have been written by two or three other members of the faculty.

The additions to the cards in the boxes are as follows :

Cards of authors.....	262
Cards of titles.....	471
Cards of subjects.....	130
Total.....	863

The total present number of cards is 5,561.

It is exceedingly desirable that the catalogue of subjects should be made more full and complete. Some of the books, especially the volumes of the *North American Review*, will be of but little practical value to our students until such a catalogue is prepared. It will obviously be impossible for the librarian alone to do the work. It is probable that some competent student might be found to aid in doing this for a very moderate compensation. I commend this subject to your favorable consideration on account of its importance to the students in consulting and using the books.

Most respectfully,

DANIEL PUTNAM, *Librarian.*

REPORT OF THE VISITORS.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—Your committee beg leave to present the following report :

We visited the Normal school in January and in May, and one of our number was present at the commencement exercises.

The school appears to be in good working condition ; the teachers are earnest, competent, successful ; the instruction thorough and practical ; and the general tone of the school excellent. From what we saw of the pupil-teaching we conclude that the “new departure” may justly be styled the “new advance,” and that while it marks a new era in the conduct of the school, it as surely introduces for it a period of greater usefulness and increased prosperity.

With the *new building*, it was fitting there should be this *new life*. We believe the Normal school is doing a good work,—work that must necessarily render our public schools more efficient ; yet the maximum has not been reached,—much remains to be done before it takes its rightful position in the educational system of the State.

Yearly additions ought to be made to the library of such works as will best aid the students in the prosecution of their studies. Also, additional apparatus (philosophical, etc.), should be procured, that there may be no lack of means to thoroughly illustrate the sciences and the manner of teaching the same.

The practice school (primary and grammar grades) should be so organized that each pupil-teacher may practice *real* “keeping school.” As now arranged school management, actual school-room work, does not receive the attention its importance demands, and, consequently the graduates,—while they pass a good examination in the school studies, and have a fair knowl-

edge of the best methods of teaching (as applied to recitation room work), and receive diplomas good for three years or for life, according to the "course" from which they graduate,—have given little or no evidence of ability to *manage a school*. In the place of one large room with its adjacent very small recitation rooms, have four or more rooms, each large enough to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils. Let each pupil-teacher take charge of a room for a stated time, and be held responsible for the administration of the same as regards all the essentials of a first-class school. Moreover, in awarding diplomas let ability to teach, as demonstrated in the school-room, be the first consideration; educational proficiency the second. The best scholar may be the poorest teacher; the poorest scholar the best teacher. The more liberal the education (other things equal) the better the teacher, is a universal truth much used to justify including academic studies in the Normal school curriculum. The subjoined facts form the basis of the opinion that the time has come for another and greater departure,—a reform that shall abate neither interest nor effort until the common school course is the principal feature of the school, and its leading purpose to prepare teachers for the district schools: 1. There are in the State (see State superintendent's report for 1878) one university, six colleges, one academy, two seminaries, and three hundred and fifty graded schools. These schools afford ample facilities for obtaining a "higher education." 2. The university, through its recently established chair of pedagogy, will send out annually a large number of graduates prepared to do *advanced teaching* and to take charge of schools. 3. It is generally conceded that the district schools, now numbering over six thousand, are less able to do their work than are the other parts of our State school system. 4. State appropriations for educating teachers should be used in such way that the resulting benefit will be received by those schools most needing it. 5. The Normal school with its able corps of teachers can yearly add to the teaching force of the State two hundred graduates, ready to do profitable work in the district schools.

The Normal school problem in Michigan is in process of solution. And, if the suggestions herein named shall in any degree aid in its successful elucidation we shall greatly rejoice thereat. We offer them through no other feeling than that of the liveliest friendship for the school and for those who have labored to build it up, and to whom we think much credit is due for the good results accomplished. We believe thoroughly in the Normal school,—believe that it has a right to exist; that its field is an important one; that, without it, our educational system would be lacking a very essential part. And our faith is that as the several divisions of the school system become more nearly unified (each successfully doing the work of its distinctive sphere) the Normal will be found as firmly established in the affections of the people as are the district schools, or the university.

I. W. MORLEY,
H. N. FRENCH,
L. A. DUNCAN,
Visitors.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—The Board of Control have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-third annual report of the Michigan State Reform School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

On the 29th of May, Hon. George A. Smith, of Hillsdale county, was appointed by His Excellency, Governor Croswell, to succeed Hon. Sylvester Larned, whose term as a member of this board expired December 31, 1878. Mr. Smith qualified June 4, and immediately entered upon the duties of his position, and a reorganization of the board was effected as follows: *President*—David B. Hale. *Treasurer*—Eli H. Davis. *Secretary*—George A. Smith.

We believe that the Reform school in its various departments, is in as prosperous a condition as at any period of its history, and the progress of the boys during the past year has been exceedingly gratifying.

We have enjoyed good health in a remarkable degree. No dangerous epidemic has at any time during the year prevailed among us, and although many of our boys come into the world with constitutions impaired by the vicious lives of their progenitors, yet with the abundant supplies of pure air and water, which all can enjoy within our limits; habits of cleanliness which our boys necessarily acquire, and plenty of healthful exercise, all combined, render disease, other than constitutional, a stranger within our walls, and the death rate in our institution very small.

Among the appropriations for special purposes made by the present legislature, the most important was for the erection of a new cottage, for which the sum of \$7,500 was appropriated. The board had procured plans and specifications for such a building as they deemed necessary, and from carefully prepared estimates were satisfied that the amount named would be ample for its erection and completion, but as more than four months had elapsed after the convening of the legislature before the appropriation was made, during which time building materials had considerably advanced in price, and in response to an advertisement issued by the board, soliciting proposals for the erection of the building, the lowest bid received was that of Messrs. Peale & Miller, who proposed to erect and complete the cottage in accordance with the plans and specifications for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, being the full amount of the appropriation. In consideration of all the cir-

circumstances, our pressing need for more room as soon as it could possibly be provided, the fact that building materials were constantly advancing, the inadvisability of erecting a smaller cottage than the one proposed, or of substituting cheaper materials, and the delay which would attend the preparation of new plans and re-advertising, it was deemed best by the board to let the contract to the bidders above named, reserving the right to leave some part of the building unfinished for the present, should they find it necessary so to do. A contract was consequently entered into in accordance with this determination, by the terms of which the contractors are required to have the building enclosed by November 1, and fully completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1880.

A full account of other improvements made during the year will be found in the report of the superintendent, to which we would also refer for a very full statement showing the progress of our institution during the past year, and its present condition.

In conclusion the board is again very happy to be able to certify to the continued fidelity of the superintendent, and to his possession of those qualities which fit him in an eminent degree for the arduous and responsible duties assigned him.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants.

D. B. HALE,
E. H. DAVIS,
G. A. SMITH,
Board of Control.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER DEBIT.

Oct. 1.	To cash in bank as per report.....	\$74 20
	" received from State treasurer account current expenses for last quarter 1878.....	6,625 00
	cash received from State treasurer account deficiency.....	2,622 51
	" " " " " new cottage, etc., act 74, 1879.....	12,315 09
	cash received from State treasurer account current expenses for first three quarters 1879.....	26,625 00
	cash received for chair work sold previous to fiscal year.....	4,160 39
	" " " " " during fiscal year.....	3,844 81
	To cash received from the following sources:	
	sale of farm stock.....	420 22
	interest on deposits, etc.....	90 81
	visitors' entrance fees.....	531 57
	sale of clothing.....	41 08
	gravel.....	53 75
	envelopes.....	83
	fuel.....	13 66
	old sacks.....	31 50
	refunded.....	32 86
		<u>\$62,488 19</u>

TREASURER CREDIT.

1878.	Voucher.		
Oct. 31.	No. 1.	Current expenses.....	\$6,397 26
	" 2.	Library and literature.....	12 25
Nov. 30.	" 3.	Current expenses.....	3,773 22
	" 4.	Library and literature.....	34 75
Dec. 31.	" 5.	Current expenses.....	3,570 70
	" 6.	Library and literature.....	25 92
1879.			
Jan. 31.	" 7.	Current expenses.....	3,229 62
Feb. 28.	" 8.	" ".....	4,128 89
Mar. 31.	" 9.	" ".....	3,476 11
May 6.	" 10.	" ".....	3,607 44
June 3.	" 11.	" ".....	3,372 57
July 1.	" 12.	" ".....	3,969 85
" 31.	" 14.	" ".....	3,095 75
	" 15.	New cottage, etc.....	4,167 28
Aug. 31.	" 16.	Current expenses.....	2,324 36
	" 17.	New cottage.....	1,483 65
Sept. 30.	" 18.	Current expenses.....	4,935 58
	" 19.	New cottage.....	1,150 94
		By balance in bank.....	9,732 06
			<u>\$62,488 19</u>

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

Inventory—increase in amount.....	\$4,402 46
Machinery, etc.—depreciation in value.....	325 00
Steam heating, etc.—depreciation in value.....	165 00
Farming implements—depreciation in value.....	301 00
Bedding—depreciation in value.....	95 50
Furniture—depreciation in value.....	813 08
School furniture—depreciation in value.....	51 20
Library—depreciation in value.....	45 95
Fuel—amount consumed.....	1,981 92
Lights—amount consumed.....	630 35
Provisions—amount consumed.....	7,860 80
Clothing and shoes—amount consumed.....	5,346 11
School expenses—amount expended.....	233 97
Hospital—amount expended.....	351 59
Postage—amount expended.....	116 00
Fugitives—amount expended.....	157 30
Repairs and alterations—amount expended.....	1,320 69
Printing, stationery, etc.—amount expended.....	42 60
General salaries—amount expended.....	8,656 1
School salaries—amount expended.....	2,233 95
General expenses—amount expended.....	3,297 21
Farm and barn—amount expended.....	897 57
Discharged inmates—amount expended.....	256 40
	<hr/>
	\$39,581 75

Contra.

Buildings—increased value as per inventory	\$4,607 70	
Farm stock—increased value as per inventory.....	121 67	
Chair work—excess of receipts over payments.....	2,587 14	
Interest—received during year.....	78 81	
Visitors—received during year.....	531 57	
	<u>7,926 89</u>	
Net current expenses for fiscal year.....		\$31,654 86

LEDGER BALANCES.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 30, 1879.

Account	Dr.	Cr.
Inventory.....		\$255,531 85
Cash.....	\$9,732 06	
Land.....	25,000 00	
Buildings.....	185,282 70	
Machinery.....	1,257 00	
Steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	7,000 00	
Farming implements.....	1,081 60	
Chair stock.....	1,235 72	
Bedding.....	3,015 50	
Fuel.....	1,650 00	
Lights.....	126 00	
School furniture.....	480 00	
School expenses.....	450 00	
Library.....	3,400 00	
James I. Mead.....	72 00	
Current expenses.....		4,218 93
Hospital.....	28 00	
Postage.....	64 80	
Provisions.....	1,824 14	
Bills receivable.....	3,343 05	
General expenses.....	46 13	
Farm and barn.....	1,080 00	
Clothing and shoes.....	8,565 50	
Furniture.....	6,279 71	
Farm stock (horses, cattle, etc.).....	4,250 00	
New cottage.....		3,192 30
Steam heating.....		553 22
School desks.....		425 00
Concrete pavement.....		218 75
Cooking ranges.....		300 00
Farm fence.....		125 44
Mowing machine.....		80 00
Two book cases.....		70 00
New harness.....		50 00
Tile drain, south farm.....		150 00
Front fence and gates.....		27 12
Two chain pumps.....		21 30
Farm horses.....		30 00
	\$265,263 91	\$265,263 91

E. H. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another fiscal year again makes it my pleasant duty to present to you a statement of the condition of our institution as compared with former years, and to submit the customary statistical tables, which are made complete to this date, as follows:

TABLE I.

Number of Children Admitted since the opening of the Institution, Sept. 2, 1856, the number in the School at the date of the last Report, the number Admitted and Released during the year, and the present number in the School.

	No. Commit- ted Since Opening.	No. as report- ed in School Sept. 30, 1878.	No. Admitted during Year.	No. Released during Year.	Present No. in School.
White boys.....	1,972	290	133	148	275
Colored boys.....	152	35	6	11	30
Girls.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians.....	3	2	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	2,135	327	139	159	307
* * * * *					

TABLE IV.

The Cause of Commitments During the Year.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Grand larceny.....	4	Rape.....	2
Burglary.....	6	Malicious trespass.....	4
Assault and battery.....	11	Vagrancy and disorderly.....	21
Larceny.....	86	Arson.....	1
Attempt to murder.....	1	Returned.....	3
Total.....			139

TABLE V.

Nativity of the Boys received and of their Parents.

United States.	No.	Foreign Countries.	No.
Michigan.....	94	Canada.....	19
New York.....	5	Germany.....	2
Ohio.....	2	Holland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	Ireland.....	3
Indiana.....	4	Unknown.....	4
Illinois.....	2		
Texas.....	1		
Missouri.....	1		
Total.....	110	Total.....	29
Parents.	No.	Parents.	No.
American.....	68	Holland.....	2
England.....	1	Colored (born in America).....	6
Ireland.....	29	Canada.....	14
Germany.....	11	Unknown.....	8
Total.....			139

TABLE VI.
The Age of the Boys Committed.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Ten years old.....	12	Fourteen years old.....	26
Eleven years old.....	19	Fifteen years old.....	25
Twelve years old.....	20	Sixteen years old.....	14
Thirteen years old.....	23		
Total.....			139

TABLE VII.

The Domestic Condition and Religious Training of the Boys previous to their Commitment, as given by themselves and the officers bringing them.

Condition.	No.
Number who have lost their father.....	31
“ “ “ “ “ mother.....	38
“ “ “ “ “ both parents.....	9
“ whose relations have been arrested for crime.....	21
“ who have used intoxicating drinks.....	37
“ “ “ been in jail one or more times.....	58
Catholic.....	39
Protestant.....	86
Unknown.....	14

* * * * *

TABLE IX.

Shows the Disposition of the Boys who have been Released.

Disposition.	No.
Number discharged as reformed.....	116
“ “ to go out of State to reside with parents.....	7
“ granted leave of absence for one year.....	19
“ escaped.....	1
“ died.....	2
“ to live with farmers.....	14
Total.....	159

TABLE X.

Employment of Boys.

Employment.	No.	Employment.	No.
Cane shop No. 1.....	125	Attending dormitories.....	9
Cane shop No. 2.....	103	Hospital and matron's department.....	1
Tailoring.....	15	Bath-room.....	1
Shoemaking.....	4	Family houses.....	8
Kitchen department.....	13	Farming.....	15
Washing and ironing.....	6	Employed in superintendent's department.....	1
Engine room.....	2		
Attending school rooms.....	4		
Total.....			307

TABLE XI.

Number of Officers and Employés in the School.

Officers.	Employees.
Superintendent, Assistant superintendent, Six teachers, Two matrons, Assistant matron, Physician, Watchman, Baker.	Farmer, Teamster, Cook and laundress, Dining-room girl, Overseer of washing department, Six overseers of shops, Engineer.

TABLE XII.

Work Performed and Produce Raised by Boys.

TAILOR SHOP.

Caps made for boys.....	206	Pillow-slips made for boys.....	271
Jackets made for boys.....	358	Bed-ticks made for boys.....	132
Pants made for boys.....	507	Towels made for boys.....	317
Overalls made for boys.....	443	Aprons made for boys.....	81
Suspenders made for boys.....	277	Pieces repaired for boys.....	1,278
Shirts made for boys.....	1,104	Mattresses, curtains, table cloths, etc.....	190
Mittens made for boys.....	60		
Sheets made for boys.....	240		

SHOE SHOP.

Shoes made for boys.....	346	Boots and Shoes repaired.....	703
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CHAIR SHOP.

Chair-seats woven.....	55,206	Chair-backs woven.....	7,159
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TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

GARDEN AND FARM.

Bushels of potatoes.....	500	Bushels of apples.....	600
“ onions.....	50	“ pears.....	10
“ corn—ears.....	1,200	“ green corn.....	200
“ beans.....	35	“ green peas.....	25
“ tomatoes.....	50	“ beets.....	200
“ turnips.....	50	“ carrots.....	100
“ rutabagas.....	1,000	Tons of hay.....	15
“ rhubarb.....	25	“ cornstalks.....	100
“ cucumbers.....	10		

It will be observed by reference to the foregoing tables that our average number of inmates has largely increased, and our buildings have consequently been crowded to an extent which is not beneficial to the best interests of the institution.

The completion of our new cottage during the coming winter will greatly relieve us as it will provide dormitories, school rooms and bathing rooms to accommodate sixty of our boys.

The contract for the erection of the new cottage was let in May, as soon as possible after the approval of the act making the necessary appropriations for its erection, and the work has progressed as rapidly as was anticipated, and has been of a very satisfactory character. The contractors, Messrs. Peale & Miller, will have the building enclosed within a few weeks, and prepared for occupancy during the winter.

Among the improvements provided for by the special appropriation of the legislature at its last session, none has added more to the comfort and convenience of the officers, employes and inmates of the institution than the remodeling of the steam heating. This work was done by Messrs. Andrew Harvey & Sons, Detroit, and is perfectly satisfactory and successful in its results.

The removal of the old fashioned, unsightly and inconvenient desks from the school-rooms, and the substitution of modern desks of approved pattern and handsome appearance, has added greatly to the comfort and cheerfulness of the school-rooms, and the boys as well as the teachers fully appreciate the improvement.

The sum of three hundred dollars was appropriated by the legislature for procuring two fountains for our lawns. These have been purchased and put in place; one directly in front of the main building and the other in the play ground in the rear. They are beautiful and attractive, and are much enjoyed by our boys, and greatly admired by visitors.

The removal of the dilapidated fence formerly enclosing the grounds in front of our buildings, and the substitution of a neat railing has also added greatly to the general appearance of neatness, and in some degree adds to the assurance that fences are not needed to restrain our boys.

The special appropriations for painting our barn and putting in two chain pumps have been used for the purposes named, which are good and desirable improvements.

Many improvements have been made in the buildings during the year, which add to their beauty, comfort, and security; and in all of these the labor of the boys has been employed wherever it could be made available. Among these may be mentioned the painting of the store-house and piggyery, all of our

roofs, all the sash in the main building, the tinting of the walls in our south building, with considerable other interior painting, and the laying of new floors in the laundry and store-room of the tailor shop.

The plastering, the falling of which caused frequent annoyance, has been removed from the most of the ceilings, and a wood ceiling neatly painted has been substituted.

The reading room and picture room have been thoroughly renovated, painted and papered, and the main upper hall papered and carpeted.

A new steam pump has been placed in the boiler rooms.

The old shoe shop has been thoroughly renovated and converted into a hospital for convalescent boys, thereby enabling us to keep them with such as may be suffering from slight ailments, entirely separate from any who may at any time be victims of dangerous and contagious diseases, while a suitable shoe shop has been provided by converting to that purpose a room lately unused, which in the early history of the school was known as the "lodge," a sort of dungeon, the employment of which it was expected would soon render the most refractory boys perfectly docile and amiable. This "lodge" was formerly greatly dreaded by the boys, but during several years past it has been wholly unused.

The store-room has been kept up during the year with good results. No article is issued therefrom except on a proper showing of its requirement, and all persons handling supplies of any kind are thereby held to a strict accountability.

The health of the boys during the year has generally been very good. We have escaped contagious disease, which, considering our crowded condition, could scarcely be expected, but may be attributed to our healthy location, the abundant supply of pure air and water, and the cleanliness and regular habits of our inmates.

It gives me pleasure to state that at no time during my connection with the institution has the general behavior of the boys been more satisfactory than for the past year.

The military drill has been continued during the year with its previous good results. Our boys have attained a proficiency in this which has been highly complimented by the officers constituting the State military board. The benefits arising from this drill cannot be overestimated. In addition to the soldierly and manly bearing which our boys acquire from it, the good effect of willing and constant submission to discipline peculiar to the good soldier, may reasonably be expected to continue in after life.

But one escape from the institution has occurred during the year. The boy could doubtless have been recaptured if pursued, but it was decided that the benefit to the school by his absence therefrom more than compensated for any damage that society might sustain in consequence of his absence from the school, so no great endeavors were made to return him to the institution.

The farm has done as well during the past season as could be reasonably expected. The root crops have suffered in consequence of the long continued drouth, and for the first time for years our crop of potatoes will fall far short of the requirement of the institution, notwithstanding the fact that we planted more than ever before. The labor on the farm is all performed by the boys, under the direction of a farmer who is employed to oversee them.

The question of labor for our boys is getting to be a serious one, and we are at a loss to know what branch of industry may most properly be introduced to afford them such employment as will fit them for usefulness in future life, and

enable them while in the institution to bear some portion of the expense of their maintenance. The manufacture of cigars, though yielding a considerable revenue, was banished from the institution shortly after I assumed the superintendency, in consequence of its baneful influence on the boys. We do not want to engage in any business, however lucrative, which may be calculated to teach our boys pernicious habits, or expose them to temptation.

The caning of chairs is so extensively carried on in reformatory institutions that the prices received for the work are no longer remunerative, and the demand for this class of work is exceedingly uncertain. We are consequently dependent upon the caprice of chair makers, and are always uncertain whether we shall have work or not.

We can within a very few days finish all our orders for this class of work now on hand, and it is quite doubtful whether any new orders of any magnitude will be received soon.

That the boys should have constant employment, to which their labor hours should be devoted, is of the highest importance, and it is also important that they shall feel the assurance that their labor is of value to somebody—that is, that they are not kept at work merely to keep them from play. The knowledge that they are doing good work which shall be approved by their superintendent and overseers, and from which a benefit to the institution is derived, encourages them to greater diligence and faithfulness. The truth of the old adage, "Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do," would be fully demonstrated at our institution should our boys be deprived of work for a week, and it is better for all concerned that they should have work always awaiting the arrival of their labor hours, and the most of the boys are disposed to work extra hours, if by so doing they may be enabled to lay up a small amount of money to aid them in starting in the world when leaving our institution.

At the last meeting of the board it was decided best that the superintendent, accompanied by such member of the board as could best spare the time, should visit such places as might be deemed proper for the purpose of examining what class of labor could best be introduced in the institution. It is earnestly hoped that this investigation may be the means of employing some new branch of industry suited to our wants.

It gives me pleasure to attest to the capacity and fidelity of the various employes of the institution during the past year, and their hearty coöperation with me in carrying on the important work entrusted to us.

We have continued to receive during the past year, through the courtesy of the publishers, the following welcome publications:

Alpena County Pioneer, Allegan Journal, Ann Arbor Courier, Battle Creek Journal, Bellevue Gazette, Benzie County Journal, Coldwater Republican and Reporter, Flint Globe and Journal, Grand Rapids Herald and Post, Hastings Republican Banner, Kalamazoo Telegraph, Lansing Republican, Owosso Press, Christian Herald, Michigan Argus, Saturday Evening Post, Wolverine Citizen, Youths' Companion, Youths' Instructor, Woman's Journal, Carrier Dove, Pentwater News, Iron Port, Ypsilanti Commercial, Milford Times, Rockford Register.

In conclusion, I desire to return my heartfelt thanks to the several members of the board of control for their continued confidence and uniform kindness, and above all to our Heavenly Father for the care and protection of the past year, and which I sincerely hope may be continued for the future.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

FRANK M. HOWE, *Superintendent.*

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—You are hereby respectfully presented with the sixth annual report of the Board of Control of the State Public School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

For a more special account of the general operations of this institution, reference is made to the report of Mr. Alden, the superintendent, and, for the continued gratifying sanitary condition, to the report of Dr. Powers, the attending physician.

The general administration of the institution, the economical results, the health of the children, the management of the schools, cottages, and hospital, the success of indenturing children, and afterwards keeping watch over them during minority, are all very gratifying to this board.

Each year strengthens the convictions of the members of this board that the Michigan system of treating dependent children is the most humane and economical that has yet been adopted by any government to prevent crime and pauperism and to save the children of the poor. A few years ago social scientists turned their attention principally to the reformation of criminals. Now, with them, the question is how to prevent the child from becoming dependent or delinquent. Michigan has said, by law and experience, that reformation was expensive and uncertain, while prevention was sure and economical.

This State has long been widely known by reason of its university and public school system. Our name is now also often repeated in this country and abroad by reason of this educational charity. Among the many commendations is that of the venerable statesman, Drouin De Lhuys, of France, member of the institute, who says of the State Public school, in an address before that society about one year ago :

[Translation.]

“The end sought is of such high importance and the examples we can borrow are so encouraging that the academy will, I hope, receive with interest some details of this enterprise of a character so entirely new. * * * You behold, gentlemen, the State of Michigan, which is only about forty years

old, has the merit of being in advance of ancient Europe in the inauguration of a new era for dependent children."

This compliment, from so high a source, must be especially gratifying to our people. Several states are discussing our system favorably, and an effort is being made in Washington to influence congress to introduce this Michigan method into the District of Columbia.

In the international prison congress in Stockholm in 1878, in the meeting of the superintendents of the poor in Michigan in 1879, and of Pennsylvania in 1878, in the national conference of charities in Chicago in 1879, in the American social science association in Saratoga this year, and in other similar meetings, the name of the Michigan State Public School was always received with the highest favor. Education amidst home surroundings, with good moral and religious influences, final restoration to family homes, and all at as low a cost as even county poor-house support, is what gives this school so good a name with our people and with others away. A more thorough acquaintance with this institution, a more lively sympathy between it and our people, and assistance in securing good homes, is especially desired by this board.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THIS SCHOOL.

The continued favor shown by the legislature for this institution is very gratifying. The joint committee of the senate and house, during the session of 1879, visited the school and made a very thorough examination into the system and methods used. This board was present during such visit and called attention to the need of appropriations for current expenses and for completing the buildings. The committee, after careful examination, unanimously recommended the following:

Current expenses for 1879 and 1880, for each year	\$36,000
Furniture.....	800
Repairs of building, steam and water-works.....	2,000
Rear additions to the five old cottages.....	2,500
New kitchen.....	1,500
Sidewalks, cement floors, grading, fencing, trees, etc.....	800
Books for the children.....	200
Additional hydrants, pipe connections, steam pump, hay and platform scales.....	1,000
Covering steam pipes.....	800
For the completion of the sewerage of the institution and for the purchase of land.....	6,000

Most of the work contemplated by these appropriations has been completed this season with the means placed at the disposal of this board, without creating any deficits in the special funds; nor is any expected in the current expense account. Yet the strictest economy is necessary by reason of the advance in prices. The amount for current expenses is \$3,000 less than requested by the board for the two years.

THE NEW SEWER.

One of the most important items above named is that in regard to a completion of the sewerage. The appropriation act purposely left the responsibility with this board of selecting such method as the board should consider best.

The old sewer extended about 160 rods from the buildings to a dry ravine, where it terminated, as a necessary temporary expedient. With no outlet but the very porous soil, it had become an annoyance to neighbors, making the adoption of some other system necessary. The board made a thorough examination of various methods of disposing of sewage used in this country and abroad by cities and institutions. The question as to which was the best was found to be very perplexing. Between the advocates of the usual water-carriage method and the more modern one of utilizing the sewage by irrigation, using pumps, cisterns, etc., there was found to be an uncompromising difference of opinion. Part of the board and the superintendent visited institutions out of this State where the irrigation method was in use; but after a full examination the board concluded that the water-carriage system was best adapted to the situation and climate of this institution, and hence decided to continue the sewer with an eight-inch pipe, about 205 rods farther, to Mud Creek. The right of way was procured, including the title in fee to one acre on the creek, and the sewer was laid this season. The depth in the ground is about five feet. The total fall from the buildings to the creek is about 45 feet, the least fall over any section being about five inches in 100 feet. The socket pipe-joints are laid in cement. The creek is about five feet deep, two rods wide, and flows through a marsh, emptying into Coldwater river over a mile below the city and about 150 rods from the end of the sewer. The river is broad, deep, and navigable for several miles by a small steamer. No one lives down stream near the river for several miles, by reason of its marshy shores. The creek approaches within 15 rods of the hard land at the sewer end which is built out on the marsh about 150 feet by piles and filling in around the pipe. A building five feet square, locked, protects the lower end. From this there is an open ditch to the creek. About 40 feet from the sewer end is a small pond, three rods across, which is a great spring, discharging at least 1,000 barrels daily. From this an open ditch carries along this pure spring water, takes up the sewage and carries it to the creek, greatly diluted, with a good moving current. It is doubtful whether there is any better sewerage for any other institution in the State. The result is very satisfactory to the board, and it is believed it will materially contribute to continuing the uniform good health of the children. All the sewage now passes down this sewer,—the laundry water, that from the water-closets, the kitchen, etc. The amount is about 300 barrels daily, of which 95 per cent is water, which, uniting with 1,000 barrels of pure spring water, can cause no offense.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

There has been a purchase made of 26 acres of land adjoining the institution grounds on the north, for \$100 per acre. This makes an excellent addition to the farm, and will provide pasturage so much needed for cows to furnish milk for the children. The State now owns here, including one acre at the sewer end, seventy-two acres.

NEW ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The two-story additions to the five old cottages, the new kitchen on the west side of the dining-room, and the new dining-room for employés, altered from the old kitchen, have been completed and add very much to comfort, convenience, and better working of the institution. A small plot (about two acres)

has been set apart on the higher ground for a grove and cemetery, and will be underdrained, graded, and planted with native trees. With the cottage additions, a more thorough ventilation has been secured and more extended dormitory rooms furnished.

COVERING STEAM PIPES.

This is another important work. The main steam pipes have been taken up and covered with the Wickoff wood pipe, in some respects similar to that used by the Holly company in Lockport, N. Y., and in Detroit. There will be, it is believed, a material saving of heat by using this new protection. The thanks of this board are due to Mr. Holly for his advice in this work. The water mains have been extended about 300 feet and two hydrants added, which makes much more complete our system of protection from fire, which is, with the large steam-pump over the well playing directly on the mains and hydrants, somewhat similar to the Holly water-works method.

PRESENTATION.

The thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston, for fifteen of their most beautiful chromos and thirty of their best illuminated mottoes, presented by them in April last. They are mostly illustrative of child-life and add very much to the attractiveness of the children's cottage homes. In a letter to the secretary of the board, they say: "We hope what we send you will be the silent means of doing untold good to the young in whose welfare you are so deeply interested."

THE CHILDREN.

The average mental, moral, and physical standing of the children was never better in the institution. The county authorities are sending less of those who should be in a reformatory and more of those for whom the school was established. The central idea of this institution, as found in the law, in all regulations of this board and in its annual reports, is this: that "this is a half-way house for the child on his or her way from the home lost, by the sins or misfortunes of parents, to another and a good family home." Vicious children seldom find good homes and seldom remain in them when found. Such children stand in the way of the really dependent ones, preventing them from passing through this home. It is to be hoped that county authorities will send their best children, for the most good can be done for them. The legislature of 1879 provided for a reform school for girls, which, when in operation, will no doubt relieve this institution from the constant pressure to send those who, for moral reasons, are improper inmates here. The superintendent's report shows that there are yet in the poor-houses dependent children who should be here. To admit them all there must be an increase of indentures. The net gain of indentured children this year is over one hundred. Had the state agency system been adopted, so often asked for by the board, it is believed all dependent children in the State could be brought here and put in families. No child should be sent to the poor-house but directly here.

Here are three hundred children waiting for homes. To them we call the attention of the many kind and generous men and women of Michigan and ask their assistance in procuring homes for them. They could aid very much in this good work, and their assistance will be warmly appreciated.

OUR WORKERS.

The plan of this institution would avail little had we not zealous and efficient workers. We have an excellent corps of employés. This board takes pleasure in commending those who have done so much to make this school a success,—to give it a good name at home and abroad,—and especially who have had such a warm sympathy for and have done so much to better the condition of the little ones in their care. To all of our employés the board extends commendation and thanks.

Asking from the people of this State a renewed interest in this school for the children of the poor and for their kindly assistance in this work, also soliciting from you, the Superintendent of public instruction, aid and counsel in this department of your educational work, with the confident hope that this institution will, year by year, increase in usefulness to the cause of education and be a moral benefit to the dependent class and an efficient preventive of social evils, and continuing hopefully in our work, we remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES BURNS,
H. H. HINDS,
C. D. RANDALL,
Board of Control.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Public School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of presenting you, herewith, my report for the year ending September 30, 1879, which is the sixth annual report of the State Public School:

CURRENT EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.

Debit.		Credit.	
Amount expended.....	\$35,543 15	Inventory Oct. 1, 1879.....	\$10,121 75
Bills payable Oct. 1, 1879.....	617 90	Paying bills of 1878.....	677 36
Inventory Oct. 1, 1878.....	8,673 33	Current expense for the year..	34,035 27
	<u>\$44,834 38</u>		<u>\$44,834 38</u>

* * * * *

TABLE II.

Number Received, Indentured, etc., last year.

Number received.....	106
“ indentured.....	115
“ returned to counties whence they came.....	18
“ absconded.....	1
“ died.....	1

TABLE III.

Number Received, Indentured, etc., since the School opened.

Whole number received.....		776
“ “ indentured.....	397	
“ “ returned to counties.....	51	
“ “ sent to Reform school.....	4	
“ “ absconded.....	5	
“ “ died.....	33	
“ “ remaining in school September 30, 1870.....	286	
	776	776

* * * * *

TABLE V.

Sex, Parentage, etc., of Children Received during the past Year.

Males.....	68
Females.....	38
Whites.....	101
Colored.....	5
Native parentage.....	76
Foreign parentage.....	30
Orphans.....	13
Half-orphans.....	41
Whose parents are both living.....	39
Who came from poor-house.....	56
Whose parents were convicted of crime.....	20
Whose parents were intemperate.....	32

TABLE VI.

Present Standing of the School.

Number reading in chart.....	47
“ reading in first reader.....	83
“ reading in second reader.....	84
“ reading in third reader.....	80
“ reading in fourth reader.....	40
“ able to write letters.....	115
“ able to add practical examples.....	140
“ able to subtract practical examples.....	130
“ able to multiply practical examples.....	40
“ who know the multiplication table.....	72
“ who are studying outlines of geography.....	80
“ who are studying Colton's grammar school geography.....	40
“ who are studying Hager's primary arithmetic.....	48
“ who are studying Hager's elementary arithmetic.....	72
“ who are studying Swinton's language lessons.....	40

TABLE VII.
Present Age of School.

Number between 3 and 4.....	8
" " 4 and 5.....	2
" " 5 and 6.....	11
" " 6 and 7.....	17
" " 7 and 8.....	24
" " 8 and 9.....	35
" " 9 and 10.....	35
" " 10 and 11.....	54
" " 11 and 12.....	37
" " 12 and 13.....	34
" " 13 and 14.....	23
" " 14 and 15.....	4
" " 15 and 16.....	4
" " 16 and 17.....	1
" " 18 and 19.....	2
Total.....	286

Average age, 9.6 years.

* * * * *

TABLE XI.
Number of Officers and Employés, and Salaries.

Grade.	Salaries.	Grade.	Salaries.
Superintendent.....	\$1,500 00	1 foreman shoe shop.....	\$450 00
Ass't Sup't and clerk.....	700 00	1 farmer.....	240 00
Matron.....	360 00	1 night fireman or watchman.....	300 00
6 teachers, each.....	300 00	2 superintendents dining room.....	132 00
9 cottage managers, each.....	300 00	1 cook.....	216 00
1 substitute cottage manager.....	300 00	1 cook.....	144 00
1 hospital manager.....	300 00	1 laundress.....	192 00
1 seamstress.....	168 00	1 house cleaner.....	144 00
1 engineer.....	600 00	2 domestics, each.....	132 00
2 seamstresses.....	144 00	1 assistant farmer.....	86 00
1 carpenter and painter.....	240 00	1 assistant laundress.....	192 00
1 foreman bake shop.....	360 00	1 domestic.....	120 00

From the above tables it appears that the average number of children maintained at this institution during the past fiscal year has been 305½, and that the expense of their maintenance has been \$34,035.27, or \$111.34 per capita. This is a lower per capita than that of any former year, and is doubtless lower than it will be next year, as there has recently been a marked advance in prices of all kinds of productions. Four hundred and twenty children have been cared for at the institution, or placed, through its agency, in families, and the counties have been relieved of the support of that number at a cost to the State of \$34,035.27, as above stated, or at a cost per capita of \$81.03.

There has been no prevailing sickness, and but little sickness of any kind. Diphtheria has prevailed in the city and surrounding country and carried off many victims, but not one case has occurred in this institution. Out of the 460 children and employes who have been connected with the school at some time during the past year there has been one death only. This child died with consumption and had been feeble for years. One serious accident has occurred. A child, out in the woods with his teacher and companions, fell from a tree which he had climbed and broke his leg. It is surprising that among so many boys who are very daring and often rough in their plays, more accidents have not happened.

The farm is becoming more productive every year, and a large amount of vegetables have been raised—enough to supply the institution abundantly. We have also produced nearly all the pork and lard consumed. Our herd of swine is as fine as any in the county. Premiums on swine and vegetables were taken at the last county fair, amounting to nearly \$17.00, with which a large and elegant urn for our lawns has been purchased. An addition to our farm, on the north side, of twenty-six acres, has recently been made with money appropriated for that purpose by the last legislature, which, in time, will furnish a fine pasture for a herd of cows, but for the coming year will barely pay the expense of cultivation, as it must be fertilized and seeded before it will become very productive.

Many improvements have been made during the year in the grounds and buildings which have added greatly to the appearance of the institution as well as to its conveniences, health, and safety.

Seven hundred and seventy-six children have been received since the institution opened, of whom 397 have been placed in families. Of this number 111 have been indentured to relatives and 12 have been adopted under the new law. Reports have been received from about three-fourths of the whole number, by which it appears that the great majority are doing fairly well. Only 26 have been reported as having run away from their homes, and of these quite a number have since hired out to farmers where they are doing well. As the boys grow older, without a doubt, a larger percentage of them will leave their homes, for I find a strong prejudice existing in the minds of many against being indentured till twenty-one years of age; particularly among the most active and ambitious. With so many opportunities for advancement and securing employment as exist in this State, they often feel that they could do much better if allowed to strike out for themselves on arriving at the age of eighteen or nineteen years, and, without question, some of them could. It may, in time, seem advisable to have the law so amended as to permit us to indenture children for a shorter time than is now required.

Since my last report was made circulars have been sent to the superintendents of the county poor throughout the State inquiring how many healthy and intelligent children, over three and under fourteen years, admissible under the law to this institution, still remained in the poor-houses. Answers were received from fifty-eight counties, and from these reports it appears that there were remaining, of this class, December 30, 1878, 132 children, besides several hundred diseased and feeble-minded children, and children under three and over fourteen years of age not admissible to this school at that time. It is to be regretted that our capacity for receiving children does not yet equal the demand made upon us.

On the 10th of last December this institution was placed in connection with the city telegraph office, one and one-half miles distant, by a telegraph line;

the entire outfit costing about \$120. It has proved a great convenience in sending and receiving dispatches, of which we have a large number; but the main object we had in view in establishing the line was to furnish the means of support to our maimed and feeble children, of whom we have quite a number. A boy from the city office who could receive messages was engaged for a few months, at \$10 per month, to take charge of our office and teach the art of telegraphy to a few of our children, who made such rapid progress that we now have a half a dozen boys who can send and receive messages quite well. One of them, a boy from Saginaw, who lost a leg previous to entering the school, made such remarkable progress that, for some months past, I have placed him in charge of the office where he now has a class of ten children under his tuition. He can read quite readily from the main line, and has received from twenty-five to thirty words per minute. Several others are doing exceedingly well, and will be able to take charge of offices as soon as their education is sufficiently advanced in other directions. About one hour per day, on an average, is spent by each member of this class in learning telegraphy, which interferes but little with other studies. Much of the credit of our success in this department is due to Mr. L. P. Palmer, who has charge of the city office, and who has gratuitously aided me in every possible way in starting the enterprise.

So few changes have been made in the routine work of the institution from that of former years, which has been frequently spoken of, that it is unnecessary to speak of it again this year.

The institution I believe to be in a prosperous condition, and as a whole, I have a very excellent and competent corps of workers. Absolute perfection is not expected in them, nor is it attainable. Year by year we hope to improve in our work, but I do not expect that it will ever be what an ideal institution should be. Still there can be no question that it is accomplishing a great and good work, and that thousands, in time, will be saved through its instrumentality.

Our thanks are again due the ladies and gentlemen from the city who have assisted us during the past year in our Sunday school, and to the editors of the *Hastings Banner*, *Lausling Republican*, *Deaf Mute Mirror*, *Coldwater Republican*, *Coldwater Reporter*, and *Coldwater Weekly Press* for copies of their papers which have been regularly sent.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN P. ALDEN, *Superintendent*.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In answer to your communication of the 27th of January past, requesting a brief report of the condition and operations of this institution, to be embraced in your annual report, I have the honor to send you the following synopsis, hoping it may prove to be what you desire.

The last legislature, as you are doubtless aware, made provision for the establishment of a separate school for the blind; and it was the expectation that this would have been consummated by the commencement of the present term in September last, and that this institution would be wholly devoted to the education of the deaf and dumb. But, owing to an omission as to the time the law creating the institution for the blind should take effect, the commissioners to organize it could not be appointed until after the commencement of the present term. Soon after the appointment of commissioners for the new institution was made, a joint meeting of the two boards was held here to confer together with reference to the blind, and to determine whether it would be best to secure temporary accommodations for them in rented buildings, or to allow them to remain here until new buildings could be erected.

It was decided not to admit any more blind pupils, but to retain those who already belonged to the school, until the close of the current year; and that the commissioners would proceed to locate the new institution and erect the necessary buildings, so as to have them ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next regular session of the school. This course, it was thought, would be more economical to the State, and equally advantageous to the pupils and satisfactory to their friends.

The blind, therefore, are still here under instruction, and will continue until the close of the present session, when it is expected they will be transferred to the new institution, and their places here filled by the admission of additional deaf-mutes who are waiting to be received.

The institution, as at present constituted, consists of two distinct departments, the one for the deaf and dumb and the other for the blind, each of which, in the appliances and methods of teaching, is wholly different from the other, and requires a separate corps of instructors, trained in the knowledge and practice of their respective systems.

The number of pupils received and the number discharged the past year, of both classes, is set forth in the following condensed statement:

NUMBER INSTRUCTED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Deaf-mutes.....	131	117	248
Blind.....	26	22	48
Total.....	157	139	296

NUMBER DISCHARGED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Deaf-mutes.....	22	15	37
Blind.....	3	1	4
Total.....	25	16	41

Number enrolled the present term..... 255

The course of study occupies eight years. Thirteen teachers are employed, ten in the deaf-mute and three in the blind departments; four of whom are gentlemen, and nine are ladies. Four of them are deaf-mutes, and nine are speaking and hearing persons.

Besides the school proper the institution has in successful operation a well organized manual labor department, both for the deaf and dumb and for the blind. The design constantly kept in view is to train the pupils in habits of industry and the knowledge of some useful occupation, so that, when they leave school they may be able to earn a living for themselves, and not be dependent upon others for a support. Shoe-making, cabinet-making, and printing are carried on for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, and broom and basket-making for the blind. Those who do not engage in learning trades spend a portion of each day in the performance of such parts of the necessary work in and about the premises as they can do without interfering with their school duties. This part of our pupils' education is considered next in importance to that of their intellectual and moral culture, and is systematically and assiduously prosecuted.

The finances of the institution have been carefully and economically managed, and are in good condition, as will appear from the following statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1879:

RECEIPTS.

From State treasurer:		
For special purposes.....	\$5,865 73	
current expenses.....	a 37,500 00	
Total from State treasurer.....		\$43,365 73
From earnings and other sources on account of current expenses:		
Sewing department.....	\$258 65	
School-books, etc.....	4 50	
Postage.....	103 90	
Medical expenses.....	35 24	
Heating apparatus.....	18 62	
Freight and drayage.....	1 15	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4 50	
Farm and garden.....	b 293 50	
Pupils' expense account.....	170 07	
Cabinet shop.....	b 216 28	

a \$5,000 available prior to Oct. 1 was not drawn till after this date.

b These accounts are credited with articles charged to the institution, viz.: Sewing department, bedding, etc., made; farm and garden, vegetables raised; cabinet shop, furniture made for institution; basket shop, chairs and baskets made for institution; broom shop, brooms made for institution; printing office, printing done for institution.

Shoe shop.....	\$1,558 87
Basket shop.....	b 64 93
Broom shop.....	b 73 50
Printing office.....	b 86 39
Board and tuition.....	240 00

Aggregate receipts..... **\$3,130 70**

\$46,496 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

For special purposes:

Washing machine and mangle.....	\$180 00
Wardrobes.....	109 17
Flooring.....	37 70
Board fence.....	157 80
Repairs, painting, etc.....	97 24
Ice house.....	30 17
Carriage.....	325 00
Painting buildings.....	864 62
Grain barn.....	1,535 75
Repairs on roof and gutters.....	1,065 44
Portico front building.....	130 00

Total (on account of special)..... **\$4,528 89**

For current expenses:

Groceries.....	\$2,241 84
Meat and fish.....	2,518 09
Butter and lard.....	802 01
Flour and meat.....	1,437 47
Vegetables.....	506 56
Fruit.....	4,969 47
Lights.....	1,060 61
Furniture.....	546 41
Crockery and cooking utensils.....	234 64
Bedding.....	402 92
Sewing department.....	390 11
Laundry.....	823 00
School-books, etc.....	302 01
Printing, stationery, etc.....	161 98
Postage.....	226 21
Library.....	112 55
Repairs on building.....	1,124 93
Medical expenses.....	660 56
Heating apparatus.....	2,599 39
Freight and drayage.....	134 98
Miscellaneous expenses.....	486 65
Teachers' salaries.....	6,463 18
Officers and employes.....	7,367 03
Farm and garden.....	1,923 49
Wagons, harness, etc.....	136 31
Pupils' expense account.....	150 42
Cabinet shop.....	1,123 17
Shoe shop.....	3,172 12
Basket shop.....	350 12
Broom shop.....	372 67
Printing office.....	1,065 02
Board and tuition.....	53 36

Total on account of current expenses..... **\$44,046 68**

Aggregate disbursements..... **\$48,575 57**

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MACINTIRE, *Principal.*

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of section 3142, compiled laws of 1871, I hereby transmit my annual report of the condition and work of Adrian College for the year ending June 21, 1879.

Aside from the items noticed below, and also those in the accompanying statistical report, there occurred no essential change in the status of the institution during the year. The courses of study, organization of departments, methods of instruction, condition of libraries, museum of natural history, literary societies, etc., remained, essentially, the same as exhibited in my previous report, to which I would respectfully refer you.

At the close of the year, the lady principal, Miss Ellen A. Hayes, resigned her position to accept a place in Wellesley college, near Boston. The vacancy thus made, was filled by the election of Miss Mathilde Paola Landerer, who yet discharges the duties of lady principal, and has under her care the classes in French and German.

At the beginning of the year, the preparatory department was thoroughly organized as a distinct department. It was placed under the immediate control and supervision of Prof. E. G. Walker, an experienced and successful teacher; and, as now organized, cannot fail to accomplish more and better work than could be expected from it as previously conducted.

To meet the increasing demand for a class of better qualified teachers in district and graded schools, a normal department was organized in connection with the college and placed under the immediate management of the principal of the preparatory department. The great need of the public school system—a need that is continually becoming more pressing—is that the class of schools named be supplied with instructors who are not only educationally qualified, but who have also a knowledge of the principles upon which the art of educating is based.

The course of study in this department extends through a period of two years, and is as full and comprehensive as can be thoroughly completed in that time. Those who have been engaged in teaching, and who desire to review the common branches or take advanced studies have every facility afforded them that is within the control of the department. Lectures on the theory and practice of teaching are delivered during the second year of the course; in these, it will be the aim to make the student familiar with the principles of

pedagogical science as they have been derived from not only an analysis of the mental powers, but also from the actual work of the school-room.

In the following course of study, the numerals attached to the several branches indicate the number of recitations per week :

FIRST YEAR.—First Term—English grammar, 5; higher arithmetic, 5; natural philosophy, 5; reading, 2.

Second Term—English grammar, 5; higher arithmetic, 5; algebra, 5; reading, 2.

Third Term—Analysis and composition, 3; higher arithmetic, 2; algebra, 5; elocution, 2; book keeping, 5.

SECOND YEAR.—First Term—Rhetoric, 2; United States history, 5; botany, 2; chemistry, 3; metric system and analysis, 2; drawing, 1; lectures on pedagogics, 1.

Second Term—Rhetoric, 2; physical geography, 5; botany, 2; chemistry, 3; geometry (optional), 5; drawing, 1; lectures on pedagogics, 1.

Third Term—Rhetoric, 2; anatomy and physiology, 5; botany, 2; civil government, 3; geometry (optional), 5; lectures on pedagogics, 1.

Students who complete the foregoing course, and pass a creditable examination in the several branches of the same, will be awarded a suitable testimonial certifying these facts and authenticated by the seal of the college and the signature of its officers.

During the year, the number of students pursuing the above course of study was twenty-five; the prospect is that the department will show an increasing attendance.

In common with all similar institutions, Adrian college has felt the pressure that has existed during several years in the finances of the country; but we have passed through the time of trial with less of loss and embarrassment than might have been expected. The hope of an increased attendance when the business of the country would revive, has been fully realized: the prospect of increasing prosperity is steadily brightening.

Respectfully submitted,

G. B. McELROY, *President*.

ALBION COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the condition and work of Albion College for the year ending June 19, 1879.

The attendance of students has been considerably in advance of any previous year. The whole number enrolled was 233, an average by terms of 188, which is 37 in excess of the average of the preceding year. The personnel of the faculty was the same as during the year previous, except that Prof. Delos Fall has occupied the chair of natural science, and Dr. A. Sager Hall has held the position of instructor. At the meeting of the board of trustees on the 18th of June, Prof. Lewis F. Stearns, because of ill health, resigned the chair of history and belles lettres and Prof. F. M. Taylor was elected to fill the vacancy thus made. Also Prof. H. A. Mills was elected to the chair of painting, drawing and architecture. At the same meeting of the trustees extensive changes were directed to be made in the college buildings so as to provide better accommodations for our work. At the same time Prof. Fall was authorized to visit South America to make collections in natural history for our museum. The results will be given in our next annual report.

During the year the library has been moved into larger quarters, and \$1,000 worth of books added. This is the first fruit of a scheme which looks toward the building up of an extensive and choice library at the college.

The requirements for admission have been enlarged, especially in the scientific course.

The conservatory of music has achieved more than ordinary success since my last report. The attendance has doubled, and the receipts correspondingly increased, so that the income more than meets all the expenses. A four years' course in literary studies in connection with the music is pursued by many students, which, being completed, entitles to the degree of bachelor of music. Seven students graduated in music at the close of the year.

No tuition is charged in any of the departments except in the school of art. The charge for music is \$12 per term, and in painting \$20 a term. Every student is required to pay a small incidental fee at the opening of each term to defray certain general expenses.

The moral discipline of the institution is rigid, and the moral sentiment among the students is of a high order.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. FISKE, *President.*

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:—In compliance with section 3142, compiled laws of the State of Michigan, I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the following statement concerning Battle Creek College, which is managed by the Seventh-day Adventist Educational Society.

The past year has been one of prosperity for this institution. The total enrollment of students for the year has been 425.

Three new departments have been opened, namely: a primary, a commercial, and a normal, or teachers' institute.

A new arrangement of school terms has also been adopted to make it possible for those who wish to engage in winter teaching or summer labor to put in complete terms in the fall or spring without interfering with their engagements or plans. Our present arrangement is as follows:

First term of eight weeks, commencing August 19, and closing October 14. This is designed more particularly for normal work, or a teachers' drill. Fall term, October 21 to December 23; winter term, December 30 to April 14; spring term, April 21 to June 16.

The future patronage of the college is largely assured by the interest taken in it by the denomination by which it has been founded. Nearly all of our twenty state conferences have decided to raise an educational aid fund to assist worthy young men and women in procuring an education at this institution.

At the annual meeting of the educational society, held in Battle Creek, Nov. 9, 1879, the following persons were elected as a board of trustees for the ensuing year: Eld. James White, Eld. L. McCoy, Prof. S. Browsberger, Eld. U. Smith, J. H. Kollogg, M. D., W. B. Sprague, M. D., and W. O. Sisley. The board is organized as follows: Eld. James White, president; Eld. U. Smith, secretary; W. B. Sprague, M. D., treasurer.

The following report of the treasurer, given at the meeting above referred to, shows the financial condition of the college July 1, 1879:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. B. Sprague in account with the S. D. A. Educational Society for the year ending July 1, 1879.

	Dr.
To cash on hand July 1, 1878.....	\$69 00
To cash received on pledges.....	1,391 59
To cash received on tuitions.....	4,095 27
To cash received from sale of real estate.....	550 00
To cash received, bills receivable.....	800 00
To cash received, rent and interest.....	1,089 43
To cash received, book sales.....	1,101 92
To cash received for College Record.....	319 53

Total..... \$9,416 74

	Cr.
By amount paid janitor and teachers.....	\$4,077 84
By amount paid on accounts.....	355 19
By amount paid, improvements and incidentals.....	3,991 11
By amount paid for school books.....	569 08
By amount paid, interest on account.....	419 91
By cash on hand to balance.....	3 81

Total..... \$9,416 74

INVENTORY.

Real estate, college grounds.....	\$12,400 00
Real estate, college buildings.....	28,323 32
Real estate, detached lots.....	2,850 00
Real estate, cottages.....	4,025 00
Philosophical apparatus.....	1,150 00
Museum.....	550 00
School books in stock.....	446 33
Bills receivable.....	3,010 00
Cash on hand July 1, 1879.....	3 81

Total..... \$52,758 46
 Indebtedness..... 6,334 74

Net assets..... \$46,423 72

W. B. SPRAGUE, *Treasurer.*

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the S. D. A. Educational Society, and find them correctly kept, according to my best knowledge and belief.

F. H. SISLEY, *Auditor.*

Respectfully submitted,

U. SMITH, *Secretary.*

GRAND TRAVERSE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—It is a disagreeable task to report the condition of the school here, it has come to so low a stage. I have been at its head for only one year and that merely until we could get some one who could give his entire time to the work.

The loss by fire of the college building was a heavy and well nigh fatal blow to the institution. The treasurer purchased the building, we now occupy, in an unfinished condition, and in that condition it has ever since remained. The trustees, however, at the last annual meeting, voted to suspend the school for one year and apply all available funds to the completion of the building, and for otherwise placing the school upon a better footing.

Within the last few weeks there has also been a lively interest manifested on the part of the people of the place to rebuild the college building—more than I have before seen since my coming here five years ago. I think that another year will see foundations laid at least, and perhaps the building up.

There seems to have been more inquiry about the school and a better prospect for scholars the past season than there has been before for a long time. This much by way of general information.

In accordance with the requirements of the statute I would report as follows:

The trustees of the institution are Rev. Chas. E. Bailey, secretary and treasurer, Benzonia; Rev. A. B. Adams, Benzonia; Rev. A. L. Gridley, Benzonia; Rev. A. D. Barber, Saybrook, Ohio; Rev. Leroy Warren, Lansing, Mich.; Rev. Reuben Hatch, Oberlin, Ohio; Amasa Waters, Esq., Benzonia; John R. Barr, Esq., Benzonia; L. W. Case, Esq., Benzonia.

Rev. John Pettitt, for many years an honored member of the board, died May, 1879.

The teachers employed during the year were: Rev. A. L. Gridley, C. L. Northrup, Esq., and Miss Emma S. Crumrine.

The number of students in attendance during the year has been eight young men and seven young women; total, fifteen.

With regard to the property of the institution it is hard to tell, values have been so unsettled. The following is probably as nearly correct as can be given:

Buildings and grounds.....	\$10,000
Productive funds.....	15,000
3,000 acres of land estimated.....	30,000
Total	\$55,000

Thirteen thousand dollars' worth of scholarships are practically worthless. During the year there have been no donations nor requests made to the college.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. GRIDLEY, *Acting President.*

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—As required by law, I submit the following report concerning Kalamazoo College for the last college year :

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The officers of the board of trustees are as follows : Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., president ; Rev. Samuel Brooks, D. D., secretary ; L. B. Austin, Esq., treasurer ; O. O. Bowen, Esq., auditor ; Rev. J. S. Boyden, steward.

FACULTY, ETC.

The members of the faculty and other employés are as follows : Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., president, and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy ; —————, Merrill professor of practical religion, and college pastor ; Rev. Samuel Brooks, D. D., professor of the Latin language and literature ; Howard G. Colman, A. M., professor of chemistry ; Clarence L. Dean, A. B., instructor in literature and history ; Alexander Hadlock, Ph. B., instructor in mathematics ; Frank D. Haskell, A. B., instructor in Greek ; Miss Alice M. Northrup, instructor in French ; Z. S. Harrison, instructor in vocal music ; Rev. J. S. Boyden, financial agent ; Prof. Samuel Brooks, librarian ; O. M. Colman, janitor.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three courses of college study, each of which extends through four years. The first, known as the classical course, includes the Latin and Greek languages, and the studies usually pursued in the best colleges by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of arts. The second, designated as the Latin scientific course, includes every study in the classical course, except Greek. In this course Greek may be substituted for Latin. The third, the scientific course, omits both Latin and Greek.

In the preparatory department there are also three courses corresponding to the above, each extending through three years.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to any department of the institution must be of good moral character and correct habits ; and if unknown to the faculty must bring with them, from their pastor or former teacher, testimonials of character. If from other colleges, certificates of honorable dismissal will be required.

I.—Classical Course.

Candidates for this course will be examined thoroughly in the following studies; but equivalents for the authors named will be accepted: 1. English grammar. 2. Geography, including ancient geography, particularly that of Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor. 3. History, an outline of Roman history, of Grecian history, and of the history of the United States. 4. Mathematics, arithmetic; Olney's complete algebra; Olney's geometry, parts I and II. 5. Latin, Latin grammar; four books of Cæsar's Commentaries; six select orations of Cicero; the whole of the Æneid, with special reference to prosody; forty-four exercises in Arnold's Latin prose composition, or an equivalent in Allen's Latin composition. 6. Greek, Greek grammar; three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; one book of Homer's Iliad; Jones's exercises in Greek prose composition.

II.—Latin and Scientific Course.

Candidates for this course will be examined in all the studies required for the classical course, except Greek, and in place thereof are required—1. A year's course in French; 2. Natural philosophy and physical geography.

III.—Scientific Course.

The requisites for admission to this course are the same as for the Latin and scientific course, except Latin, and in place thereof are required—1. Book-keeping; 2. Physiology; 3. Modern history.

IV.—Select Studies.

Those who do not desire to become candidates for a degree may be admitted to any class for such time as they may choose, in case they exhibit satisfactory evidence of such proficiency as will enable them to proceed advantageously in the particular studies they propose to pursue.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition, \$6.00; incidentals, \$2.50; room rent, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Sherwood rhetorical society, organized in 1851, and the Philolexian lyceum, organized in 1855, are composed of young men, who meet each Friday evening in term time, for discussions and other literary exercises. They have commodious and elegant rooms in the upper college building, and a good library.

The Eurodelphian society, composed of young women, has a handsome room in the lower college building, and also meets every Friday evening.

DEGREES.

Students completing a regular course are entitled to a degree—those in the classical course, to the degree of Bachelor of arts; those in the Latin scientific course, to the degree of Bachelor of philosophy; and those in the scientific course to the degree of Bachelor of science.

Respectfully submitted,

KENDALL BROOKS, *President.*

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—In behalf of the board of trustees, I herewith present the annual report of the condition of Olivet College.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The corporation of the college consists of a board of trustees, twenty-five in number, four of whom are elected annually. By reason of the resignation of the Hon. D. M. Richardson of Detroit and the Hon. J. K. Boies of Hudson, there are at present two vacancies.

The immediate supervision and administration of the college is, for the present year, committed to the following officers:

Executive committee—H. Q. Butterfield, chairman; J. L. Daniels, O. Hosford, A. K. Warren, F. L. Reed. *Library committee*—H. Q. Butterfield, J. L. Daniels. *Secretary and deputy treasurer*—George W. Keyes. *Treasurer*—Henry Fralick. *Financial agent*—Rev. W. B. Williams.

FACULTY.

There have been two changes in the board of instruction during the year: the resignation of Prof. J. L. Sewall as principal of the preparatory department and the election of Prof. Hamilton King to the same position. Also, the resignation of Mrs. H. B. Northrop as teacher of drawing. The vacancy has been temporarily supplied by Miss L. T. Haskell. The present faculty is as follows: Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., president, and Drury professor of mental and moral philosophy; Rev. Henry M. Goodwin, D. D., professor of English literature, logic and rhetoric; Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., professor of astronomy and natural philosophy, and instructor in mathematics; Rev. Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Parsons professor of the Greek language and literature, and instructor in German; Stewart Montgomery, A. M., professor of natural science; _____, Rutan professor of the Latin language and literature; George H. Howard, A. M., professor of music; Alexander Tison, A. B., instructor in Latin; Hamilton King, A. B., principal of the preparatory department; Miss Mary E. Topping, A. B., principal of the ladies' department; Mrs. Abba C. Hamilton, instructor in French and mathematics; Miss Cornelia P. Dwight, instructor in mathematics; Miss Laura T.

Haskell, instructor in drawing; James Fairman, A. M., lecturer on art; Alexander Tison, A. B., librarian.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

College Classes—

Classical course.....	26
Scientific course.....	14
Ladies' course.....	35
Ladies' elective studies.....	17
	<hr/> 92

Preparatory Classes—

Classical course.....	44
English course.....	21
Ladies' preparatory course.....	29
	<hr/> 94

Art department.....	90
Conservatory of music.....	53
	<hr/> 329

Deduct for names counted twice.....	128
Total.....	<hr/> 201

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are three courses of study in the college, viz: Classical, scientific, and ladies' course. The terms of admission to the classical course are a satisfactory examination in the following books and subjects, or their equivalents: Latin grammar, including prosody; Cæsar, two books; Cicero, seven orations; Virgil, three *Bucolics* and six books of the *Æneid*; Arnold's Latin prose composition, to the passive voice; Smith's smaller history of Greece, and of Rome; Greek grammar, including prosody; Xenophon, *Anabasis*, three books; Homer,* *Iliad*, two books; higher arithmetic, including the metric system; Loomis' *Algebra*, through quadratic equations; Loomis' *geometry*, four books; English grammar and geography.

All candidates for advanced standing in this and the following courses are examined, in addition to the preparatory studies, in those already pursued by the class which they propose to enter.

Candidates for admission to the freshman class of the scientific course must sustain a satisfactory examination in English grammar and analysis, arithmetic, including the metric system, algebra through quadratic equations, four books of Loomis' *geometry*, history of the United States, and geography.

Candidates for admission to the first year of the ladies' course are examined in English grammar and analysis, higher arithmetic, including the metric system, algebra through quadratic equations, four books of Loomis' *geometry*, Latin grammar, Latin reader, Cæsar, history of the United States, and geography.

In the preparatory department is a complete classical course of three years which furnishes thorough preparation for admission to the college department at Olivet, or to any other college in the country. Special prominence and emphasis is given to this department of instruction.

* In place of Homer the last six books of Virgil's *Æneid* or 2,000 lines of Ovid will be accepted.

All candidates for advanced standing in this course are examined in the studies already pursued by the class they propose to enter.

Classes commencing the study of the Latin and Greek languages are formed twice in each year—at the beginning of the fall and winter terms.

The normal department is under the general supervision of Prof. Hosford who also lectures upon the theory and practice of teaching, school organization and government, and upon the school systems of different countries. Other members of the faculty will give occasional lectures on subjects belonging to their departments. The English normal course of two years is designed to prepare teachers for the common schools.

Those teachers who wish a more extended course of study in natural science, classics, or modern languages, can pursue a prescribed course under the direction of Prof. Hosford, by joining classes in the college, and on its completion will receive a normal diploma.

In addition to the courses of study already named, there has been in successful operation here for several years a department in art. The aim here is twofold: first, to develop and cultivate a taste for the beautiful, not only by personal acquaintance with fine art, but also by means of lectures upon its theories and principles; second, to teach drawing and painting, with special attention to sketching from nature. Through the munificence of W. B. Palmer, Esq., true progress in the former direction has been made the past year in the transformation of a portion of the ladies' hall and the construction of a spacious and beautiful art gallery, which receives for its first treasure a large and splendid painting, donated by the artist, James Fairman, A. M. Mr. Fairman has also been appointed lecturer upon art for the coming year.

The Michigan conservatory of music, under the direction of Prof. G. H. Howard, A. M., furnishes rare facilities to the students of Olivet college for instruction in the various branches of music. A high standard of excellence has been maintained the past year. With the director have been associated two successful instructors, Mr. M. F. Woodward and Miss N. L. Branch, the former as teacher of orchestral instruments, the latter as assistant teacher of the piano and singing.

The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough, being arranged with a view to maintain a high standard of musical taste. The aim of the management is to secure a complete mastery of all branches which are undertaken by the student, rather than to give a superficial knowledge of a few pieces. A real education of the musical faculties is accomplished, rather than an illustrative training in styles which are to be blindly imitated by the pupil. Broad and thorough culture is the sure result of such an education. Instruction is given in playing the piano, organ, cabinet organ, and orchestral instruments; in vocal culture; in glee, chorus, and solo singing (English, Italian, German); and in all branches of the theory of music. For the piano a well defined course of four years is pursued. During the past year an efficient orchestra has been organized which affords most thorough training for pupils in that department. For general musical culture the director has established frequent general exercises, lectures, piano and organ recitals, and popular and classical concerts.

FINANCES.

For the financial condition of Olivet college I must refer you to the tabulated statement already furnished by our treasurer. It is proper however to

simply say in passing, that the actual resources of the college have been augmented the past year by the construction of the Palmer art gallery, by the splendid art gift of Mr. Fairman, and by the very valuable donation of the Brown cabinet, which in the aggregate have a cash value of more than twenty thousand dollars.

THE BROWN CABINET.

This collection alone has been appraised by experts at \$18,000; and three-fourths of this sum is a gift from Rev. Dr. William B. Brown, of New York. The cabinet embraces more than 50,000 specimens, and they cast light upon three departments in natural science. The fossils are numerous and valuable. The collection of minerals is rich and full, constituting three-fifths of all found on Professor Dana's list. The shells are most nearly complete scientifically. Professor Martin, of the university of New York, says of them that they illustrate the conchology of the globe.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this brief report, a general review of the work of the past year affords occasion for congratulation as well as hope in the future of the college. There has been quiet, faithful, and successful study; no occasion for any severe discipline; a manifest increase of culture and character on the part of the students; a delightful atmosphere of order animated with a spirit of obedience; a manifest coöperation of students and teachers working in harmony for one common end; an increased patronage and warmer interest among the friends of college education in this State; and above all the very remarkable blessing of God in crowning our efforts with the reviving and saving influences of his Holy Spirit. For all these things we are truly and devoutly thankful.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Q. BUTTERFIELD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. C. A. GOWER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—The undersigned, members of the committee of state visitors to Olivet College, have had the pleasure of spending several days in the beautiful village which is the seat of this excellent institution. Of the twenty-five classes examined, we have been able to visit twenty-two.

Ample time has been allotted to the examinations, and the topics reviewed must have included, in some instances, the most of those which have been considered during the term now closing. Besides the careful questioning on the part of the instructors, every opportunity has been accorded to us to ask whatever questions we desired. Yet the examinations have been well sustained, and have impressed us with the assiduous application of the students, and the superior instruction which they have received.

We should have been still more gratified if those pursuing the classics, especially the Latin language, had been as proficient in grammar as in translation. In our judgment, the drill in grammar can hardly be overdone in the earlier part of a college course. We would also favor the giving of especial attention, in the natural sciences, to the facts and principles with which students are likely to have most to do during their subsequent life.

We were pleased to find the college so well equipped for its work, and to learn that a large and valuable addition will be made this summer to the minerals and shells in its cabinet, and that its gallery of art will soon be completed.

One of the chief points of excellence in this institution appears to be its wholesome and powerful influence upon the morals of its students. During the year a very large proportion of them have avowed their personal acceptance of those supreme moral and religious principles upon which the prosperity and permanence of society depend.

We cannot but regret that an institution of learning which is able to do for its students what Olivet college does, should not have its halls crowded with young gentlemen and ladies; yet we realize that it is not always where the numbers are largest that the best and deepest impressions are made upon the mind and heart.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NEWTON BROWN,
A. E. CURTIS,

Visitors.

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION
FOR
MICHIGAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

—◆—
1879-80.

OUTLINE OF INSTITUTE WORK.

OPENING WORK.

I.—THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Its work:

- a. To represent and render effective the educational authority of the State by
 1. Apportioning and distributing public school money;
 2. Compiling and interpreting school laws and promulgating court decisions thereupon;
 3. Visiting and receiving reports from all the public and chartered schools of the State.
- b. To increase and extend the educational power of the State by
 1. Collecting and disseminating educational statistics and information;
 2. Organizing teachers' institutes, and thus bringing a teachers' training school to every district,

2. Its needs:

1. Prompt and full returns to all its requirements of school officers and helpers;
2. The confidence and coöperation of every Michigan educator.

II.—THE OBJECTS OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

1. To draw into the service of the common schools of the State its best educational men;
2. Thereby to train up good common school teachers by
 - a. Giving them a knowledge of the principles underlying their profession;
 - b. Giving them the best methods of applying these principles;
 - c. Promoting acquaintance and professional spirit among teachers;
 - d. Showing, by practical examples, how vastly good teachers differ from poor ones;
 - e. Concerning all those elements that go to make a state great.

III.—HINTS TO INSTITUTE MEMBERS.

1. The institute is a school and not a *debating* society.
2. Any interruption of an instructor during an exercise, by questions, is to be guarded against by a fixed time for answering legitimate questions.
3. Members, without being urged, should enter into all exercises, take criticism good-naturedly, work with spirit, and be companionable.

4. They should, as far as possible, make themselves agreeable to the families with which they stop, both for their own sakes and the sake of the cause.

5. Members should show that they *have* the discipline that they are to give their pupils by prompt and regular attendance at all the exercises of the institute.

6. Each member should take notes, and at the proper time may be called upon for them.

ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

I.—PRELIMINARY WORK—OBJECT, TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION.

1. Visitation :
 - a. Of board ;
 - b. Of predecessor ;
 - c. Of parents.
2. Examination :
 - a. Of records. All teachers, on leaving their schools, should deposit with the director a statement of the members of each class, how far they have advanced in each study, etc. ;
 - b. Of buildings, etc.

II.—TEMPORARY—FIRST DAY—OBJECT, TO BEGIN WORK.

1. Be early at school.
2. Opening exercises—short.
3. Assign lessons—in *advance* in all subjects studied making temporary provision for those having no books ;
 - a. Reading—Fifth reader, fourth, third, second, first.
 - b. Arithmetic—Advanced class, intermediate class, primary class.
4. Hear reading :
 - a. First reader, second, third, fourth, fifth.

(Mem. Talk little; *work*.)
5. Enrollment—To be attended to quietly while pupils are at work.

III.—PERMANENT.—SECURED WHEN SCHOOL IS PROPERLY CLASSIFIED AND WORKING ON SCHEDULE TIME.

IV.—CONSTRUCTION OF PROGRAMME.

1. Classes :
 - a. Necessary number of ;
 - b. Necessary size of.
2. Alternation of study and recitation.
3. Time required for study :
 - a. In different grades ;
 - b. In different branches.
4. Length of recitations :
 - a. In different grades ;
 - b. In different branches.

5. Hours when lessons should be

- a. Studied ;
- b. Recited.

6. Recesses and dismissions.

7. Rule for making :

- a. From the number of minutes in the school-day subtract the number devoted to opening exercises and recesses, the remainder will be the time that can be given to class exercises ;
- b. Determine the necessary number of class exercises ;
- c. Divide *a* by *b* and the quotient will be the average number of minutes that may be given to each exercise ; the time of the more important classes may be increased by shortening the time of the less important.

N. B.—The programme should be constantly before the school, and should be strictly followed.

V.—SPECIMEN DAILY PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY SCHOOL.

Begin.	Time.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
A. M.	MIN.					
9:00	5		OPENING.			
9:05	10	READING.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
9:15	15	Printing.	READING.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
9:20	20	Printing.	Slate Writing.	ARITHMETIC.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
9:30	20	Numbers.	Numbers.	Arithmetic.	ARITHMETIC.	Arithmetic.
10:10	20	Numbers.	Numbers.	Geography.	Geography.	ARITHMETIC.
10:30	15		RECESS.			
10:45	15	NUMBERS.	NUMBERS.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
11:00	20	Drawing.	Drawing.	GEOGRAPHY.	Geography.	Geography.
11:20	20	Writing.	Drawing.	Geography.	GEOGRAPHY.	Geography.
11:40	20	Spelling	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	GEOGRAPHY.
P. M.						
1:00	20	Reading.	Reading.	Reading.	Reading.	HISTORY.
1:20	20	Reading.	Reading.	Reading.	READING.	Grammar.
1:40	10	READING.	Reading.	Reading.	Reading.	Grammar.
1:50	10	Printing.	READING.	Reading.	Grammar.	Grammar.
2:00	15	Reading.	Reading.	READING.	Grammar.	Grammar.
2:15	15		WRITING.			
2:30	15		RECESS.			
2:45	20	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Grammar.	GRAMMAR.
3:05	20	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.	GRAMMAR.	Spelling.
3:25	5	SPELLING.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.	Spelling.
3:30	10	Copying.	SPELLING.	SPELLING.	Spelling.	Spelling.
3:40	10	Copying.	Copying.	Copying.	SPELLING.	SPELLING.
3:50	10		ORAL LESSONS.			

The heavy-faced type indicates recitations, the common type the times when classes should study particular subjects. The study programme is of as much importance as the recitation. Teach children to study.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

I.—A THEORY OF DISCIPLINE TAKES ACCOUNT,

1. Of the causes of disorder ;
2. Of the ages and of the conditions of children ;
3. Of the purposes of discipline.

II.—THE AIM OF DISCIPLINE IS,

1. To secure proper order ;
2. To form good habits ;
3. To educate the will.

III.—THE MOTIVES FOR OBEDIENCE ARE,

1. A natural love to be doing something ;
2. Love for teacher and parent ;
3. Love of praise, recognition, appreciation ;
4. The force of authority.

IV.—AIDS IN DISCIPLINING A SCHOOL.

1. The character of the teacher :
 - a. Personal excellence and self-control ;
 - b. Mastery of his business ;
 - c. His consistent and wise progressiveness ;
 - d. His tact and love of the work.
2. The value of system used in
 - a. Carefully seating pupils ;
 - b. Having a well-arranged programme faithfully executed ;
 - c. Prompt and business-like movements ;
 - d. Neatness, wise privileges, little friction, gymnastic exercises, etc. ;
 - e. Keep pupils busy.

V.—RULES.

1. The fewest possible ;
2. Those necessary and just ;
3. Honestly enforced.

VI.—PUNISHMENTS.

1. Disapproval of teacher and parents ;
2. Temporary loss of privileges ;
3. Corporal punishment (last resort) ;
4. Illustration of wrong punishments.

ARITHMETIC.

I.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. To present and develop any subject in arithmetic to a class of pupils.
 - a. Find out
 1. What they know of arithmetic in general;
 2. What is their stock of knowledge preparatory to a study of the subject in hand.
 - b. Have a clear idea of
 1. The subject to be taught;
 2. The natural divisions of the subject;
 3. Their order and relation;
 4. How much can be mastered by the class.
 - c. Then in each division of the subject,
 1. *Teach* the process;
 2. *Test* the pupil's ability to follow and understand the process;
 3. *Train* the pupils to correctness and rapidity of work.
 - d. Show the connections and dependencies of the several parts of the subject as to each other.

II.—PRIMARY NUMBERS.

1. Development and expansion of the idea of number:
 - a. Counting to 100 with and without objects;
 - b. Counting by 2's, 3's, etc.
2. Writing and reading numbers to 10, 100, 1,000.
3. Development of ground rules:
 - a. Simple additions, $2 + 2 = 4$, $2 + 3 = 5$, etc.;
 - b. Simple additions and multiplications, $2 + 2 = 4$, two 2's = 4, $2 \times 2 = 4$, etc.;
 - c. Simple additions and subtractions, $2 + 2 = 4$, $4 - 2 = 2$, etc.;
 - d. Simple subtractions and divisions, $4 - 2 - 2 = 0$, 4 contains 2 two times, $4 \div 2 = 2$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4 = 2;
 - e. Simple multiplications and divisions, $3 \times 4 = 12$, $12 \div 3 = 4$, etc.;
 - f. Simple exercises combining the four rules.

NOTE.—In accomplishing the above use objects when necessary or desirable.

III.—COMMON FRACTIONS.

1. Consideration of denominator and numerator:
 - a. Office of each.
 - b. Their relations;
 - c. Effect of operations upon either,—both.
2. Reductions—cases.
3. Addition and subtraction.
4. Model exercises—topic, *Reduction*, unless otherwise requested by the institute.

NOTE.—It is suggested that on the day previous the instructor ask the members to indicate through the question-box their choice of some topic in fractions.

IV.—DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

1. Relation to integers.
2. Relation to common fractions:
 - a. How derived from;
 - b. How changed to.
3. Notation
 - a. Differs from integers;
 - b. Explain
4. Numeration.
5. Addition and subtraction.
6. Multiplication—deduce rule for pointing.
7. Division—deduce rule for pointing.

V.—SLATE AND BOARD WORK FOR ADVANCED PRIMARY.

1. Rapid reading of numbers carried to *nine places*.
2. Writing numbers from dictation, beginning with the smaller ones and increasing gradually to those of *nine places*.
3. Work designed to secure facility in the four ground rules.
4. Combinations of the four rules.

VI.—COMMON FRACTIONS.

1. Multiplication—deduce the rule.
2. Division—deduce the rule.
3. Model exercise—topic, *Division of fractions*, unless otherwise requested by the institute.

VII.—PERCENTAGE.

Model exercise—topic to be designated by the institute.

VIII.—SUGGESTIONS.

1. Time to be given to the subject
 - a. By primary classes;
 - b. By advanced classes;
 - c. For oral or mental exercises;
 - d. For written exercises.
2. In slate and blackboard work require
 - a. Correctness;
 - b. Rapidity;
 - c. Neatness.
3. The rule should be
 - a. Elicited from the pupil as an expression of his understanding of the operation;
 - b. Then revised by comparison with the rule in the text-book.
4. The explanation should be a demonstration of the correctness of the rule, connecting the operation with the principles upon which it depends—not a mere description.
5. Rate of advancement of pupils.
6. Constant attention to rapid drill work.
7. Reviews should be frequent.
8. Examinations should be honest and thorough.

GEOGRAPHY.

I.—THE NATURE OF GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

1. The unit to be studied and comprehended is the globe, considered with reference to its surface.
2. As only the merest fraction of this unit can come under the observation of the pupil, his knowledge of it must be derived chiefly from books.
3. The comprehensive study of geography involves a large and constant exercise of the imagination.
4. Geographical knowledge consists
 - a. Of mere facts, and
 - b. Of facts that can be explained by known causes.

II.—THE ENDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY.

1. The acquisition of clearly defined notions, constituting what is known as useful knowledge.
2. Through the acquisition of this knowledge, the development of the intelligence.
3. Nothing contributes so powerfully towards broadening man's sympathies and making him cosmopolitan and catholic, as geographical knowledge.
4. In this day of universal reading, geography should be one of the chief topics of instruction.

III.—METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

1. The formal study of geography should be preceded by a short preparatory (oral) course of instruction, the purposes of which should be
 - a. To teach the nomenclature of geography;
 - b. To teach the art of reading maps.
2. The formal study of geography should consist of three stages, corresponding to the three successive stages of intellectual development:
 - a. The *perceptive*;
 - b. The *analytic*; and
 - c. The *synthetic*.
3. The point of departure, in the study of geographical science, is the globe. A subdivision of this unit should quickly bring the pupil to his own country, and when this has been thoroughly studied, other portions of the earth's surface should be surveyed.
4. Maps should be regarded as representing detached portions of the surface of the globe.
5. The following will thus be the pupil's order of progress:
 - a. The obscure whole of perception;
 - b. Analysis;
 - c. Synthesis;
 - d. The clear whole of comprehension.

NOTE 1.—It is suggested that instructors emphasize the study of local or home geography, of the spelling of geographical names, of the productions of the United States, the influence of climate and of surface on production, and the teaching of an intelligent use of maps and globes.

NOTE 2.—Map-drawing should begin with platting the school-room, grounds, and neighborhood. Uniform methods of representing land and water, coast lines, and mountains should prevail in the same school.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Object.
2. Division of the subject.

II.—HYGIENE OF THE SCHOOL.

1. Ignorance of hygienic law.
2. Neglect to observe and to teach well-known laws of health.
3. Effects of their observance
 - a. Upon the teacher;
 - b. Upon the pupil.
4. Attention to school premises :
 - a. Examine them before the opening of the term;
 - b. Insist upon cleansing, repairs, and supplies;
 - c. Inspect daily and arrange for the care of the outbuildings;
 - d. Disinfectants—copperas, chloride of lime, road-dust;
 - e. Light should enter upon the right and left;
 - f. Atmosphere supply, warmth, degree of moisture, purity;
 - g. Stove, jacket, cold-air box, ventilator, and board under lower sash.
5. Attention to the physical condition of pupils :
 - a. Temperament;
 - b. Disabilities;
 - c. Degree of exhaustion;
 - d. Position;
 - e. Exercise.
6. Food and drinks—kinds, preparation.
7. Contagious diseases :
 - a. Scarlet fever;
 - b. Diphtheria;
 - c. Mumps, measles, whooping-cough, etc.

III.—PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Text-book—oral teaching.
2. Selection of topics for oral work.
3. Digestive apparatus :
 - a. Teeth—number, time of appearance, structure, composition, use, preservation;
 - b. Salivary glands—use, position; saliva—use, when secreted;
 - c. Oesophagus—use, position, size;
 - d. Stomach—use, size, position, shape, orifices, need of rest;
 - e. Gastric juice—use, amount, where secreted, necessity for eating slowly;
 - f. Intestinal canal, absorbents.
4. Circulation :
 - a. Heart;
 - b. Arteries;
 - c. Veins;
 - d. Capillaries.

5. Respiration :
 - a. Trachea;
 - b. Bronchi;
 - c. Lungs;
 - d. Air-cells;
 - e. Breathing.
6. Skin—pores, perspiration, cleanliness, bathing, clothing.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

I.—OUTLINE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Coasts, mountains, rivers, West Indies.

II.—ABORIGINES.

1. Prehistoric.
2. Indians—color, size, occupation, dwellings, implements, weapons, money, language, picture-writing, government, religion, ceremonies, etc.

III.—DISCOVERIES.

1. Northmen.
2. Columbus—theories, voyages.
3. The Cabots.
4. Vespucci.

IV.—EXPLORATIONS.

1. Spanish—results :
 - a. Ponce de Leon;
 - b. Balboa;
 - c. De Soto.
2. French—results :
 - a. Verrazzani;
 - b. Cartier;
 - c. Champlain;
 - d. Jesuits;
 - e. Marquette;
 - f. La Salle.
3. English—results :
 - a. Drake;
 - b. Raleigh;
 - c. London Company;
 - d. Plymouth Company.
4. Dutch—Hudson—results.

V.—SETTLEMENTS AND COLONIES.

1. Virginia—name, John Smith, charter.
2. Massachusetts:
 - a. Plymouth colony—settlement, religion;
 - b. Bay colony—religious troubles, Roger Williams, Quakers.
3. New Hampshire—early name.
4. Connecticut—charter.
5. Rhode Island—religious freedom.
6. New York—Dutch governors, English governors.
7. New Jersey.
8. Pennsylvania—William Penn, etc.
9. Delaware.
10. Maryland—name, Catholic and Protestant.
11. Carolinas.—Huguenots.
12. Division of Carolinas.
13. Georgia—character of settlers.

VI.—REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1. Condition of the colonies at origin.
2. Causes.
3. Political results.

VII.—U. S. CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

1. National:
 - a. Declaration of independence;
 - b. Constitution—origin, amendments, etc.;
 - c. Administrations in order;
 - d. Political parties;
 - e. U. S. bank trouble;
 - f. Admission of states;
 - g. Reconstruction.
2. International:
 - a. Treaties—Indian, foreign;
 - b. Monroe doctrine, etc.

VIII.—SLAVERY.

Introduction, spread, agitation, Missouri compromise, fugitive slave law, Kansas-Nebraska bill, Dred Scott decision, John Brown, emancipation.

IX.—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

1. Territory:
 - a. Thirteen colonies, and N. W. and S. W. territories;
 - b. Oregon and Louisiana;
 - c. Florida;
 - d. Texas;
 - e. California, etc. Gadsden purchase;
 - f. Alaska.

2. Population :
 - a. At time of revolution ;
 - b. 1800-10-20-30, etc.
3. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts, literature, education, etc.

X.—WARS.

1. Indian—Virginia, *King Philip*, Pequod, Pontiac, *Miamis*, Creek, Black Hawk, *Florida*, West, and North-West.
2. Foreign—King William's, Queen Anne's, King George's, *French and Indian*, *The Revolution*, Tripolitan, 1812, Algiers, *Mexican*.
3. Civil—Bacon's rebellion, Clayborne's rebellion, Protestant and Catholic, whisky insurrection, Dorr rebellion, anti-rent, Mormon, secession.

NOTE.—Causes, conduct, and result, according to the capacity of the school, and the time at command.

XI.—ANECDOTES

under all the above heads at the time of their consideration, in all cases to be verified by authorities.

XII.—CHRONOLOGICAL CHART,

from 1475 to date, arranged somewhat after the style of Adams' historical chart. The heavy vertical lines should be so placed as to inclose what are ordinarily called the "*Epochs*" of our history, with the name of each period written at the top; thus the whole subject will be presented to the eye, arranged by both the "Topical" and the "Epoch" methods, according as we read from left to right, or from top to bottom.

XIII.—BOOKS.

1. To be read ;
2. For reference.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

I.—GOVERNMENTS.

1. Definition and object.
2. Kinds :
 - a. Patriarchal ;
 - b. Theocratic ;
 - c. Monarchical ;
 - d. Aristocratic ;
 - e. Democratic ;
 - f. Republican.
3. Political maxims.

II.—GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Periods:
 - a. Colonial;
 - b. Under articles of confederation—insufficiency of;
 - c. Under constitution—origin and preamble.
2. Branches:
 - a. Legislative—law making, congress:
 1. Senate—eligibility, number of members;
 2. House of representatives—eligibility, number of members.
 - b. Executive—law enforcing:
 1. Election of president and vice-president;
 2. Powers and duties;
 3. Cabinet—how constituted, duties.
 - c. Judiciary—law interpreting:
 1. Courts—supreme, circuit, district;
 2. Judges.
3. Special constitutional provisions:
 - a. Prohibitions on U. S., *habeas corpus*, *ex post facto*, etc.;
 - b. Personal rights.

III.—STATE GOVERNMENTS AS REPRESENTED BY MICHIGAN.

1. Relation to general government:
 - a. Rights of states;
 - b. State prohibitions.
2. Branches of state government:
 - a. Legislative—branches, powers, number members, eligibility, term;
 - b. Executive—state officers, powers and duties, term, eligibility;
 - c. Judiciary:
 1. Justice courts—jurisdiction, functions;
 2. Circuit courts—jurisdiction, officers;
 3. Supreme court—how constituted, where held.
3. County government.
4. Township government.
5. Municipal government.

IV.—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

1. Relation to general government.
2. Differ from state governments.

 PENMANSHIP.

I.—MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.

1. Best paper.
2. Fine and flexible steel pens.
3. The common steel spring and wood pen-holder.

4. Ink not injured by freezing.
5. Blotting paper and pen-wiper.

NOTE.—Slates and pencils for beginners, or lead pencils.

II.—PRELIMINARY WORK.

1. Correct position at the desk—one of two positions.
2. Position of the arm and the hand.
3. Position of the pencil or pen.

III.—METHOD OF TEACHING.

1. Send the entire class to the blackboard in sections of three or four pupils at a time.
2. Begin with simple forms, parts before wholes, and secure prompt and uniform movement by counting.
3. Attend to the whole arm and the fore-arm movements, *i. e.*, movements for making large and small forms or letters.
4. Remind pupils of their errors by a system of critical marks for the margin of their work.
5. Criticize frequently and kindly by showing errors and the ways to avoid them.

NOTE.—Insist on the best work, done with neatness, with taste, and in order.

OUTLINE OF A COURSE IN ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

I.—STRAIGHT LINES.

1. Distinction between *vertical*, *horizontal* and *oblique lines*.
2. Drill in drawing vertical, horizontal, and oblique lines.
3. Combinations of *two* straight lines:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms (flat) composed of;
 - c. Group combinations by twos, fours, sixes, etc.;
 - d. Draw preceding exercises from memory.
4. Combinations of *three* straight lines:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms bounded by;
 - c. Group combinations by twos, fours, sixes, etc.;
 - d. Draw any previous work from memory.
5. Distinction between *right*, *acute*, and *obtuse angles*.
6. Drill in drawing angles.
7. Combinations of *two* angles (*four* straight lines); or, combinations of *four* straight lines:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms bounded by, and name the lines and angles;
 - c. Group combinations;
 - d. Draw any preceding exercises from memory.

8. Distinction between *right-angled triangles*, *acute-angled triangles*, and *obtuse-angled triangles*.
9. Drill in drawing triangles.
10. Combinations of *two*, *four*, *six*, etc., triangles:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms involving, and name lines, angles, and triangles;
 - c. Group combinations;
 - d. Draw preceding exercises from memory.
11. Distinction between *square*, *oblong*, *rhomb*, *rhombus*, etc.
12. Drill in drawing square, oblong, etc.
13. Combinations of *squares*, *oblongs*, etc.:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms involving;
 - c. Group combinations;
 - d. Draw any preceding exercise from memory.

II.—CURVED LINES.

1. Teach what is meant by a *curved line*.
2. Drill in drawing curved lines.
3. Combinations of *two* curved lines:
 - a. Dictate combinations;
 - b. Draw forms containing;
 - c. Group combinations by twos, fours, sixes, etc.;
 - d. Draw from memory.
4. Combinations of *three*, *four*, etc., curved lines as above.

VOCAL MUSIC.

I.—REASONS WHY VOCAL MUSIC SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. The influence which music has always exerted, and its consequent almost universal use, give it a prominence as a branch of education, that demands more general attention.
2. Its study should be commenced in childhood, before the organs of hearing and vocalization become so fixed that musical sounds can neither be appreciated nor produced.
3. In a sanitary view singing is one of the best promoters of health.
4. Its good influence upon the morals and deportment of the young is incalculable.
5. The mental discipline acquired in learning the science gives it as high a position as any other study.
6. Music, as a means of vocal culture, is unequaled, and greatly aids in making good readers and speakers.
7. In the light of economy, the cost for tuition to the parent, in the way of private instruction, would be greatly lessened by having music taught in the public schools; while those who, from poverty, would otherwise never receive any musical training, would be greatly benefited.

II.—HOW SHALL IT BE TAUGHT?

1. By the regular teachers, *all of whom*, regardless of previous special preparation or natural talent, if so disposed, may obtain good results.

2. By devoting, as a change, and thus as a relief from other studies, a few minutes at various intervals, to the amount of fifteen or twenty minutes in each day.

3. By having exercises and songs placed upon the blackboard, to be copied by pupils as desired, and not requiring the use of text-books except in higher grades.

III.—GENERAL POINTS TO BE OBSERVED BY TEACHERS.

1. Position of body :
 - a. Body erect, not leaning in any direction ;
 - b. Feet placed squarely upon the floor.
2. Exercises and songs within the compass of pupils' voices.
3. Singing at and in correct pitch :
 - a. Use a tuning-fork, pitch-pipe, organ, piano, or other instrument, to obtain the same.
4. Proper use of the voice :
 - a. Breathing so as to produce lung-power ;
 - b. Position of the throat, tongue, and mouth ;
 - c. Singing softly and smoothly to secure good quality of utterance.
5. Intelligent expression :
 - a. Distinct articulation ;
 - b. Correct sounds of vowels and consonants ;
 - c. Breathing at proper places ;
 - d. Proper movement and accentuation.

IV.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. General arrangements :
 - a. School organized into classes according to ability of pupils ;
 - b. Each class to have special work suitable for it ;
 - c. School to have exercises and songs within the ability of all ;
 - d. Entire school to be interested.
2. Younger classes :
 - a. Rote exercises and songs ;
 - b. Easy lessons in reading signs ;
 - c. Establish the relation between signs and tones ;
 - d. Exercises in keeping time ;
 - e. Exercises in notes in different keys, without theory ;
 - f. Other simple features as occasion may require.
3. Older classes :
 - a. Exercises and songs in one, two, or more parts, to be learned by note.
 - b. Writing music on slates and blackboard ;
 - c. Practical knowledge of
 1. Different kinds of measures ;
 2. Usual kinds of notes and rests ;
 3. Ordinary intervals in the scale ;

4. Easier accidentals;
5. Different keys;
6. Other features as needed.

MORALS AND MANNERS.

I.—WHAT IS MEANT.

1. Our actions affect others.
2. Moral relates to what ought or ought not to be done.

II.—IMPORTANCE.

1. Correct morals and good manners necessary to the interests of society.
2. The good of the state demands *moral* as well as intellectual education.

III.—METHOD.

1. The character of the teacher fundamental:
 - a. Prudent;
 - b. Polite;
 - c. Earnest;
 - d. Inspiring;
 - e. Worthy of imitation;
2. Teachers must love pupils to influence them rightly.
3. Draw lessons from
 - a. Common life;
 - b. School-room, play-ground, school discipline;
 - c. Relation of pupils to one another, to their teachers, and parents.
4. Special topics:
 - a. Truthfulness;
 - b. Honesty;
 - c. Chastity—in thought, word, action.
 - d. Obedience—to parents, teachers, civil authorities;
 - e. Respect for superiors;
 - f. Kindness;
 - g. Generosity.
5. Correction of bad habits,—idleness, profanity, lying, stealing, obscenity, tobacco, intemperance, etc.
6. Formation of good habits,—industry, cleanliness, self-reliance, cheerfulness, promptness, etc.
7. Attack prevailing evils by a kind and thorough general talk; special ones singly, in private.
8. Vocal music.
9. Moral culture depends on the cultivation of the will.

NOTE.—Illustrate the method of treating one of the evils named in (5).

THE ART OF QUESTIONING.

I.—PURPOSES OF QUESTIONING.

1. To aid and guide the learner in acquiring knowledge.—Teaching.
2. To test and examine the learner as to knowledge acquired.—Testing.

II.—MATTER, MANNER, AND FORM OF QUESTIONING.

1. Should be adapted to the age and development of the learner, and to the nature of the subject.

Three stages of development should be recognized ; the stage of

- a. Early childhood ;
- b. Youth ;
- c. Beginning maturity.

2. Teaching questions, especially, should conform to the obvious laws of mental suggestion and association.

III.—PRE-REQUISITES ON THE PART OF THE TEACHER FOR PROFITABLE QUESTIONING.

1. A thorough knowledge of a subject and its relations.
2. A clear conception of the important points of a subject, and of its difficulties.
3. Some knowledge of the general laws of mental action, and of the special laws of suggestion and association.
4. A knowledge of the condition and peculiarities of the learners.

IV.—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON QUESTIONING.

1. All questions should be clear and definite, both in thought and language.
2. Teaching questions may be suggestive. Testing questions should neither involve nor suggest the answer.
3. Teaching questions should be put slowly ; examination questions may, on many subjects, be put rapidly.
4. Teaching questions may be answered by a class collectively. Testing questions should usually be answered by individuals.
5. Definite and complete answers should be required. The answer naturally and logically forms the first part of the reply.
6. The personal manner of the questioner is worthy of the teacher's attention.

V.—GENERAL LAW IN RESPECT TO ATTENTION IN QUESTIONING.

Command the attention of *young pupils* by an animated manner, and by addressing curiosity and expectation ; of older pupils by brevity and clearness of language, and by logical connection of matter.

COMMON ERRORS IN TEACHING.

ERRORS IN THEORY—LEAD TO—ERRORS IN PRACTICE.

I.—Arise from Ignorance.

1. Through lack of early education.
2. Through errors in early education.
3. Through failure to keep abreast the best thought of the day.

II.—Enumeration.

1. Logical reasoning is expected of young pupils:
 - a. Concerning subjects of study;

- b. Concerning matters pertaining to school government.

2. It does not pay to attend educational gatherings, and read educational works.

3. A teacher must think and talk of nothing else than school.

4. a. The sole object of studying is the acquisition of knowledge.

- b. The work of the teacher is principally to *instruct*;

- c. The object of recitations is merely to determine the daily progress of the pupils.

5. The word method *solely* is the correct plan of teaching reading.

6. Children are taught to read merely that they may entertain others.

7. a. Like offenses should receive like punishment;

- b. Stupidity in a pupil is a crime.

8. a. Parents have no rights except to pay taxes;

- b. Fault-finding by parents is a sure indication that they are unreasonable.

I.—Arise from

1. Errors in theory;
2. Lack of natural adaptation to the work;
3. Lack of devotion to the work.

II.—Enumeration.

1. a. Too much prominence given to solving problems in arithmetic to detriment of drill upon combinations;

- b. Rules and their application in grammar rather than drill in correct use of language;

- c. Unreasonable demands upon pupils.

2. a. Extreme conservatism;

- b. Little growth;

- c. Rare promotion;

- d. Jealousy toward teachers that do grow.

3. a. Narrow-mindedness;

- b. Magnifying, unduly, the office of teacher.

4. a. Pupils learn much; can do nothing; are filled, not strengthened;

- b. Continual pouring in, no training to use; continual driving of nails, no clinching;

- c. Proper attention not given to making pupils self-confident; teacher does not illustrate and explain properly.

5. a. Pupils not prepared for subsequent work;

- b. Do not have vocal organs cultivated to distinct articulation.

6. a. Pupils taught to read fluently rather than intelligently;

- b. Good reading in school, poor reading elsewhere;

- c. Taste for reading not cultivated.

7. a. Some punishments too severe; others too light;

- b. Pupils unjustly blamed; unnecessarily discouraged.

8. a. Patrons ignored;

- b. Teacher lacks support;

- c. Failure to study one's own faults.

9. No preparation is necessary for work of lower grade.

10. Self-government is not necessary to the government of others.

11. Self-control is not essential to the best disciplinary and teaching work.

12. Quantity rather than quality is the measure of progress.

9. a. No illustrations, or poor ones;
b. Waste of time;
c. Unsystematic work;
d. Failure to make most possible out of lesson.

10. Getting angry:
a. With pupils;
b. With parents.

11. Talking:
a. Too much in
1. Assertion of authority;
2. Reprimanding offenses;
3. Telling pupils what they can find out themselves;
4. Telling pupils what they cannot understand.
b. Too loud:
1. Wearies teacher unnecessarily;
2. Disturbs school.

12. Advancing pupils too rapidly:
a. Real progress retarded;
b. Pupils discouraged;
c. Injustice to subsequent teacher.

RELATION OF TEACHER AND PARENT.

I.—IT IS THE TEACHER'S DUTY TO INTEREST PARENTS IN SCHOOL WORK.

1. Indirectly:
 - a. Through his pupils;
 - b. Through the press;
 - c. By making his own abilities known.
2. Directly:
 - a. By conversation and social intercourse;
 - b. By exciting an interest in practical science and scientific reading;
 - c. By public talks or lectures.

II.—IT IS THE TEACHER'S DUTY TO SET AN EXAMPLE OF TRUE DIGNITY, AND OF REVERENCE FOR PARENTAL AND CIVIL AUTHORITY.

1. By avoiding all gossip, especially in local matters;
2. By courtesy in dealing with parents, and by freedom from a dictatorial spirit;
3. By readiness to explain plans, and to adopt sensible hints and advice;
4. By faithfully conforming to the laws of the school board;
5. By consulting parents as to the studies of their children, or as to any serious correction or punishment to be administered;
6. By truthfully reporting, when necessary, the standing of children to their parents.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

I.—CLASSES DEFINED.

1. Vocals, or tonics:
 - a. Simple vocal sounds;
 - b. Diphthongs.
2. Sub-vocals, or sub-tonics.
3. Aspirates, or atonics.

II.—REPRESENTED BY

1. Letters:
 - a. Vowels;
 - b. Consonants.
2. Diacritical marks:
 - a. For vocals, *macron*, *breve*, etc.;
 - b. For sub-vocals and aspirates, *bar*, *cedilla*, etc.

III.—COMBINED INTO

1. Syllables;
2. Words.

IV.—TO STUDY ANY SOUND, AS *ä*, *b*, *p*.

1. Pupils form the sound singly and in concert.
2. Write on the board the various letters and diacritical marks used to represent the sound.
3. What do the marks indicate?
4. Classify the sound as
 - a. Vocal:
 1. Simple;
 2. Diphthongal—its simple elements.
 - b. Sub-vocal;
 - c. Aspirate.
5. Require class to make lists of the words in which the sound occurs as variously represented.
6. Correct errors in same manner as in written spelling.

V.—STUDY THE SOUNDS, *a*, *i*, *oi*, *ë*.VI.—STUDY THE SOUNDS, *ä*, *ë*, *i*, *s*.

VII.—TO STUDY WORDS AS TO THEIR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS,

1. Pronounce the word;
2. State the number of syllables;
3. Spell the word by sound and pronounce syllables separately;
4. Utter and classify each sound, as vocal, sub-vocal, or aspirate;
5. Name silent letters;
6. Write the word on slate or board, with the proper diacritical marks.

VIII.—STUDY TEN WORDS SELECTED FROM READING BOOK.

NOTE.—Instead of giving a full table of elementary sounds, with their letters and diacritical marks, it is thought best to refer the instructor and the institute to the dictionary, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

The study of the dictionary is of the greatest importance, and its use in connection with all school exercises should be carefully taught.

SPELLING.

I.—BEGIN SPELLING WITH THE FIRST WORDS THE CHILD LEARNS TO READ.

1. Orally.
2. By copying on the slate:
 - a. First in printing, but
 - b. As soon as possible in script.
3. Do this regularly from the first.

II.—CONTINUE SYSTEMATIC INSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE SCHOOL COURSE, USING FOR MATERIAL

1. The child's vocabulary;
2. Words in the reading book;
3. Words in the spelling book;
4. Words in the text-books;
5. Misspelled words from composition and other written exercises;
6. Dictation exercises. Sentence spelling with special reference to
 - a. Capitals;
 - b. Marks of punctuation.

III.—SPELLING BY SOUND.

1. Orally.
2. By use of written characters and diacritical marks.

IV.—USE OF DICTIONARY.

1. To learn correct spelling.
2. To secure correct pronunciation.
3. To learn the powers of the letters.
4. The use of diacritical marks.

V.—RULES.

1. Teach few rules.
2. Teach these inductively.
3. Teach them thoroughly.

NOTE.—The instructor should give a *model exercise in spelling*, taking his class from the members of the institute, and following any approved method which he may choose.

PRIMARY READING.

I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. Good reading is essentially good talking.
2. The test question relative to a pupil's reading is, "Does he read as he talks?"

II.—EARLY LESSONS, (PHONIC AND WORD METHODS).

1. Place before the class
 - a. An object, as a hat;
 - b. A picture of the object;
 - c. The name-word of the object.
2. Have pupils point successively to the object, the picture, and the name-word, and tell what each is.
3. Lead pupils to say something about the object, observing that they speak the name-word correctly.
4. Place upon the black-board, short sentences containing the lesson word, and let the pupils find it.
5. Separate the elements of the word, as, h-a-t, and teach pupils to "spell the word by sound"—or, what is the same thing, pronounce it slowly.
6. Teach pupils to recognize the letters, and call them by name.
7. Proceed in like manner with other words having the same vowel elements, as, bat, cat, noting that but one *new* element is to be learned.
8. Teach other than name-words,
 - a. By combining elementary sounds previously learned;
 - b. Orally, pupils following teacher's pronunciation.
9. Pupils should spell each word by sound and by letter, and name the silent letters.
10. Pupils should copy words upon their slates, marking the silent letters.
11. Pupils should write sentences containing the lesson word.
12. Encourage pupils to talk about any object named by the teacher.
13. Have pupils read the lessons backwards to secure certain knowledge of the words.

III.—PREPARING THE LESSON.

1. Pupils should be taught to *study*:
 - a. Words as to their orthography, pronunciation, and use;
 - b. Sentences and phrases;
 - c. The *meaning* of the piece;
 - d. How to read it.

IV.—ESSENTIAL AIDE.

1. Vocalization:
 - a. Vowels;
 - b. Consonants.
2. Concert reading.
3. Selections well read by the teacher.
4. Variety of reading matter.
5. Reviews.

ADVANCED READING.

I.—THE END TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

1. To gain knowledge :
 - a. Incidentally from the reading book ;
 - b. Mainly by securing ability to read all books intelligently.
2. To form the reading habit.
3. To improve in language :
 - a. By enlarging the vocabulary ;
 - b. By learning the meaning and derivation of words.
4. To cultivate the organs of speech :
 - a. By correct position of the body ;
 - b. By correct habits of breathing ;
 - c. By distinct articulation.
5. To produce an effect on the mind of the hearer,—to convey knowledge, emphasis, expression, etc.

II.—LESSONS.

1. Assignment of lessons :
 - a. Length of the lesson ;
 - b. How to study the lesson :
 1. With reference to some single point in correct habits of reading ;
 2. With reference to the subject matter.
 - c. Lessons for individual pupils :
 1. For reading ;
 2. For recitation.
2. Test exercises, occasionally calling on pupils to read lessons without special preparation.

III.—HOW TO CRITICISE THE PUPIL.

1. Upon his understanding of the lesson.
2. Upon some one point, for which special study has been required.
3. General criticism.

NOTE.—In connection with this subject, the instructor should conduct a model exercise in reading, illustrating various methods of criticism.

IV.—USE OF THE LIBRARY AND GENERAL READING.

1. For school exercises :
 - a. Select the best pieces in various styles ;
 - b. Have such pieces committed to memory and recited ;
 - c. Use dialogues and conversations to secure naturalness ;
 - d. Anecdotes, tales of adventure, etc., can be learned out of the class and told in the class ;
 - e. Vary the exercise by reading from the platform, reading in front of the class, from a distant part of the room, etc. ;
 - f. Use imitation-reading sparingly, or not at all. Get life and expression by holding the attention to *what is said*.

2. For the personal culture of the pupil :
 - a. Use for reading only literature of a high order, such as is directly connected with those purposes for which the school is maintained—citizenship and the art of right living ;
 - b. If the history of our country, and an account of its government and institutions must be omitted elsewhere, they may find a place here ;
 - c. A work on hygiene, technology, the science of common things, etc., might be used under the same circumstances. See that the book used is the best of its class ;
 - d. All school work should be regarded as work in reading ;
 - e. Reading at home under the advice of the teacher.
-

LANGUAGE LESSONS.

I.—OBJECTS.

1. Acquisition of words—vocabulary.
2. Use of words to express ideas—the sentence.
3. Pronunciation.
4. Punctuation and capitals.

II.—MATERIAL.

1. Good pictures :
 - a. Talks by teachers, then questions ;
 - b. Answers by pupils—in sentences.
2. Objects—same treatment.

III.—INTRODUCTION TO WRITING.

1. Copying words, sentences, and paragraphs.
2. Same from dictation.
3. Making sentences with given words, or upon specified objects or topics of the reading lessons.
4. How to begin and end a sentence.

IV.—WORD STUDIES.

1. As to form :
 - a. Diacritical marks ;
 - b. Abbreviations and contractions.
2. As to meaning—especially in reading lessons :
 - a. Prefix and suffix ;
 - b. Compound words ;
 - c. Defining—chiefly by synonyms and equivalent expressions ; test—the proper use of the word in a sentence.

V.—INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR (ORAL).

1. The sentence :
 - a. Formal development and defining ;
 - b. Parts, forms, and requirements.
2. Nouns and verbs :
 - a. Descriptive words and phrases of each ;
 - b. Practice in selecting them from the reading lesson.
3. Word studies extended :
 - a. Derivation, formation ;
 - b. Proper use of dictionary ;
 - c. Defining extended to phrases and groups of words.
4. Some attention to figures.



VI.—FORMAL WRITING.

1. Abstracts of reading lessons.
2. Paragraphing.
3. Reproducing the substance of reading lessons or story from memory.
4. Formal compositions—subject selected beforehand and worked up at several sessions of the class preparatory to writing.
5. Letter writing :
 - a. Parts—folding ;
 - b. Addressing envelope.
6. Written work in all studies where practicable.

NOTE.—Every exercise to be criticised, not only in respect to accuracy in punctuation, spelling capitals, and paragraphing, but also in choice of words and facility and beauty of expressions.

VI.—LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR HIGHER GRADES.

1. Contemplates :
 - a. The development and manipulation of the sentence ;
 - b. A system of word studies ;
 - c. Punctuation ;
 - d. Grammatical elements :
 1. Defined and illustrated as taken up ;
 2. Converted into equivalents—as compound sentences into complex, participial phrases into relative clauses, etc.

NOTE.—A good plan is about as follows: A subject, usually descriptive, is proposed, and directions given to write ten sentences, each descriptive of the subject, and each to contain some given grammatical element; also, a few words are named to be wrought into the required sentences—words that are likely to need a resort to the dictionary to be fully comprehended; the class should be asked to define these words in their own language, to find their derivation, derivatives, and nearest synonyms, with exact difference of meaning.

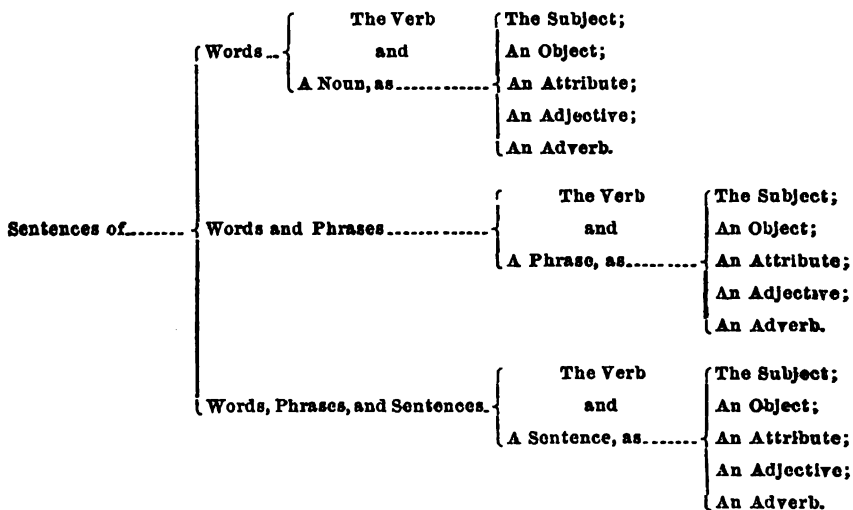
TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

I.—THE SCIENCE OF GRAMMAR DEALS WITH WORDS AS THESE ARE CONSTRUCTED INTO THE SENTENCE. AS TO ITS GRAMMAR, THEN,

1. Language is purely a mechanism built of
 - a. Words as its material ;
 - b. Sentences as its product.

2. Since the sentence is the whole or unit of language.
 - a. The work of analysis, for the discovery of its structural parts and their offices, must begin with the sentence;
 - b. The work of synthesis, for facility in using language with accuracy, force, and elegance, must end with the sentence;
 - c. Both of these processes should be carried on side by side;
 - d. During these processes the grammatical terms and rules needed should be developed and made a part of the pupil's mental gains by *discovery* and *use*.
3. For all practical purposes, the technical terms and the analytical work should be confined to
 - a. The names of the parts of speech and constructive names;
 - b. A statement of the construction, relations of the parts of a sentence, or the syntax of the sentence;
 - c. The study and the use of the *forms* of words, so far as our sparingly inflected English language demands a knowledge of such forms for their right construction in an English sentence;
 - d. The study and the use of the *normal* arrangement of the structural parts of a sentence;
 - e. The work should begin with the simplest sentences, as "men work," and develop
 1. The fundamental parts, or subject and verb, when words;
 2. The adjuncts of each of these parts, when words;
 3. The forms of words under construction;
 4. The phrases and the clauses, etc.

II.—THE FOLLOWING SCHEME SUMMARIZES THE WORK:



NOTE.—The pronoun differs from the noun only by the possession of case-forms in construction. It is never used as an adverb.

III.—A CRITICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH SYNTAX IS BEST OBTAINED BY

1. The study of sentences illustrating good usage;
2. The correction of sentences badly constructed;
3. The range of sentences chosen for these purposes should cover the following points:
 - a. The construction of the subject and the verb as to their grammatical number;
 - b. The attribute construction with many verbs;
 - c. The adjectives, general and special, as to
 1. Grammatical possession;
 2. Grammatical comparison of two objects and of several;
 3. Grammatical number in case of a few inflected adjectives;
 4. "A," or "an," for ease in vocalization;
 5. Repetition, or correspondence to one another.
 - d. Pronouns as to their cases in different constructions;
 - e. Pronouns as to their conformity in names, with their principals or antecedents;
 - f. The relative pronouns with respect to an appropriate choice thereof;
 - g. The verbs and the verb-phrases, with respect to the
 1. Harmony in the tense of an adjunct verb;
 2. Dependence in the tense of an adjunct verb;
 3. Independence in the tense of an adjunct verb;
 4. Harmony of the tense with certain temporal adverbs;
 5. Appropriate attributive forms in verb-phrases;
 6. The conditional construction of verbs.
 - h. The adverb, both as to its form and as to its position;
 - i. The preposition both with respect to its appropriateness and to its repetition or non-repetition;
 - j. The conjunction as to the parts that it should join, and as to certain thought-linking words that frequently herald or accompany it;
 - k. Appropriate grammatical ellipses;
 - l. The arrangement of the structural parts of the sentence so far as this *must* be attended to in grammar.
4. Daily exercises in composition on short subjects, fresh and practical.

IV.—COMPOSITION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY INSTRUCTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING PRACTICAL RHETORIC:

1. The use of purely English words;
2. The use of purely English constructions;
3. The use of words in a strictly English sense;
4. Clearness in statement, enforced by choice figures, and marked by good taste;
5. The right number of words for a given thought;
6. A logical arrangement of the parts of a sentence;
7. Letter-writing especially, with careful attention to capitalization, punctuation, etc.

NOTE—Proof-sheet marking, and exercises under the rules of spelling, afford excellent opportunities for indirect work in grammar and rhetoric. It is specially important that *all school exercises* shall be in form and in substance just what the pupil will want most in after life.

SCHOOL LAW.

NOTE.—The references given below are to the General School Laws of Michigan, edition of 1879, a copy of which is sent to each institute instructor. Many points in regard to the privileges and responsibilities of teachers have not been made subjects of statutory provision, but are governed solely by the law of custom and the decisions of courts.

I.—TEACHERS SHOULD KNOW SOMETHING OF SCHOOL LAW, BECAUSE

1. It directly concerns them as to
 - a. Their preparation and qualification;
 - b. Their duties and obligations;
 - c. Their privileges and liabilities.

II.—A “QUALIFIED TEACHER” IS

1. One who holds a certificate, in force, granted by
 - a. State authority—§ (204);
 - b. Board of instruction of Normal school—§ (203);
 - c. Township superintendent—§§ (184-5);
 - d. District boards working under special charters—§ (189),
 - e. District boards working under provisions of—§ (189).
2. A township superintendent—§ (184).

III.—TEACHER’S CERTIFICATE.

1. Necessary because:
 - a. School officers cannot contract with an unqualified teacher—§§ (48, 184);
 - b. No public money can be paid to an unqualified teacher—§ (62);
 - c. Districts employing an unqualified teacher cannot draw public moneys—§ (81).

NOTE.—A teacher must keep himself qualified.

2. Requirements:
 - a. Form of certificate—§ (185);
 - b. Examination shall be
 1. Thorough and full—§ (184);
 2. Particular studies required—§ (185).
 - c. Teacher must be qualified in respect to
 1. Moral character—§ (185);
 2. Learning—§ (185);
 3. Ability to instruct and govern a school—§ (185).
3. Gradation:
 - a. First grade—§ (185);
 - b. Second grade—§ (185);
 - c. Third grade—§ (185).
4. Revocation:
 - a. State certificate—§ (204);
 - b. Normal school certificate—§ (203);
 - c. Township superintendent’s certificate:
 1. For what reasons—§ (185);
 2. How—§ (185).

5. Suspension :
 - a. For what reasons—§ (185);
 - b. How—§ (185).
6. Fees :
 - a. Amount—§ (193);
 - b. When paid—§ (193).

IV.—TEACHER'S CONTRACT.

1. Form—§ (48).
2. By whom signed—§ (48).
3. What it shall specify—§ (48).
4. What it shall require—§ (48).
5. Duplicate copies—§ (48).
6. Annulling.

V.—SCHOOL MONTH—§ (36.)

VI.—HOLIDAYS.

NOTE—The school law is silent upon the subject of holidays. The supreme court of Michigan, in case of *School District vs. Gage* (decision rendered at Oct. term, 1878), held that no deduction should be made from a teacher's wages on account of legal holidays. For legal holidays, see Sec. 1559, compiled laws of 1871, as amended by act No. 163, session laws of 1873.

VII.—TEXT-BOOKS.

1. Who prescribes—§ (59).

VIII.—AUTHORITY OF TEACHER.

1. Corporal punishment.
2. Rules and regulations—§ (59).
3. Suspension and expulsion—§ (60).
4. Detention of pupils after school.
5. Place :
 - a. In the school room ;
 - b. On way to and from school.

IX.—RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHER.

1. Oversight of
 - a. Buildings and apparatus ;
 - b. Pupils :
 1. In school ;
 2. Out of school.
2. Instruction, including :
 - a. Arrangement of programme ;
 - b. Classification of pupils ;
 - c. Thoroughness ;
 - d. Approved methods.
3. Government of school :
 - a. Efficient ;
 - b. Proper.
4. Building fires, sweeping house, etc.

PROGRAMME FOR INSTITUTES, 1879-80.

Hour.	Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9:00 A. M.	15 Minutes.	.....	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.
9:15 A. M.	40 Minutes.	.....	Arithmetic, I.	Arithmetic, II.	Arithmetic, III.	Arithmetic, IV.
9:35 A. M.	40 Minutes.	.....	Geography, I, II.	Geography, III.	U. S. History, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, X, XI, XII, XIII.	U. S. History, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII.
10:35 A. M.	15 Minutes.	.....	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.
10:50 A. M.	35 Minutes.	.....	Drawing, I.	Drawing, II.	School Government and Discipline.	Common Errors in Teaching.
11:35 A. M.	35 Minutes.	.....	Relation of Teacher and Parents.	Language Lessons, I, II, III.	Language Lessons, IV, V, VI.	Technical Grammar, I, II.
2:00 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Organization.	Primary Reading, to 6 under II.	Primary Reading, to III.	Primary Reading, III, IV.	Primary Reading, Model Class.
2:35 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Opening Work.	Vocal Music, I, II.	Vocal Music, III, IV.	Spelling, I, II, III, IV.	Spelling, Model Class.
3:10 P. M.	15 Minutes.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.
3:35 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Organization of District Schools.	Civil Government, I, II.	Physiology and Hygiene, I, II.	School Law, I, II, III, IV, V, VI.	Morals and Manners.
4:00 P. M.	30 Minutes.	Elementary Sounds, I, II, III.	Elementary Sounds, IV.	Elementary Sounds, V.	Penmanship.	Query Box.
5:00 P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Blank spaces in the above programme may be filled as conductors of institutes think best.

PROGRAMME FOR INSTITUTES, 1880-81.

Hour.	Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9:00 A. M.	15 Minutes.	.....	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.	Opening Exercises.
9:15 A. M.	40 Minutes.	.....	Arithmetic, V.	Arithmetic, VI.	Arithmetic, VII.	Arithmetic, VIII.
9:55 A. M.	40 Minutes.	.....	Drawing, I.	Drawing, II.	Geography, Model Class.	.....
10:35 A. M.	15 Minutes.	.....	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.
10:50 A. M.	35 Minutes.	.....	.....	Art of Questioning.	School Government and Discipline.	Common Errors in Teaching.
11:35 A. M.	35 Minutes.	.....	Language Lessons, VII.	Technical Grammar, III.	Technical Grammar, IV.	.....
2:00 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Organization.	Advanced Reading, I.	Advanced Reading, II & III.	Advanced Reading, Model Class.	Advanced Reading, IV. and Model Class.
2:35 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Opening Work.	Vocal Music, I, II.	Vocal Music, III, IV.	Spelling, V. (Illustrated.)	Spelling, Model Class.
3:10 P. M.	15 Minutes.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.	RECESS.
3:35 P. M.	35 Minutes.	Organization of District Schools.	Civil Government, III, IV.	Physiology and Hygiene, III.	School Law, I, II, VI, VII, VIII, IX.	Morals and Manners.
4:00 P. M.	30 Minutes.	Elementary Sounds, I, II, III.	Elementary Sounds, IV, V, VI.	Elementary Sounds, VII, VIII.	Penmanship.	Query Box.
8:00 P. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

AT THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at Lansing, Dec. 29, 30, and 31, 1879.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Lansing, Monday Evening, December 29, 1879.

OPENING SESSION.

A large audience assembled at Representative hall, and at 7:30 o'clock it was called to order by the president of the association, E. A. Strong.

After the singing of the Doxology, Rev. A. Murdoch offered prayer, following which a chorus,—“O for the wings of a dove” (from Mendelssohn's “Hymn of praise”),—was sung by a choir, led by W. L. Smith.

The address of the evening was given by Rev. Kendall Brooks, upon “The relations of the public schools to the moral and religious training of children,” after which the session closed with the singing of a chorus entitled, “Star of descending night.”

Tuesday, December 30, 1879.

MORNING SESSION.

The association was called to order by the president, and the session opened with devotional exercises conducted by D. Putnam, after which the secretary read the following dispatch:

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 29, 1879.

E. A. STRONG,

President Michigan State Teachers' Association:

The “Badgers” greet and emulate their brothers of the “Wolverine State.” May our “forward” never need to “counter-march” in search of our “elder brethren.”

By order of Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

W. H. BEACH, *President.*

On motion, the secretary was instructed to send a reply.

On motion, the president was directed to appoint the usual committees.

The first paper of the session was given by E. P. Church, his subject being: "The outlook of our common schools." Following this, a paper was read by George E. Cochran, on "The exhibition of school material at county and other fairs as a means of promoting education."

Prof. W. J. Beal explained a system of taking notes on cards, the same being arranged alphabetically in paper boxes. By this means an *index rerum* can be indefinitely extended by using more boxes, which are lettered as volumes of an encyclopedia. He also exhibited a volume of theses on botany, which were prepared by members of the freshman class of the agricultural college, and contained the results of original investigations.

A general discussion of the common school question with reference to the papers previously read ensued, participated in by Messrs. Edward Olney, J. C. Jones, D. Putnam, George Robertson, W. J. Beal, Austin George, J. G. Plowman, D. Howell, P. N. Hagle, and Miss Emma Rice.

"The temperature of living rooms" was the subject of the next paper, which was read by Prof. R. C. Kedzie. The discussion following its reading was engaged in by Messrs. C. B. Thomas, E. P. Church, J. C. Jones, P. N. Hagle, C. A. Sanford, I. N. Mitchell, Austin George, Edward Olney, R. C. Carpenter, and Mrs. E. Shields.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After calling to order, the president appointed the following committees: On nominations—Messrs. C. F. R. Bellows, J. C. Jones, E. B. Fairfield, jr., I. N. Mitchell, and Miss J. A. King; on resolutions—Messrs. D. Putnam, W. J. Cocker, F. Peavey, I. W. Morley, and Miss Emma Field.

"The Harvard examination for women," was discussed in a paper presented by Miss Ellen Dean, teacher of English history and literature in the Grand Rapids high school.

Next followed a paper on "The teaching and study of the modern languages in American schools and colleges," by Prof. Alfred Hennequin.

On motion of Prof. Olney, Mrs. J. B. Porter was given time to present a memorial from the women's Christian temperance union of Michigan asking that the science of temperance be taught in our public schools, and on motion, the president appointed Messrs. McLouth, Church, and Ewing a committee to reply to the same. The following is the memorial:

To the Michigan State Teachers' Association:

In behalf of the mothers of our State we beg to call your attention to the importance of introducing into our schools a course of scientific instruction on the subject of temperance. We would remind you of the far-reaching influence of the teacher, and its power in deciding the principles of our children and youth, and that their after life will be, to a great extent, the result of character formed while under your care. We wish also to call your attention to the fact that scientific study has been given to the effect of the use of alcoholic beverages upon the human system; that the decisions on this subject are the result of patient and thorough investigation, and that these decisions might and should form a part of the physiological training of our pupils. It is undoubtedly known to you that Dr. Richardson's lesson book on alcohol has recently been introduced into the regular course of instruction in the public schools of London and other cities of England, and that the board of education of New York city has placed it among the books of reference in the schools for the use of their teachers and pupils.

We ask you to consider the propriety of using your influence to secure the introduction of scientific instruction on the physical effect of the use of alcoholic drink

into the regular course of instruction in our schools, and we recommend the use of Dr. Richardson's lesson book.

We would also call your attention to the importance of instructing your pupils as to the effect of the liquor traffic on the finances of our country, as a part of political economy; and to the demoralizing effect of the use of intoxicants upon society, as a part of moral science.

MARY T. LATHROP,

Secretary Executive Board Women's State Christian Temperance Union,

The discussion of Prof. Hennequin's paper here followed, being participated in by Messrs. A. Lodeman, W. H. Fick, and J. C. Jones.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was opened with the singing of a chorus, the "Gloria" (from Farmer's Mass in B flat), following which prayer was offered by Rev. E. J. Fish. A second chorus, entitled "Crowned with the tempest," (from the opera "Ernani,") was then sung. The evening was devoted to a discussion of the topic, "The needs of the hour, as applied to the school question," which was participated in by Messrs. J. M. B. Sill, E. Olney, W. J. Baxter, L. McLouth, and Ira Mayhew.

Wednesday, December 31, 1879.

MORNING SESSION.

The devotional exercises on assembling were conducted by C. F. R. Bellows, the singing at the same being led by Messrs. W. L. Smith, Geo. D. Herrick, and A. M. Greene.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the association to prepare lists of books suitable for school libraries made a report which was accepted and adopted, and on motion the committee was continued for another year. The following is the report:

To the Michigan State Teachers' Association:

Your committee to which was referred the duty of preparing two lists of books for libraries, one of one hundred volumes, and one of two hundred volumes, to be selected with special reference to the wants of the various grades of our public schools, begs leave to offer the following. In preparing these lists the committee was governed by two considerations: 1, what books will be read? and 2, what books are worth reading? The following list complete, provides for two hundred volumes, of which seventy are history and biography; thirty-seven, travels; thirty, fiction; twenty-two, poetry; and forty-one, miscellaneous. Books designed for the shorter list of one hundred volumes are designated by the asterisk (*):

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1-22. Abbott's histories: *Founders of Empires (6 vols.), Early British Kings and Queens (5 vols.), Queens and Heroines (5 vols.), *Rulers of Later Times (6 vols.). Harpers, \$1.20 vol..... | \$22 00 |
| 23-27. The Epoch series: The Crusades, The Houses of Lancaster and York, The Age of Elizabeth, The Age of Anne, The French Revolution. (5 vols.) Scribners, \$1..... | 5 00 |
| 28-31. The Student's series: History of Greece, Merivale's History of Rome, History of France, History of Germany. (4 vols.) Harpers, \$1.46 (net)..... | 5 84 |

32. *Dickens' Child's History of England. Harpers.....	\$1 25
33. *Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States. Lee & Shepard.....	1 50
34. Campbell's History of Michigan. Schober (Detroit).....	3 50
35-37. *Parkman's histories: The Conspiracy of Pontiac, The Jesuits in North America, LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West. (3 vols.) Little & Brown, \$2.50.....	7 50
38. Freeman's Old English History. Macmillans.....	2 00
39. Green's Shorter History of the English People. Harpers.....	1 75
40. *The Boys' Froissart (Lanier). Scribners.....	3 00
41-45. *Miss Yonge's Stories from History: Greece, Rome, France, Germany, England. (5 vols.) Ward & Co. (London), \$2.....	10 00
46-55. Sparks' American Biography. (10 vols.) Harpers, \$1.25.....	12 50
56-58. *Bigelow's Life of Franklin. (3 vols.) Lippincotts, \$1.50.....	4 50
59-61. *Plutarch's Lives, translated by Langhorne. (3 vols.) Crowell, N. Y., \$1.50.....	4 50
62-63. Lockhart's Life of Scott. (Centenary edition.) (2 vols.) Little & Brown, \$1.25.....	2 50
64. *Irving's Life of Washington. (School edition.) Putnams.....	2 25
65. *Smiles' Lives of the Stephensons. Harpers.....	3 00
66. *Smiles' Life of a Scotch Naturalist. Harpers.....	1 50
67. Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry. Claxton (Phila.).....	1 50
68. *Irving's Life of Columbus. (Popular edition.) Putnams.....	1 75
69. Miss Yonge's Book of Worthies. Macmillans.....	1 25
70. *Coffin's Boys of '76. Harpers.....	3 00

TRAVELS.

1-11. *Bayard Taylor's Travels. (11 vols.) Putnams, \$1.50.....	16 50
12. *Vincent's Land of the White Elephant. Harpers.....	3 50
13. *Vincent's Through and Through the Tropics. Harpers.....	1 50
14. Curtis' Howadji in Syria. Harpers.....	1 50
15. Curtis' Nile Notes of a Howadji. Harpers.....	1 50
16. *Nordhoff's California. Harpers.....	2 50
17. Nordhoff's California, Oregon, and Sandwich Islands. Harpers.....	2 50
18-20. Livingstone's Travels and Last Journals. (3 vols.) (\$4.50, \$5.00, \$2.50.) Harpers.....	12 00
21. Stanley's How I Found Livingstone. Scribners.....	3 50
22-23. *Stanley's Through the Dark Continent. (2 vols.) Harpers.....	10 00
24-25. *Field's Journey Round the World. (2 vols.) Scribners.....	4 00
26. Warner's In the Levant. Osgood.....	2 00
27. Warner's My Winter on the Nile. Am. Pub. Co.....	2 50
28. Mrs. Brassey's Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam. Holt.....	1 50
29. Benjamin's Atlantic Islands. Harpers.....	3 00
30. Kingsley's Christmas in the West Indies. Macmillans.....	2 00
31. Wallace's Russia. Holt.....	4 00
32. *Parkman's Oregon Trail. Little & Brown.....	2 50
33. *What Mr. Darwin Saw in his Voyage Around the World in the Ship Beagle. Harpers.....	3 00
34. *Richardson's The Yellowstone. Scribners.....	1 50
35. Griffiths' The Mikado's Empire. Harpers.....	4 00
36-37. Doolittle's Social Life of the Chinese. (2 vols.) Harpers, \$1.75.....	3 50

FICTION.

1-3. Scott's *Ivanhoe, *Old Mortality, Antiquary. (3 vols.) Osgood, \$4.50. or Little & Brown,.....	3 75
4-8. Dickens' *David Copperfield, Nicholas Nickleby, Tale of Two Cities, Bleak House, *Christmas Books. (5 vols.) Crowell, \$7.50, or Osgood,.....	3 75
9. George Eliot's Mill on the Floss. Harpers.....	1 25
10. *George Eliot's Silas Marner and Clerical Life. Harpers.....	1 25
11. *The Vicar of Wakefield (Riverside classics). Osgood.....	1 25
12. *Uncle Tom's Cabin (new edition). Osgood.....	2 00
13. *Robinson Crusoe. Osgood, or Macmillans.....	1 25
14. *Rasselas (Bayard series). Scribners.....	1 25
15. *Black's Princess of Thule. Macmillans.....	1 75
16. Jean Ingelow's Off the Skelligs. Roberts.....	1 50

17-22. Mrs. Whitney's stories: We Girls, \$1.50; Other Girls, \$2.00; Real Folks, \$1.50; Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, \$1.50 (4 vols.); Sights and Insights, \$3.00 (2 vols.); (6 vols.) Osgood.....	\$9 50
23-26. *Miss Alcott's Little Women (2 vols.), Little Men (1 vol.), An Old Fashioned Girl (1 vol.). Roberts, \$1.50.....	6 00
27. Trowbridge's Cudjo's Cave. Tilton.....	2 00
28. Trowbridge's Neighbor Jackwood. Tilton.....	2 00
29-30. Thackeray's Newcomes, Pendenluls. (Popular edition.) (4 vols.) Scribners, \$1.25.....	5 00

POETRY.

1. *Poetical works of Longfellow (household edition). Osgood.....	2 00
2. *Poetical works of Whittier (household edition). Osgood.....	2 00
3. *Poetical works of Bryant (household edition). Appletons.....	2 00
4. *Poetical works of Tennyson (household edition). Osgood.....	2 00
5. *Goldsmith's Select Poems (Rolfe). Harpers.....	70
6. Wordsworth's Select Poems (Arnold). Macmillans.....	1 25
7-8. Milton's Poetical Works (Masson). (2 vols.) Macmillans, \$1.50.....	3 00
9. *Whittier's Child Life. Osgood.....	3 00
10-31. Shakspeare's Select Plays (Rolfe, or Hudson): *Hamlet, *Merchant of Venice, Tempest, *Julius Cæsar. *Macbeth, Richard II., Henry VIII., As You Like It, Much Ado about Nothing, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Lear. (12 vols.) 70c. each.....	8 40
22. *Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. Macmillans.....	1 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

1-10. Rollo's Tour in Europe (Abbott). (10 vols.) Sheldon, 90c.....	9 00
11. *Tom Brown at Rugby (Hughes). Macmillans.....	1 25
12-14. *Smiles' Character, Thrift, Self-Help. (3 vols.) Harpers, \$1.....	3 00
15. *Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare. Macmillans.....	1 25
16. *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Macmillans.....	1 25
17. *Miss Yonge's Book of Golden Deeds. Macmillans.....	1 25
18. *Irving's Sketch Book. Putnams.....	75
19. Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans. Harpers (net).....	88
20. *Æsop's Fables. Osgood, or Routledge.....	1 50
21. *The Fairy Book. Macmillans.....	1 25
22. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Macmillans.....	1 50
23. *Sanford and Merton (Day). Osgood.....	1 00
24. *Arabian Nights. Routledge.....	1 00
25. *Childhood (little classics). Osgood.....	1 00
26. *Church's Stories from Homer. Scribners.....	2 00
27. Church's Stories from Virgil. Scribners.....	2 00
28. Church's Stories from the Greek Tragedians. Scribners.....	2 00
29. *Mrs. Diaz's William Henry Letters. Osgood.....	1 50
30. *Mrs. Diaz's William Henry and his Friends. Osgood.....	1 50
31-33. *Hawthorne's Wonder-Book, Tanglewood Tales, True Stories from History and Biography. (3 vols.) (Little classic edition). Osgood.....	3 75
34-37. Abbott's Science for the Young. (4 vols.) Harpers.....	4 00
38. *Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle. Harpers.....	1 00
39. Faraday's Physical Forces. Harpers.....	1 00
40. Hans Anderson's Stories and Tales. Osgood.....	1 50
41. *Hans Anderson's Wonder Stories. Osgood.....	1 50

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. DEMMON,
W. H. PAYNE,
I. L. STONE,
Committee.

The subject of "Paid local committees of visitation for union and graded schools," was presented in a paper read by W. Cary Hill, and afterwards discussed by E. B. Fairfield, jr.

The second paper of the session was read by Prof. W. H. Payne, its subject being "The aspects of the teaching profession."

After a recess, Hon. Geo. Robertson presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That this association regards it essential to our system of education that the legislature of 1881 so modify our school laws as to do away with objectionable features, and enact such others as shall best subserve the great ends desired, viz.: the steady progress of our schools in all the departments of education, and, more particularly, so far as relates to our common schools.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the president of this association (of whom the president-elect for the coming year shall be chairman), whose duty shall be to consider and report to our next annual association what changes are desired in our present school laws, in order to meet the wants requisite for the welfare of our State in all its educational interests.

The discussion of Prof. Payne's paper was then taken up by Messrs C. F. R. Bellows and I. N. Demmon, after which a paper on "The classification in graded schools" was read by Austin George, and the morning session closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following telegram was received from the Indiana state teachers' association assembled at Indianapolis, to which the secretary was instructed to reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31, 1879.

E. A. STRONG,

President of Michigan State Teachers' Association:

The Indiana State Teachers' Association twenty-five years old, five hundred strong, sends greeting.

By order of Association.

J. T. MERRILL, *President.*

The discussion of the paper read at the close of the morning session by Mr. George was here taken up and engaged in by Messrs. W. S. Perry, J. M. B. Sill, P. N. Hagle, and J. C. Jones.

The last regular paper of the meeting was here presented by Z. C. Spencer, its subject being "The literary and professional training of teachers."

The special committee appointed to consider and reply to the memorial of the women's Christian temperance union, presented, through its chairman, the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

To the Michigan State Teachers' Association:

Your committee to whom was referred the memorial of the women's Christian temperance union beg leave to present the following report:

The work of Dr. Richardson has been examined as far as the limited time would permit, and is considered by us of very high authority on the subject of alcoholic drinks and their effects.

While it is not deemed expedient to recommend its introduction as a class text-book in our public schools, we do heartily commend it to every teacher in Michigan as a safe and valuable help in inculcating principles of temperance in our youth, and urge the use of the book in connection with the study of physiology, political economy, and kindred subjects.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. CHURCH,
L. McLOUTH,
J. W. EWING,
Committee.

On motion of Z. Truesdel, the Superintendent of public instruction was requested to publish the minutes of the association.

The committee on nominations submitted a report which was received, and the persons nominated as follows, were duly elected:

President—C. B. Thomas, Saginaw City.

Vice Presidents—H. N. French, Kalamazoo; E. P. Church, Greenville.

Secretary—Z. C. Spencer, Tecumseh.

Treasurer—Z. Truesdel, Pontiac.

Executive Committee—For one year, E. Olney, Ann Arbor; I. M. Welling-ton, Detroit; J. G. Plowman, White Pigeon: For two years, W. J. Beal, Lansing; O. R. Miller, Adrian; A. D. Chesebro, Grand Rapids: For three years, Rev. Kendall Brooks, Kalamazoo; Austin George, Ypsilanti; Miss Julia A. King, Charlotte.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were received and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That we tender our hearty thanks to the officers of the several rail-roads who have favored us with reduced rates of fare; to the proprietors of the hotels and other citizens of Lansing for their generous reduction in rates of enter-tainment; to the State officers for the use of the representative hall; to State Super-intendent Gower and Deputy Superintendent Smith for courtesies received; and to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly furnished us such excellent music.

2. That we appreciate the liberal spirit which has actuated the members of the last legislature in their generous appropriations for our higher institutions of learning in the State.

3. That a committee of seven be appointed by the president of this association (of whom the State Superintendent of public instruction shall be chairman), to consider and report at our next annual convention, what changes are desired in our present school laws to meet the wants of our State in all its educational interests.

4. That the department of public instruction and the teachers of our State are to be congratulated on the successful prosecution of the institute work under the recent laws, and that we ask some provision of law which shall make it imperative upon teachers, who have had no special preparation for their duties, to attend the institutes in their several counties.

5. That we recommend a trial of the plan of exhibits of school work at the agri-cultural fairs of the State wherever this can be done.

6. That the recognition of the existence of a science of education, and of the need of special preparation, on the part of teachers of the higher schools, indicated by the recent action of the regents of the University in establishing a chair of peda-gogy, is a movement in the right direction; and that the appointment of Prof. W. H. Payne to that important chair is a proper recognition of eminent ability, valu-able service, and long and successful experience in the cause of education.

7. That this association regards with lively interest the introduction of educational departments in local and general newspapers as a means of improving public senti-ment in regard to the claims of our schools and of the profession.

8. That the example of the Lansing Republican and the Chicago Inter Ocean in regularly devoting large space in their columns to educational matter, is worthy of special commendation.

9. That we advise teachers generally to use their influence to enlist the public press more fully in educational work, and to prove their own zeal in this movement by every means in their power.

Frank Peavey moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan of exhibits at the State and county fairs and report the same as soon as convenient to such schools as desire to make such exhibit.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. C. A. Gower, Frank Peavey, and I. W. Morley.

On motion, the Superintendent of public instruction was requested to print for distribution to the schools of the State the lists of library books, and if he cannot do so, the secretary shall purchase 1,000 copies of W. S. George, Lansing, and distribute them.

J. C. Jones gave notice that he should call up, at the next meeting, for amendment, the clause in the constitution in regard to the number of vice presidents.

The president appointed the following as a committee to memorialize the next legislature: Messrs. C. A. Gower, W. H. Payne, Austin George, W. J. Beal, Hamilton King, J. M. B. Sill, and W. S. Perry.

J. M. B. Sill moved that the executive committee have power to change the place of meeting. The motion was lost.

The president-elect, C. B. Thomas, was introduced and briefly addressed the association, after which it adjourned.

REMARKS.

Altogether the meeting was largely attended, the programme as arranged carried out with but one exception, and the interest excellent.

One important feature of the meeting was the exhibition of school material. Prof. W. H. Fick, of the Cincinnati, Ohio, public schools, had a large exhibition of pencil, crayon, and colored drawings, portraits, working plans of machinery, original patterns for wall paper, oil-cloth, cabinet work, etc., executed by pupils of those schools, many of which were very creditable. The East Saginaw schools had an exhibit nearly as large and quite as creditable, besides some beautifully ornamented cups and saucers from original designs by pupils. There were also small exhibits from Hastings, Grand Rapids and Ludington. A. M. Shotwell had a very interesting exhibition of appliances for the blind, consisting of printing, the New York point alphabet, a ciphering slate, ridged backs for holding paper, enabling them to write on straight lines, etc. There were also specimens of drawings and maps, showing something of the work in the university.

E. A. STRONG, *President*.

DELOS FALL, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DEBIT.

1878.			
Dec. 28.	To balance on hand.....	\$00 00	
1879.			
Jan. 1.	To annual dues of Miss Laura Adams.....	1 00	
12.	“ “ J. G. Walther.....	1 00	
Dec. 31.	“ “ collected at 28th annual meeting....	98 00	
			<u>\$100 00</u>

CREDIT.

1879.			
Dec. 31.	By cash to C. A. Gower, for printing, etc.....	\$16 04	
“	“ W. S. George & Co., for printing.....	27 16	
“	“ C. H. Lee, for printing.....	3 00	
“	“ Delos Fall, for copying, etc.....	7 63	
“	“ E. A. Strong, for printing, postage, etc... 19 05		
“	“ Sanborn & Thayer, for rent of piano, etc.. 9 00		
“	“ S. D. Bingham, for postage.....	17 40	
“	“ C. B. Thomas, for postage, etc.....	72	
			<u>\$100 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. THOMAS, *Treasurer*.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1879.

Miss Laura Adams, teacher.....	Detroit.
Miss L. M. Bachelder, teacher.....	Millbrook.
Geo. Barnes, principal of graded school.....	Stanton.
Witter J. Baxter, president of State board of education.....	Jonesville.
W. J. Beal, professor in State agricultural college.....	Lansing.
C. F. R. Bellows, instructor in the State normal school.....	Ypsilanti.
E. L. Briggs, principal of graded school.....	Richmond.
Rev. Kendall Brooks, president of Kalamazoo college.....	Kalamazoo.
Miss Jennie A. Buck, teacher.....	Lansing.
Miss Libbie E. Cairns, teacher.....	White Pigeon.
R. C. Carpenter, professor in State agricultural college.....	Lansing.
T. F. Casamer, principal of graded school.....	Zilwaukee.
Mrs. C. G. Chaffee, teacher.....	Flint.
E. P. Church, superintendent of city schools.....	Greenville.
F. E. Clark, instructor in Michigan military academy.....	Orchard Lake.
Miss Lillian P. Clark, teacher.....	Mason.
G. E. Cochran, superintendent of city schools.....	Kalamazoo.
W. J. Cocker, superintendent of city schools.....	Adrian.
Miss Calista E. Conant, teacher.....	Fenton.
Mrs. M. M. Cottrell, teacher.....	Tecumseh.
W. J. Cox, teacher.....	Three Rivers.
Wm. E. Crane, teacher.....	Freeland.
E. H. Crowell, superintendent of city schools.....	Owosso.
J. W. Cupples, principal of graded school.....	Galesburg.
A. E. Curtis, principal of high school.....	Adrian.
Miss Emma Curtiss, teacher.....	Flint.
Miss Eva Curtis, teacher.....	Flint.
Clarence L. Dean, teacher.....	Kalamazoo.
Miss Ellen Dean, teacher in high school.....	Grand Rapids.
I. N. Demmon, professor in Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor.
Miss Maggie S. Edington, teacher.....	Manistee.
J. W. Ewing, superintendent of city schools.....	Ionis.
E. B. Fairfield, jr., superintendent of city schools.....	Howell.
Delos Fall, professor in Albion college.....	Albion.
Wm. Farrell, teacher.....	Ada.
J. H. Fassett, principal of graded school.....	St. Joseph.
Mrs. W. S. Ferguson, teacher.....	Howard City.
Miss Emma Field, teacher.....	Grand Rapids.
Miss Mary Fish, teacher.....	Greenville.
F. W. French, teacher.....	Ovid.
H. N. French, superintendent of city schools.....	Marshall.
T. C. Garner, superintendent of city schools.....	Big Rapids.
H. R. Gass, principal of graded school.....	Jonesville.
M. T. Gass, superintendent of graded schools.....	Fenton.
Austin George, instructor in State normal school.....	Ypsilanti.
Miss Marian L. Gerls, teacher.....	Pontiac.
O. O. Goodale, teacher.....	Chesaning.
L. G. Gorton, teacher in high school.....	Detroit.
C. A. Gower, superintendent of public instruction.....	Lansing.

W. A. Greeson, principal of city high school.....	Flint.
P. N. Hagle, principal of graded school.....	Rochester.
D. E. Haskins, principal of graded school.....	Hanover.
Miss Hannah Harris, teacher.....	Hudson.
A. Hennequin, professor in Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor.
G. D. Herrick, teacher of music in city schools.....	Grand Rapids.
W. Cary Hill, superintendent of city schools.....	Battle Creek.
Miss Carrie W. Holmes, teacher.....	Lansing.
O. L. Houseman, superintendent of city schools.....	Muskegon.
David Howell, principal of graded school.....	Buchanan.
G. H. Howard, professor of music in Olivet college.....	Olivet.
Miss E. Hudson, teacher.....	Lansing.
L. C. Hull, principal of Michigan military academy.....	Orchard Lake.
L. E. Irland, principal of graded school.....	Plainwell.
J. C. Jones, superintendent of city schools.....	East Saginaw.
R. C. Kedzie, professor in State agricultural college.....	Lansing.
Hamilton King, professor in Olivet college.....	Olivet.
Miss J. A. King, superintendent of city schools.....	Charlotte.
J. H. Kleinheksel, professor in Hope college.....	Holland.
Albert Lahnis, principal of graded school.....	Zeeland.
Miss Emma Lamb, teacher.....	Dansville.
Miss Martha Lamb, teacher.....	Dansville.
P. A. Latta, ex-county superintendent of schools.....	Allegan.
W. C. Latta, principal of graded school.....	Pierson.
R. Lazarus, principal of graded school.....	Three Rivers.
A. Lodeman, instructor in State normal school.....	Ypsilanti.
A. Lovell, teacher.....	Grand Rapids.
Miss Sarah McCarrell, teacher.....	Pontiac.
Lewis McLouth, instructor in State normal school.....	Ypsilanti.
J. M. Manning, member of village school board.....	Chesaning.
Ira Mayhew, ex-superintendent of public instruction.....	Detroit.
S. G. Millard, principal of graded school.....	Carson City.
I. N. Mitchell, superintendent of city schools.....	Hastings.
Miss Nina Moon, teacher.....	Greenville.
E. W. Moorman, teacher.....	Maple Valley.
I. W. Morley, superintendent of city schools.....	Bay City.
Miss Ida A. Morrish, teacher.....	Flint.
Edward Olney, professor in Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor.
Oliver G. Owen, superintendent of city schools.....	Lapeer.
W. H. Payne, professor in Michigan university.....	Ann Arbor.
Mrs. Jennie Pease, teacher.....	Greenville.
Frank Peavey, principal of Tappan school.....	Detroit.
W. S. Perry, superintendent of city schools.....	Ann Arbor.
Miss Lizzie Pierce, teacher.....	Charlotte.
J. G. Plowman, principal of graded schools.....	White Pigeon.
Mrs. M. H. Prentiss, teacher in city schools.....	Saginaw City.
Miss Jennie E. Prentiss, teacher of music and drawing in city schools.....	Saginaw City.
Daniel Putnam, instructor in State normal school.....	Ypsilanti.
Miss E. J. Putnam, teacher.....	Williamston.
Miss Emma Rice, teacher.....	White Pigeon.
Miss N. A. Richards, teacher.....	Chelsea.

George Robertson, representative in legislature.....	Albion.
C. A. Sanford, superintendent of city schools.....	Lansing.
Miss L. A. Schenck, teacher.....	Allegan.
Miss V. Shaler, teacher.....	Grass Lake.
A. M. Shotwell, editor.....	Concord.
Miss Ida A. Shotwell, teacher.....	Sangatuck.
J. M. B. Sill, superintendent of city schools.....	Detroit.
D. P. Simmons, superintendent of city schools.....	Mason.
Miss Nellie Simons, teacher.....	Lansing.
W. L. Smith, deputy superintendent of public instruction....	Lansing.
Z. C. Spencer, superintendent of city schools.....	Tecumseh.
Clark Stanton, principal of graded school.....	Holly.
Miss Phebe Stephens, teacher.....	Redfield.
Miss Frances A. St. John, principal of graded school.....	Reading.
E. A. Strong, principal of city high school.....	Grand Rapids.
C. B. Thomas, superintendent of city schools.....	Saginaw City.
D. W. O. Tiffany, principal of graded school.....	St. Charles.
Miss Lizzie H. Tindall, teacher.....	Fliat.
Montgomery Townley, teacher.....	Tompkins.
Miss Arvilla Townsend, teacher.....	Lansing.
James Troop, teacher.....	Matherton.
Zelotes Truesdel, superintendent of city schools.....	Pontiac.
Miss Mary A. Van Tyne, teacher.....	Tecumseh.
N. H. Walbridge, principal of graded school.....	Cedar Springs.
Miss F. A. Wall, teacher.....	Sandstone.
Constantine Watz, principal of German department in city schools.....	Saginaw City.
I. M. Wellington, principal of city high school.....	Detroit.
E. M. Wheeler, principal of graded school.....	Milford.
Miss Belle Widner, superintendent of city schools.....	Wyandotte.
E. B. Williams, teacher.....	Battle Creek.
Miss Eliza Williams, teacher.....	Grand Ledge.
Miss Alice S. Wimple, teacher.....	Tecumseh.
Miss Tillie Wolfe, teacher.....	Sylvester.
Miss B. Woodford, teacher.....	Lansing.

ADDRESS.

THE RELATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TO THE MORAL AND
RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

BY REV. KENDALL BROOKS.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW TEACHERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am expected to speak on the relations of the public school to the moral and religious training of children. That I ought to speak heartily in behalf of morality and religion my profession declares, and you will all admit. Not less heartily do I speak in behalf of our public schools. You will bear with me if, at the outset, as preparatory to the discussion, I spend a few moments in stating the argument for the existence and maintenance of our public schools.

It is now universally admitted that the members of the human family must be prepared, by instruction and training, for the service which devolves upon them in this life. Without education, each man must begin just where his ancestors began, and however much wisdom or knowledge he obtains by his own efforts, he leaves none of it to his posterity when he dies; there is no opportunity for the advancement of the race. Men, uneducated, are not prepared either to serve the world most effectively, or to enjoy the world most fully. The difference between a man who has been well instructed and trained from his youth, and what the same man would be if he had grown up untaught and untrained, is the difference between a civilized man and a savage. The one may fulfill a noble mission, lead a life of high enjoyment, add to the happiness of his fellow men, many of whom he never saw, and, when he dies, after a brief sojourn here, may leave the world better, richer, and more prosperous for his having lived in it. The other must be a burden to his fellow men and to himself, while he adds nothing to the world's wealth, and, at the best, renders no more service to his race than if he had been a horse or an ox.

There are indeed none among us who receive *no* education. The case we have supposed is an impossible one except under very peculiar circumstances. The only question therefore that could occur respecting the demand for education pertains simply to the extent to which education is demanded for all. And we shall not stay to debate this question, but shall take for granted that some provision must be made for securing to every child such training of his intellectual powers, as will prepare him to discharge his duties as a citizen and a member of society. Probably no one here will deny that an obligation rests somewhere to provide for the education of the young; that every child may claim, from some source, an opportunity to acquire such knowledge and culture as are necessary for the performance of his duty in the various relations of life. He may not, as a matter of right, demand that facilities be afforded

him for the largest development of all his powers, or for the acquisition of all the knowledge of which he is capable. But he may demand, or his parents may demand for him, that he be not left in utter ignorance, and without any training for the service which he is required to render. And if this right could be successfully denied in a country of different institutions from ours, there is a double reason why it can not be denied here. The country itself, its institutions, and its continued prosperity, demand that all the children who grow up here shall have opportunity to qualify themselves for the duties of American citizens. Not only may it claim that every parent shall have the right to educate his children; it may demand as its right that every parent shall allow his children to be so trained as not to be unqualified for their duties to the state. There must be some provision, then, for the education of the whole people. The demand is unquestioned. How shall that demand be supplied?

Is it not evident, then, that the state has a right, itself, to make this provision? We have seen that the welfare of the state demands that such provision be made. Is it not the legitimate province of the state itself to furnish this provision? Who can do it better? Who can do it as well? Shall each parent be the teacher of his own children? Many are not competent. Many have come to us from foreign lands, themselves almost wholly destitute of learning. They cannot teach their children what those children ought to know. This would be to perpetuate the distinction between the ignorant and the learned, between the rich and the poor. It would establish and strengthen class animosities, and would endanger our institutions by fostering the prejudices of each division of the people against the other. This provision for popular education would be inadequate, unequal, and unsatisfactory, and would involve danger to the state.

Shall it then be assigned to the churches to provide instruction for the young? This is no new method. Under governments which sustain religious establishments this is the prevailing custom. But we need not examine long to see that there are some fatal objections to it. It does not provide for all. Multitudes of families have no connection with any church, and their children would be left without any means of education. It would not be an impartial provision; some would furnish less generous and ample instruction than their children require. It would not be an economical provision; for if each church cares for its own children, there is less opportunity for gradation of schools. It would encourage narrowness of thought and sympathy, for the children of each sect would associate only with themselves, and naturally look with suspicion on those with whom they never mingle, and whom they know chiefly as connected with another church and holding other opinions on the great questions of religion.

Is there any provision, except by the state, which can overcome these objections and meet all the wants of our children, as to the training of their minds for the work of life? We believe there is not. We are sure that the state can do this work most impartially, most economically, most fully, and that it comes within the legitimate province of the state. The office of the civil government is to minister to the welfare of the people in the present life, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty, to serve the material prosperity of the people. Because all these interests are aided by the general education of the people, it is within the scope of the civil government to provide such education. Because justice is far more easily

maintained and administered among men who are raised above the prejudices of ignorance, because learning enlarges the range of vision and renders men less suspicious of each other and less likely to interfere with each other's rights, because civil liberty is most safely bestowed on men who have enough mental discipline to understand the principles of good government, and to enact their laws wisely and choose their rulers intelligently, because the wealth and general prosperity of a people depend essentially on their knowledge of the laws of nature, and the development of their own powers, it must be within the province of the civil government to furnish to the people the means of education, on the simple ground that it must have the right of self-defense and self-perpetuation.

The only possible refutation of this argument must consist in an attempt to show that, while the general education of the people serves a very important purpose, it interferes with some admitted rights, or invades some province of human responsibility. Any such interference or invasion, if it could be proved, would destroy our argument; for this is a fundamental principal, that no merely temporal advantage can ever warrant any trespass on a right, or should ever be allowed to set at nought the responsibility of the soul to its creator. But the training of the intellect and the imparting of knowledge have no such tendency. The education which we are considering is the development of the human faculties, not the determination of the question how those faculties should be employed. It imparts to a man increased power, but does not decide how he shall use that power, nor in any way constrain his use of it. It enlarges his capacity for serving his fellow-men and his God, and gives new value to that service if he renders it; but it neither creates nor destroys, it neither increases nor diminishes his inclination to meet his personal obligations.

The conclusion stands, then, that the training of the intellect may properly be assumed by the civil government; that the state is only fulfilling its mission when it establishes and maintains public schools, in which all children in the state, of suitable age, may be taught and trained for the service of the world.

But doubtless some one is ready to suggest that the view we have taken concerning the education which our children need is a very imperfect one,—that the training of the intellect is only a part, and not the most important part, of preparation for the work of life. This is true. We have purposely restricted our view thus far to one department of education, that one view may be distinct and clear.

We must now recognize a new fact, and see what bearing this has on the duty of the state. This new fact is, that more depends on the moral character than on the intellectual training of a child,—more whether we take into account the child's own welfare and destiny, or the influence he is to exert on other beings and on the welfare of the world. Character we are sure is worth more than learning, and must never be sacrificed, even in the least, for the largest attainments in mere learning. May the state also provide for moral training? The answer to this question is not so easy as to the first; yet the principles, we think, may be stated in a few words.

The state is under obligation to see that, while it is providing for the development of the minds of children, it exerts no unfavorable influence on their characters. This is only a negative statement, but it goes far towards answering our question. If the teacher provided by the state must not exert any evil influence on the character of his pupils, and, from the very nature of the case,

he cannot possibly perform his work as a teacher without exerting some influence, then he ought to do something to benefit them in their highest relations, to awaken within them noble thoughts, to lead them into service of the good and the true, to fit them, by personal integrity and high and honorable motives for the work of life. It is the special work of parents to care for the moral education of their children. It is the special work of the state to care for the intellectual training of the young. But the two things are not two wholly separate things. Neither kind of training can be secured in complete exclusion of the other. In the view of the state, the one purpose is predominant, the other is subordinate; not subordinate in value, in its inherent importance, but only as the work of the state. The teacher provided by the civil authority is to inquire, first, what training does the child need for the fullest and most healthy development of his intellect? Having found the answer to this question, he must be guided by it, provided only that the cause indicated does not work to the disadvantage of the child's moral character.

In the teacher's realm moral training occupies about the same relation to intellectual, that physical training does. That is to say, it is not the object of the school to secure good health to its pupils, but their health must never be endangered; the teacher must never demand any study or service which will interfere with their health. Nay, so far as he can, while aiming chiefly at their progress in learning and the acquisition of mental power, he must regulate their daily duties with reference to their physical vigor and the natural growth of their bodily powers. By a similar law, while his chief business has reference to the training of the mind, he must not only never interfere with a healthy moral state, but must form his plans with some reference to the moral welfare of his pupils. Making them better, is not his chief work; but for all that, it is, in itself, more important than any other part of his work. For this alone the state never would have employed him. But since he is employed for another service—the training of the intellect—he may do what he can, while performing that other service, towards rendering his pupils pure, honest, upright.

But there is yet another part of education which claims our attention. The intellectual and moral nature is joined with a religious nature. The child has relations to God as well as to his fellow creatures. He is to be trained, not only for this life, but also and especially for the life to come. Now, any man who believes in the future life, especially any man who accepts the Christian religion, must admit that instruction in religion, and the development of a right religious character, are far more important than all the training of the intellect. But does it follow that the civil government ought to provide for the religious education of the people? Not at all. Although this is more important than the other, it does not come within the province of the civil magistrate. Governments are formed for specific purposes. These purposes do not include the support of religion. The state is not competent to judge in matters of religion. The functions for which it is established are of a different order, and demand different qualifications. It cannot give religious instruction and maintain religious observances, without first deciding what is the true religion. Is the state competent to decide this question? It cannot teach any one system of religion without prejudice to every other system. And that is an infringement of religious liberty.

Our public schools cannot be for the religious instruction of the children. Such a duty required of them would be directly opposed to the genius of our

constitution. We have no national religion. We do not believe in a national religion. Our idea of religion is such as excludes the possibility of a national religion. A nation is not religious, and is not required to be, and cannot be. Religion is a personal concern. A nation, as such, has no right to have religious opinions. The men composing a nation ought to have religion, each one for himself. Every man, whether ruler or private citizen, ought to be personally, a thoroughly religious man. It is of course the duty of every man to accept the true religion, and to sustain it by all the lawful means at his command,—to exert his personal influence in favor of it, to instruct his children in its doctrines, to support its ministers, to maintain its institutions, to labor for its universal prevalence among men. But this is his duty not as a citizen,—rather as a man, accountable to God.

The teacher is personally under obligation to be a religious man, and to fulfill all the duties of a Christian. But this obligation rests on him by virtue of his being a man, not because he is a teacher. His being employed by the state to teach in its schools neither increases nor diminishes his obligation. In an address to this association a few years ago, a leading teacher advanced the opinion that a public school teacher ought not to belong to any church,—that he should be a religious man, but not bound by the trammels of membership in any one church organization. But if we must believe that a public school teacher cannot rightly belong to any church, the inference would be inevitable that no Christian should be a public school teacher; because it is the evident duty of every disciple to sustain the church as organized by its divine Founder. The truth is that every man in whatever official position he occupies, must discriminate between his duty as an officer and his duty as a man. His duty as a man includes his duty as an officer; but his duty as an officer is far narrower than his duty as a man. Suppose that the governor of a state is a conscientious member of the Protestant Episcopal church, that he holds its doctrines firmly and believes in its forms as divinely imposed, and is thoroughly convinced that it represents christianity in its purity as the Lord Jesus Christ established it? Of course he is under obligation, as a man, to labor for the extension of that church, to give of his wealth for supporting its missions, to exert his influence in persuading men to accept its doctrines. But is he under obligation, is he even at liberty to use his power and patronage as governor for the endowment and strengthening of his church, or for inducing men to receive its doctrines? To ask this question is to answer it. If he uses his official influence in favor of one religious belief rather than another, he misuses the power committed to him, and incurs the censure of the great body of his fellow-citizens, by whose votes he was called to his high office. And if instead of being an Episcopalian, he were a Baptist, or a Methodist, or of any other denomination, and pursued the same policy towards his own church, we should condemn him just as heartily, for the principle would remain the same, and the conduct would be equally wrong.

But now suppose that this Episcopalian, or Baptist, or Methodist, instead of being employed by the state as its chief magistrate, is employed under its laws, and by proper appointment of civil officers, as a teacher in one of its public schools, employed to give instruction, and to train the young for the service of the state. May he any more than the governor use his official influence for the propagation of his religious opinions, and for making the children under his care Episcopalians, or Baptists, or Methodists? There is but one answer to this question. It is no part of his official work to teach religion. The

school is not established for religious instruction. It is the creature of the state, and the state has no relation to religion, except this, that it must secure perfect equality of religious liberty to all churches and to men of every creed.

And this is no misfortune. We might, at the first view, think that this is a necessary evil from which we could wish to be delivered. It is no evil. While the civil government cannot provide for the religious instruction of the young they need not be left without such instruction. The church and the family are instituted for this purpose. Parental responsibility includes as an essential element the duty to instruct children in religious truth, and to lead them into reverent and loving worship of the heavenly Father. They attend school to be taught the elements of human learning. They must be taught at home the principles and the doctrines of true religion. We are told that Horace Mann, recognizing the relation of each human soul to God as its most sacred relation, and entertaining a very high view of the personal accountability of each soul to God alone, gave orders to all the members of his family wholly to refrain from any allusion to God, or the future life, in the presence of his child, so that the child, from its earliest infancy, might never be influenced in favor of any religious opinion, and be left wholly untrammelled in its discovery of God, and in its relation to God. This decision of the great friend of public schools was founded on a correct idea, for he believed most fully in the accountability of each human being to God alone for its religious opinions and its moral character, and he regarded the relation of each man to his Maker as too sacred for any stranger to intermeddle with. But he seems to have forgotten that the child, with its helplessness and ignorance, is committed to the care of earthly guardians, who are to train it for an immortal existence,—that the parental relation is established for this very purpose, that the child may receive right ideas, and be led early to a recognition of God, and a rendering of service and love to God.

Besides this, the church has a duty to perform. When the public school receives the child to train its intellect, and to furnish it with all the stores of useful knowledge, the church school also receives it for religious instruction, and for turning its young thoughts and heart to God. That work which the state cannot perform, and has no right to undertake, the church and the Sunday school may perform, and are under obligations to assume. The child is under the influence of the public school teacher a few hours each day for 5 or 6 days in the week. He is under the influence of his home every day, and during many hours of the day. His mother has opportunity for reaching his religious nature which his teacher cannot have. She goes with him to his nightly rest, and, when he lies down to sleep, can pray with him and teach his young lips to pray. She can watch the dawning of his moral consciousness, and trace the first idea of wrong done by him, and tell him of the divine Savior. She can help him as no other human being can, in his struggles with passion, in his hours of sorrow, in his first aspirations after God. So long as he is a child at home, he may be committed to teachers for intellectual training, who are not required to develop his religious nature. They impart instruction to him, and awaken his powers of mind, and stimulate his love of learning. His parents, at the same time, are responsible for his religious education, and so the development of his mind and heart go on together.

And if any one say that many children are not under the care of religious parents, or of parents competent for this work—true; but the Sunday school

supplements the work of the parent. The church sustains an institution for the express purpose of leading the young into a knowledge of God, of rendering the service which the public school cannot render. It is the mission of the church to teach religion, just as the public school teaches secular learning. The state and the church have different functions, and each is important, yes, indispensable, in its place; but neither should be allowed to interfere with the province of the other, or to go outside of the sphere in which its work lies. The church must not compel attendance on its instructions and services, for its power in nothing is compulsory; religion is a personal concern. The state alone compels. On the other hand, the state must restrict its instructions and requirements to secular things, because religion allows no compulsion. Religion covers, with its broad wing, all the relations of men, and calls on them to be faithful as citizens, and to cultivate, to the largest advantage, all the faculties of the mind. But the state must impose no disability on those who disregard the claims of religion, for she knows no religion, and is not charged with its defense or support. The public school, then, has no duty to perform in reference to the religious education of its pupils.

There remain two or three practical questions the answer to which is made apparent by the principles we have reached.

1. May teachers of public schools be required as a part of their daily exercises, to maintain any forms of religious worship? If the emphasis of this question be placed on the word *required*, the answer is obvious. The state certainly has no right to require that any person employed by it shall in his official capacity engage in any religious services. The state has nothing to do with religion except to protect man in the enjoyment of religious liberty. If the teacher in a public school may be required to engage in religious worship, and the children of a school may be required to join in this worship, then of course some teacher may be required to observe the external forms of a worship in which he does not believe, and some children may be compelled to attend on religious service which they or their parents honestly believe to be wrong and displeasing to God. This would be to invade their religious liberty. And if the spending of fifteen minutes each morning in religious observances may be demanded by the civil authorities, the same principle would sanction religious instruction, and compulsory attendance on other services of religion.

2. If now the question is asked, whether teachers in our public schools are at liberty to maintain religious forms and worship in their schools, we answer, yes, they are at liberty to do this, so long as the pupils and their parents offer no objection to it. In the large majority of cases, this worship, confined to such forms and utterances as a judicious Christian teacher would employ in an assembly of young persons gathered from families holding different religious opinions, would awaken no prejudice and excite no opposition, and be universally recognized as proper and beneficial. But if any parent object, if an honest adherent of the Papal church, for example, should be unwilling to have his son join in worship which he declares to be offered by a heretic, and which he regards as dangerous to the soul of his child, that child must not be required to join in such service, or even to be present when it is rendered. His conscientious scruples, or those of his parents, must not be disregarded, for we believe in religious liberty. A judicious teacher can generally meet such a case without difficulty. But if in consequence of unwise action on either side, the question is pressed to a sharp and final answer, whether children may be

compelled to engage in forms of religious worship, however much we may regret the necessity for rendering the decision, we must admit there is but one answer to the question. They may *not* be compelled.

3. Another question arises just here. May public funds be appropriated to the support of religious schools? There may be a large number of families in some community, the children of which are not allowed by their parents to engage in the forms of worship practiced in the public schools. Shall they be gathered in schools by themselves, and be taught by those who will lead them in such worship as their parents approve, and in those schools be instructed in religion? If the answer to our former questions had been different from what they were; if we had been compelled to take the ground that religious worship may be prescribed as a part of the daily routine of the school-room, which the children must attend, then our answer to the question before us would follow as a matter of course. Each religious opinion must have the same opportunity in a nation in which religious freedom is secured to all. If some public schools are maintained in the interests of Protestantism, others may be rightly maintained in the interests of Romanism. If the public funds may be employed for sustaining schools in which one form of religion is favored, they may be employed for sustaining schools in which any other form of religion is favored.

But we are not shut up to this answer. We have seen that it is not the province of the state, either in its public schools or by any other means, to provide in the least degree for the religious education of the children,—that the state and the public school have no relation to religion other than simply to secure equal rights to all sects. Then it is not right to appropriate public funds to the support of sectarian schools, be those schools Protestant or Romanist, Baptist or Mormon, or Infidel. It is better, a thousand-fold, that all religious observances be omitted from our public schools, than that by establishing certain forms in some, we compel ourselves as a matter of consistency, to maintain other schools in which children shall be taught doctrines subversive of our national existence, and favorable to the return of medieval darkness and superstition.

But the question we are considering is not fully answered until we have taken into consideration the power of example and the influence of a religious life. Religion is of no value except as it affects the life; and a life of piety is a much more potent influence in the education of the young than any teaching of doctrines or performance of external worship. This influence a teacher may and ought to exert. While, as a servant of the state he is forbidden to teach the doctrines of any church, he cannot be forbidden, it is his highest duty, to illustrate in his own life, the power and loveliness of a pure Christian, a rigid integrity, a benevolent heart, and a religious spirit.

Having spoken as I have concerning the impropriety of expecting the public school teacher to give direct religious instruction, you will pardon me, I know, fellow teachers, if I spend a moment in speaking of the influence of personal character in the teacher.

Character in the broadest sense of the word is a matter of importance, including habits and manners and disposition, as well as piety; habits and manners, I say, for these are a part of character, and a part most easily observed and estimated by the young. The tones of the voice, the expression of the eye, an apparent sympathy with the wishes of the scholars, a patient

bearing of their indifference, a gentleness in reproof, an evident desire for their personal comfort and especially for their highest welfare, will surely affect the power of a teacher, and leave an impression on the character of his pupils.

And if such an influence can arise from what is mostly outward, how much must result from the prevailing spirit of the man! Let the winning tones and the expression, and the manner be but the spontaneous manifestation of the heart, let the teacher carry about with him always that spirit which, when it dwells in the soul, will show itself in outward signs, and he has a power to mould the character and life of his pupils, in comparison with which the opportunity of imparting merely theological instruction is worth but little. The unloved and uncared-for child is not made better by cold teachings of the catechism, nor relieved of any evil habit by stern reproofs and unsympathising censures however deserved. But gentle love touches the deep springs of feeling in her neglected heart, and for love's sake, she struggles to be more and better than she has been. Every man has around him, and always carries with him, an atmosphere which is an exhalation from his own character. This atmosphere invests his very person, and is breathed by all who hold converse with him. He cannot put it away, and when he goes from home it will not stay behind at his bidding. With some men this investing atmosphere is made up of noxious vapors, and all who come within its reach inhale deadly poison. But if a man's character is truthful and pure, if the heavenly spirit dwelling in him sends out around him an influence healthful and purifying, they who come within the range of this influence will breathe its life-giving atmosphere. Now the teacher is thus invested with an atmosphere arising from his character. Let him be careful that his scholars receive from him no polluted air into the organs of their moral life!

This influence is more and broader than that of example. We are often affected by that in another which we have no wish to imitate. We condemn the habits and manners of an associate, and yet coming often within the range of his influence find, by and by, that we have copied somewhat those manners and habits. It is because we have insensibly imbibed his spirit. The impure atmosphere of his life, being breathed by us, has gradually produced disease in us. Thus it is that we account for the increasing intimacy of our relations to any vice, in consequence of which "we first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Such being the necessary influence of the teacher's character, how important that he be, in all his habits and feelings and in everything that constitutes his character, a worthy model! On this depend more or less, the manners, the morals, the influence, the destiny of the youth committed to his care. His work is to be estimated hereafter, not mainly from the amount of learning those youth may possess, but from their characters. And when we remember what character is, that it is not a garment to be put on, but belongs inalienably to the man, and must go with him in all the scenes of life, and is in fact the chief part of himself,—when we remember the strength of moral habits outliving all the changes of merely external things, and the excellence of moral worth outshining all the splendor of rank and genius,—when we understand the value of lofty principle, and appreciate the inherent power of the soul, and her claims to supremacy in man;—then we may comprehend how strong is the obligation of the teacher to be himself, so far as possible, a model of uprightness and true piety.

Let him consider what that is, on which his labor is to be expended,—not merely a precious jewel which through careful and laborious polishing may be prepared to sparkle in a monarch's diadem,—not merely an ingenious piece of mechanism which none but a skillful hand can put in order and set in motion,—not a statue assuming beautiful proportions and embodying the artist's perfect ideal, which by a careless blow from the chisel may be irrecoverably defaced. More precious than these is the material furnished to the teacher's hand. It is a human soul, a thing of life, a sensitive, reasoning and moral being, an image of God, having within itself the elements of unbounded growth and capacities for celestial blessedness. Oh! there is a momentous responsibility connected with the training of such a spirit. There is dignity and solemnity inseparable from the teacher's work. To no careless hands should that work be given.

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

THE OUTLOOK OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY E. P. CHURCH.

Our public schools belong to the people. They are supported, patronized, and managed by the people. There is not a tax-payer, householder, or member of society that is not personally concerned in our system of education, and affected by it. The theory of our State is that education is so valuable to all forms of business that each can well afford to contribute to the support of our common schools. Hence, our system of education freely offers to all classes a full share in its benefits; and it demands in return contributions of material aid from all sources of gain. Our mining interests, the treasures of our forests, our manufactories, railroads, banks, merchants, mechanics, artisans, and our grand army of yeomen are all asked to give of their wealth for the support of our schools. In return for this aid, again our commonwealth aims to send into every form of laudable industry more skillful and efficient laborers; into every community more intelligent and cultured citizens; and to make of all loyal and law-abiding people. It may truly be said that there is no one public interest that appeals to the entire population of our broad State with a more imperative demand for a wise supervision, generous support, and judicious management; for there is not a home whose inmates are not affected by our public schools; there is not a church, Sabbath-school, or benevolent enterprise that does not feel their power.

The public school has been called "the people's college," and not inappropriately. The great mass of our citizens obtain their mental training and preparation for business from this source; and our ripest scholars, and most accomplished professional men and women, laid the foundations of their greatness in these same schools. The aim of our schools is, and ever has been, to develop in our people the highest possible qualifications for citizenship in a republic. To this end we teach the forms of a common business education, the science of government, history, literature, composition, and declamation, aiming to ground all in the essentials, and to allure as many as possible into the more æsthetic and scientific branches of study, which develop a higher education and culture.

But right here what teacher in the higher departments of our graded schools does not meet with sore disappointment? Of the masses of bright, intelligent boys and girls who throng our primary rooms, how few ever pass the grammar grades! And of this diminished company what a meagre representation completes the high school course! And of this select little band how few are young men! A somewhat careful inquiry into the relative num-

bers of boys and girls who graduated from the high schools of the State during the last three years shows that the girls largely outnumber the boys. In some of our cities the ratio was as five to one; in some even a larger disparity appears, though it is probable that an average of the three years would have diminished somewhat the inequality in the State at large. Now what does this state of things foreshadow? Does it not look as though the education and culture of our people would soon be mainly in the possession of the ladies? Let the present order of things continue for twenty years and at least two-thirds of the best trained scholars will be ladies. It will not do to say that the young men in our colleges and university will equalize this present inequality. All these institutions now welcome both sexes, and our sisters are showing a full appreciation of the opening avenues to knowledge. And then too, the members of our colleges and university are mainly graduates of our high schools. Grecian civilization bestowed school privileges on the boys only. Shall we so far reverse this order of things as to present to the world a population whose men are inferior to our women in mental culture? Let it be thoroughly understood right here that I do not wish to abridge, in one particular, the educational privileges of our women. I am only calling attention to the "outlook" of our country, which is so intimately connected with that of our schools. Are we not already seeing the results of female education in the development of intellectual and executive power of woman as shown in the temperance work in this land? The national convention of the woman's Christian temperance union for the past three years has been held in three different cities of our country, and on the Sabbath the leading pulpits of those cities have been filled acceptably by ladies attending that convention. And these ladies, in the main, had received no special training for the rostrum, nor had they been in professional occupations at any period of their lives. They were simply women of cultivated minds, with clear and accurate habits of thought, whose souls were stirred with a mighty purpose, and their previous mental discipline enabled them to formulate their thoughts into words that interested intelligent audiences. It is very doubtful whether, in an assemblage equal in numbers, gathered from the ranks of men in any business, outside of the learned professions, a sufficient number could be found who would be invited, and who would consent to fill the leading pulpits of Chicago, Baltimore, and Indianapolis.

Victor Hugo says that the present century is a woman's century. It is true woman has taken on certain forms of work hitherto done by man only, or not done at all, and that the intellectual domain has welcomed her as never before; but there is no reason why the average man should be inferior to the average woman in any respect.

From the facts given as to the relative numbers of girls and boys found in the higher grades of our schools, and the large excess of girls over the boys among the graduates, is there not occasion to feel some degree of concern lest our intellectual growth is becoming far too one-sided? Is there not danger that this will lead to very undesirable results in our domestic and social relations? Doubtless it will be said that a high school education is not essential for the masses of our common business men. Granted; and yet it is as desirable for them as for the common women of our State. If the day ever comes when our people shall feel that a knowledge of literature, history, modern languages, and the sciences is well enough for girls, but that the only preparation needed by a boy for his life-work is muscle and a knack for

making money, while all the treasures of our libraries, the rich mines of knowledge in nature and the fine arts are voiceless and meaningless to him, it will be a sad day for our civilization. It is not to be expected that our public schools will turn out proficient in any department of technical knowledge; nor is this their design. But they can and ought to do better than this; they ought to place our boys and girls in the road to manhood and womanhood.

But the most melancholy consideration is that there are some who have no desire to be placed in this path. In all our cities, towns and villages there is a class of boys who have left school for no good and sufficient cause. Pressure of work has not called them away, for they have no useful occupation now that they are not connected with school. Poverty has not driven them away; for their expenses were less in school than on the street. Books cost less than beer; tuition less than tobacco. They have left school partly because they are averse to work and wholesome control. In many of our homes there is not sufficient work for the boys to do to teach them habits of industry. Multitudes of boys in this State are suffering for work, physical work, more than for any other one blessing. If every school boy were required to perform, daily, two or three hours of wholesome work, adapted to his strength, we should secure far better results from our schools than at present. There would be fewer cases of discipline, better scholarship, more robust, muscular development, and sounder moral character.

Now how can these boys, that have unnecessarily and prematurely left school be reached and returned to their proper places? And how can this tendency thus to leave be overcome? This problem can be solved only by parents and teachers acting in conjunction. The initiatory steps must usually be taken by the teacher. Most parents are anxious that their sons should continue in school till necessity calls them from it. A visit made by the teacher to the home and parents of the pupils, and a free and kind discussion of the interests of all concerned, will often secure efficient home aid. Another thing that we as teachers can do is to adjust our courses of study so as to meet the wants of our boys, and attract them by the interest of the studies they pursue, to a more protracted investigation of them. In too many of our schools the course of study is so arranged that the rich things in the domain of natural science are reserved entirely till the last. The eager, impatient, inquisitive mind of the boy tires of arithmetic, grammar, and geography, and longs for variety. The grammar boys at times catch a glimpse of the air pump, the electrical machine, and the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe in the "professor's room," and they long to have some exhibition of their mysterious power. They overhear the high school boys discussing the interesting and instructive experiments they have seen in philosophy, chemistry, anatomy and botany, and they hunger for a few crumbs from the same tables. This desire is natural, and it is entirely safe to gratify it. The use, once a week, of such books of natural science as those of Prof. Hooker, in place of the regular reading book, with experiments given before the class, will keep many a boy of the 7th and 8th grade in school till he completes his course, while the longer deferring of these studies would hopelessly discourage him. In short, our schools must be adjusted to the wants of our population. When they show that they can take our boys and girls, as they come from their homes, many of them in a crude state, and fit them practically, intellectually, and morally, for citizenship as no other force does, then they will secure universal patronage. We must dispossess ourselves forever of the idea that the school is primary, and the home and

the child secondary. We must lay aside the theory that the great mission of the homes and parents of our State is to rear children who shall serve as the material on which the schools may experiment,—the grist to run through the school mill. He that said "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," were He to speak on this subject, would doubtless say "The school was made for the children, and not the children for the school." By bearing this principle in mind we can bring the culture and refinement of our high schools to bear on the greatest possible number of our future citizens of both sexes.

EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL MATERIAL AT COUNTY AND OTHER FAIRS AS A MEANS OF PROMOTING EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE E. COCHRAN.

This annual meeting of the teachers of Michigan, here in the capitol of our beautiful peninsula, is indeed a genial and pleasant occasion. It is a grateful halting-place by the wayside, where we gladly turn aside to inquire of each other how it has fared with us during the year that is gone. While we gladly meet old friends, and revive former friendships, we have other and more serious work to do. We are here to scan the educational horizon to compare notes taken by the way, and to see wherein we can advance the great cause; a subject which, though old and hackneyed, will yet have a living interest as long as families and schools are the nurseries of the commonwealth, children and youths the future pillars and guardians; as long as the dispositions, views, and habits which are cherished in the domestic circle and trained at school, continue to make the magistrate, characterize the civil ruler, shape the citizen.

The subject of school exhibits has been so often before this association, and so thoroughly discussed at its different meetings, that I presume no one present doubts the benefit of having an exhibition at our gatherings of more or less of the work done by our pupils. It is indeed of great benefit to the earnest and observing teacher to have an opportunity of comparing his own work, as shown forth in that of his pupils, with the work of other teachers. It was well said a year ago, by one of our prominent educators: "We are always planning for some forward step in education, but are not ready enough to stop and inspect results, measure the product of the class-room. We ought to be more anxious about the outcome. The association is not altogether for the benefit of those who take broad views, but for the teachers of arithmetic and geography as well. And so, while some bring the product of the brain, let others bring the product of the class-room; the latter will sometimes teach quite as effectively as the former. The exhibit is the only way we can bring our work with us, and show our methods; and there are always many in every meeting of the association who will be greatly profited by its examination."

Shall we go farther and, in the spirit of the subject of this paper, make an exhibit of school material at county and other fairs as a means of promoting education? This is not an untried question in some of our sister states. Illi-

nois, Indiana and Wisconsin have taken the lead in this matter with very satisfactory results. The State superintendent of Illinois himself assisted in arranging the school exhibit at the last State fair, which consisted of the work of a large number of high schools, graded schools and district schools from nearly every locality in the State." The Educational Weekly, under the head of "Illinois," speaking of the educational exhibits at county fairs, says: "Probably none of the educational exhibits made at the county fairs this fall have attracted more attention and received more merited praise than that made at the Winnebago county fair, under the supervision of Mrs. Mary L. Carpenter, county superintendent. Both Gen. Martindale and Judge Bond, in their addresses made flattering allusions to it, the former characterizing it as the 'Carpenter exhibit,' and the greatest and the most worthy of note of all the various exhibits made. The kindergarten work exhibited from Aurora was very creditable. It consisted of a great variety of handsome woven mats, needle-work, frames, hanging baskets, etc., and was contained in an upright glass case. Prof. Powell, of Aurora, sent from his high school, specimens of work in nearly all branches taught in the high school, and he took the \$30 premium, which was offered for the best high school exhibit. This work in literature and criticism attracted especial attention. All the village graded schools of the county were represented, and the grand premium (Kendall's lunar telluric globe), went to Lecatonica, Lewis A. Goodrich, principal. This school was particularly noticeable for superior penmanship, spelling, and neatness of papers, while not one of the graded schools made an exhibit that was not creditable. There were 83 rural district schools represented, and pupils, school directors, and teachers from nearly every one of these schools were present at the fair and examined the work. A very general desire was expressed that the educational department of the fair be made a permanent thing. There was on exhibition the work of at least 1,500 different children of the country schools. The rural district schools had 60 maps of Illinois on exhibition, the most of them well executed. They were all from pupils who had never drawn maps before, and four of them would have done credit to schools that have made a practice of teaching map-drawing." Now, the question which is said to be so dear to the heart of every American, comes home to us, "Will it pay?" Shall we take steps in a like direction? Shall Michigan, hereafter, be represented at the fairs in *this most important* department? It is for us to say whether this shall be done or not. It seems strange and surprising that we have never done anything in this direction. Every year the people turn out *en masse*, and go to the fair, village, county, or state, as the case may be, and they never tire of going. School lets out and everybody goes. They examine with interest the various exhibits in the different departments, from the big pumpkin, to the patch-work bed quilt with its thousands of different pieces,—go home and never realize that the great state of Michigan has not been represented in all her departments. They have seen the fruits of the soil, the wealth of our mines, the products of the loom and shop, but nothing from the thousands of intellectual workshops scattered all over our state. Why is it so, do you ask? Simply because those who should be most interested in the matter have not asked that it should be otherwise. Ample space could be secured and premiums would readily be offered for the asking, and the benefits resulting from an educational exhibit would a thousand times repay us for all the trouble to which we might be put in its preparation. We should assert our rights in this direction and carry on the work on strictly business principles; we have too long kept aloof from business men and business ways and have

worked too exclusively among ourselves. Here is an opportunity to reach the people directly; it can be made an important means of stimulating education just when there is most need of it and where other educational forces will not work. If parents do not visit our schools, we can show them at the fairs something of what we are doing. We can make the exhibit so prominent and have it in such a conspicuous place "that he who runs may read," and the most indifferent observer will know at least that the schools have been represented.

Very many patrons and friends of the schools would avail themselves of such an opportunity of looking into the work done by our pupils, who never find time to spend an hour in the school-room. School officers will come face to face with work and material that is new to them, and a general interest can be thus awakened among the people. While they pay willingly and liberally towards the support of the schools, it is a lamentable fact that they know so very little about them. It is their own fault, it is true, but we may remedy this by placing once a year before their eyes the work of their own children. Do you say the people will not care for it? Interest the schools and children in an exhibit of their own work at their county fair and you have interested every parent in the county. Children will naturally lead their parents to this altar and offering of education.

There is much need in many localities of awakening an interest in the schools, and while I would not disparage any other means of accomplishing the same result, such as the educational column, the popular lecture, and the institute, I still believe that we have here an opportunity of reaching the people directly, and by object lessons, such as is afforded in no other way.

At our State fair let there annually be a complete exhibit of all the educational interests of the state from our State university to the district school. Let our State superintendent be asked by this association to become a member of a committee to perfect and carry out plans for the educational exhibit of Michigan at her next State fair. Let us move at once in this direction, as too much time has already been lost. At the county fairs I would have an exhibit of all the schools of the county, and have it as complete as possible. It could be under the control of the county association of teachers in counties where such an association exists, or perhaps the county association of township superintendents might take the work in hand, or in a county where neither of the above organizations exists, let the leading teachers assume the responsibility. General rules should be adopted and the character of the exhibit decided upon, but examination papers, specimens of drawing and penmanship, essays, and charts giving courses of study, should be solicited from every school in the county. Let the exhibit be full and complete, showing the actual work done in all the different grades of schools in the county. It should be as free as possible from the defects of the examination at the district school described in a recent magazine article:* "These examinations were a study for the humorist. A day was publicly assigned for each school, and on that day the children were present in their best clothes; the benches were crowded, and a tolerable representation of parents and friends occupied the vacant spaces of the room. The committee sat upon the platform in dignified silence, and the teacher conducted the exercises over safe and familiar ground to a triumphant conclusion in some peculiarly unnatural bit of childish declamation. Then the chairman and other members of the committee were asked to gratify the children with a few remarks, which it is unnecessary to say were of a

* Chas. Francis Adams in *Harpers' Magazine* for December, 1872.

highly commendatory character. The whole thing was a sham. After it was over the committee knew nothing more about the school than they did before it began; and as for tests, there were none." Men interested in education could be readily induced to offer premiums for excellence in the different branches, and a general interest could be easily awakened. It might be well, too, to have the apparatus of some of the larger schools on exhibition, and perhaps tracts on important topics, such as parental visitation, uniformity of text-books, etc., could be placed with profit in the hands of parents and school officers. This I know would involve work for those who had it in charge, but would it be undignified or out of place for us to use some of the same means for advancing our cause that the merchant or manufacturer finds to his advantage?

As a direct result of such a step teachers would become better acquainted with each other, and each other's work, and the schools of a county would be brought into closer working relations. The consequent better understanding by the teachers of country schools of the requirements and work of the graded schools would result in improving both the country teacher and school, and the utter lack of sympathy which now exists between them would, to a great extent, be removed. And, as the high schools of the State within the last few years have received life and a new impulse by being brought into closer relations with our State university, so, by this means, can the country district school be brought nearer the graded school; school work can be unified, and the cause of education will thereby be greatly stimulated and vitalized.

DISCUSSION OF THE TWO PRECEDING PAPERS.

Prof. E. OLNEY heartily seconded the suggestion of Mr. Cochran concerning the exhibit of school material at the fairs. It was a new idea, and he believed it was a good one. He thought an interest in education would be awakened in every home in the state. The speaker believed that a spelling match at a county fair would call about as large a crowd as the annual address. The teacher needs the support of the whole people.

J. C. JONES said:

I am pleased to endorse the paper by Mr. Cochran. The problem of arousing enthusiasm among the people for the common schools is a commendable one, although we may differ as to means. It was once my good or ill fortune to be a pupil in a district school which, with four others, were assembled in a church for a general examination. The interest aroused among pupils and parents, especially the latter, was felt for some years, and resulted in securing better teachers for the districts. While interest in our schools on the part of parents and all concerned is desired, still any high pressure exciting methods are to be severely decried and reprehended. Education is a plant, to live and be of value, that should not be forced by any hot-house processes. Ringing bells, sounding gongs, throwing up hats, or waving handkerchiefs arouses no lasting educational sentiment. Education, to be enduring, helpful, and of real worth, must be acquired by steadier, quieter, severer means. Let us teach that our schools cannot do everything, that it takes time to educate, that no boy or girl can be made an adept in any special vocation the parent's whim may manifest. It takes work to educate, as also to acquire an education.

DANIEL PUTNAM said :

I desire to say a word or two, partly by way of inquiry, in relation to a matter a little apart from the scope of the discussion thus far. It is asserted by some persons that the common district schools of the State are becoming poorer instead of better—that they were not so good to-day as they were five or ten years ago. Now I cannot speak positively, from personal knowledge, about this. I can only judge by what I have seen in connection with a considerable number of institutes which I have attended during the last few years. Some years since, when county superintendent, I could have spoken with more confidence of the character and progress of these schools. My impression is, from the best knowledge I can obtain, that in some townships the schools are not as good as they were a few years ago, while in other townships they are fully as good, and in a few localities they are really improving. In the immediate neighborhood of most of the graded schools, the older and more advanced pupils from the country districts are drawn out of these schools into the graded schools. Consequently, in some cases, poorer teachers are employed on the plea that the children are all young and that almost anybody will do to teach them. Probably some of these schools are not as good as they were before that state of things came about. This, however, is inevitable.

One inquiry which I wish to make is, might not the districts situated immediately around our large graded schools, be permitted, by legislative enactment, to enter into some arrangement with the boards of these large schools by which the advanced pupils in the district schools could all be transferred, upon proper examination, to the graded schools, and their tuition be paid from the funds of the districts? It would not be best, probably, to merge the small districts in the large, but allow each district to retain its present independent character. If this could be done all the children of the small districts would secure the same advantages, while as things now are, only those are sent to the graded schools whose parents are able to pay tuition in addition to their ordinary school taxes. I cannot myself see any serious objection to this plan, but can discover many important advantages to come from it, if it should simply be *permitted* by law.

Another inquiry I wish to make is this: Might not several or all of the districts of a township be permitted to unite so far as to establish one central school of a character sufficient to meet the wants of the township? Into this central school all the advanced pupils of the several districts could be transferred, on examination. If this could be done, the number of classes in the common schools would be very much reduced, and consequently much better work could be done in them. The advanced scholars would also be much better taught. The expense of this arrangement would not be great. The central house would not need to be costly or large. The union of which I am now speaking is not such as is allowed under our present law, where the several districts are united into one. Each district would retain its own boundaries and its own independence entirely. The central school could be controlled by a board composed of one member from each district, and the expenses could be defrayed by a tax upon the property of the several districts, levied in the same manner as school taxes are now levied. I see no objections to *permitting* some such plan as this to be tried. If it proved successful the country schools would be vastly improved, I believe, by it. All minor questions involved in carrying out the plan could be easily adjusted.

GEORGE ROBERTSON said the question of more efficient supervision was a matter of discussion, as to method, in the last legislature, but no changes were made for want of a united sentiment in that respect among our State educators. He held that the "outlook of our common schools" was equal to that of our sister states, though he favored some changes in our school laws, and hoped our future legislatures should so regard the educational interests of our State that nothing which would tend to its advancement be left undone. He favored the "exhibit of school material at fairs," as it would give an impetus to education in the ratio as other interests are promoted in like exhibits. It would unite what seems now too far separated by the present arrangement at our fairs, viz.: Intellectual culture and financial study.

F. W. FRENCH said :

Having passed the most of the last four years as a teacher in some of the district schools of Michigan, and being at present engaged in the same capacity, having about thirty-five recitations each day, not the result of a difference in text-books but on account of the number of different grades, I am satisfied there should be a change. I do most heartily advocate the instituting of central schools in each township for the more advanced pupils from each district, thereby giving the primary school teacher more time to bestow upon the younger pupils, and thus securing to them that attention which is so necessary in the earlier years of school life.

P. N. HAGLE said :

By a regular organization of the schools of our State under some plan demanding a mutual dependence and a mutual responsibility of the various grades—especially the union of the common district schools with some central township school in each township—by which the enthusiasm aroused at our State teachers' associations may be carried down to the lowest grades. Why? Because of a *unity of soul* and a *unity of plan* we become a perfectly organized body, so that which throbs in the head reaches the extremities. Who will distinguish himself by presenting a plan by which the unity of sentiment entertained by the leading, experienced, educated minds of our State may be utilized? Such a plan will bring a concert of action among the *rank and file* of teachers. In regard to the advantage of exhibitions at county fairs, they will teach us to grapple with some responsibility, thus carrying out the spirit of our educational institutions, which is to meet responsibility in this present life.

Prof. W. J. BEAL called attention to some dozen or more township schools in the State which are supported by private enterprize, by members of the Patrons of husbandry. The pupils for several miles around are able to drive to the school which is held in the grange hall. They hitch their horses under a shed and feed them and after school drive home.

J. G. PLOWMAN said :

I live within three miles of the Indiana state line; and I know from personal observation, that our district schools suffer in comparison with those of Indiana. The reason of this is that *their* common school system is superior to *ours*. It is true that many of our district schools are good; but they are efficient in *spite* of legislation, rather than in *consequence* of it. The idea of school is innate in the constitution of our people; and schools would exist without *any* legislation, but may be greatly aided by a wise system. It will

not do to *claim* superiority when we do not possess it. Our teachers go to Indiana because ten dollars are better than seven. Candidates for admission into our university are better prepared in Michigan than Indiana, because of the efficiency of our *high* schools, not of our *district* schools.

D. HOWELL said:

In connection with the thought advanced of establishing central township schools, I would relate my experience as assistant township superintendent in partially carrying out this plan. In the spring of 1876, while having charge of one of the graded schools of our State, I was asked to assist a newly elected superintendent in the discharge of his duties. We consulted upon the subject and finally arranged a plan something like this: The teachers of the township were to be impressed with the idea that their schools were component parts of a township system of which the village school was the central and higher part, and that they, the teachers, were merely teaching a distinct department of the same school. The same system of reports both weekly and monthly, the same methods of examinations, and very nearly the same requirements of discipline were given to the district teachers as were given to the teachers of the village school. And they were required to report just as promptly and faithfully as were the village teachers.

The subject of text books and the amount of text to be given in the different districts was carefully considered, and all the teachers as far as possible were given the same work simultaneously. Such inexperienced teachers as could not lay out their work properly were given specific work for each month. All of the teachers were required to keep a daily class register, which, in connection with the regular reports and examination papers even, were carefully scrutinized, and thus the different schools were carefully watched. In addition to this the inducement was held to all that would pass the course of study of the village school, that they would be presented with a teacher's certificate, good in the district from which he came.

Now what was the result? In two years' time there was an almost uniformity in text books, studies foreign to district school work were excluded, all of the schools were working upon the same basis, and to a great extent were doing the same work at the same time. In addition to this there existed a harmony among the district schools and a sympathy with the village schools that is difficult to obtain. There was a marked improvement in scholarship, in attendance, and in general educational interest throughout the township.

THE TEMPERATURE OF LIVING ROOMS.

BY R. C. KEDZIE, M. D.

[Abstract.]

The temperature of the air in a room in which a person is engaged in sedentary occupation is intimately associated with health. The temperature of the blood fluctuates between 98° and 100° in health; if the vital heat varies much in either direction, disease and death are close at hand. While the bodily temperature is nearly uniform, that of the air is fluctuating, and the difference in temperature between the body and the air must be supplied by oxida-

tion and tissue changes within the body, or supplied from external sources. The tissue changes are secured most rapidly when a person is taking exercise, and such person will not require so high a temperature as one sitting still. Warmth must be obtained as the first demand of nature, and without it the mind becomes torpid and will refuse to do more than to complain.

The young have less capacity to resist cold than adults, and hence require a warmer atmosphere when keeping still. The feeling of discomfort is our vidette of danger, and a wise general will not disregard his warning shot. The hardening process, while giving an appearance of health, does not insure long life; the red cheeks of the children of the poor are often pale in death from acute disease, while the less vigorous but better guarded children of the rich live on. The doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" breaks down in ignominious failure, if this red-cheeked robustness is to be taken as the type of "the fittest." Prize-fighters and athletes die near the normal noon of life, while the man of delicate frame often lives to his appointed three-score and ten. Do not suppose I underrate vigorous health; it is the greatest of physical blessings, and without it, all other blessings become useless toys. But the rude and boistrous energy which is often accepted as the highest type of health is far from being its best exponent. In their extreme forms, coddling and hardening are alike to be avoided.

What is the best temperature for living-rooms? Writers on hygiene differ: De Choumont says 59° to 61°; Morin gives 59° as the maximum for school-rooms; Ficker places it at 64°; Varentraph at 65½°; and Lincoln, of Boston, says that "school-children can be made comfortable at 66°." Here is a difference of 7° between Morin's "maximum" and Lincoln's "comfortable."

In 1873 I made a careful examination of the physical conditions, including temperature, of 41 school-rooms in this State, and during the session of the school, the average temperature at desk-level was 66.92°; at floor-level, 61.80°. The range of temperature at desk-level was 63° to 73°; at floor-level, 42° to 71°. We find an average difference of more than 5° between the average temperature at desk-level and floor-level; if we compared the temperature at the floor and six feet above the floor, we should find greater difference. If Morin's maximum (59°) was taken at the usual height above the floor, the temperature at the floor where the children live would be 51°. Can a child, with ordinary clothing, be in such comfort at this temperature as to insure the mental activity desirable in schools?

Americans demand a higher temperature than that advised by European writers on hygiene. A part of this difference may be explained by difference in methods of warming. They aim to warm the person by radiant heat without warming the air surrounding him; we try to warm the person by warming the air around him. I was walking along Washington avenue last summer when a merchant, sunning himself before his store, hailed me: "Doctor, from what source do we derive our heat?"—"Ultimately from the sun."—"Then what warms me now is heat derived from the sun."—"Yes."—"How can that be, when the heat coming from the sun must pass for millions of miles through space colder than anything we ever find on earth? Why is not the sun's heat used up in warming space, and lost long before it reaches the earth?"—"Because space is transparent to heat, and arrests none of the heat rays any more than those of light, and it is only when radiant heat is arrested that it becomes capable of manifesting changes of temperature. A lens of ice may bring the heat rays passing through it to a focus and melt gold; yet the ice is not warmed in the least, because it is transparent to heat and does

not arrest it. In like manner radiant heat may warm a person without warming the air around him to any great degree."

In Europe house-warming is mainly by radiant heat,—by the blazing grate full of glowing coal or peat in Great Britain, or by the huge porcelain stove in France and Germany. In this country we only had the blazing open fire, but this has given place to "that sullen gnome, the air tight stove," and this is now fast giving place to the hot-air furnace, or hot-air secured by steam-coils. It is obvious that when we warm a person by heating the air, we must have that air hotter than when we send the heat through the air by radiation from some highly heated surface. In a room heated by hot air, I find I must have a temperature at least ten degrees hotter than that advised by European writers, and cannot sit in comfort in such a room when the usual room thermometer marks less than seventy degrees.

We have almost banished luminant heat from our homes. The light of our fires is hidden under a bushel-like stove, or buried in some scant furnace-pit in the cellar, and not placed in the scriptural position, where "they which come in may see the light." We need to study nature's plan of warming, which is by associated heat and light. We do not often get the start of nature in our methods, and when we do, we usually find ourselves going in the wrong direction. "Walk in the light" is sound theology and good hygiene. We do not secure in our living rooms enough association of heat and light, which we find in nature's plan, as seen in the solar ray. The marriage of heat and light gives health as their offspring. What God hath joined together in nature's plan, let not man put asunder in warming his home.

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

C. B. THOMAS said :

Possibly one caution was needed to make the points of the paper available to teachers. In the school room the thermometer is usually hung against the outside wall of the room, where it is largely affected, in cold weather, by outside temperature. In such cases it is not an accurate test of the temperature of the room. Its indication will be far too low. When it indicates 65° to 68° the temperature at the middle of the room will often be found ten or fifteen degrees higher. Teachers should either make the proper allowance, or, better still, find some means of placing the thermometer in the middle of the room.

J. C. JONES asked Dr. Kedzie to suggest some way for the better ventilation of school rooms aside from opening a window.

Dr. KEDZIE said one great trouble was that the ventilators were not properly constructed. We know that the cold air descends and the hot air rises. Therefore means must be provided to drive the cold air out in order to get the floor warm. Cold air is equally as foul as hot air, and it is important that it should be driven from the school room. There should always be floor ventilators.

O. A. SANFORD said :

To remove the vitiated air of the school room, the best method, it seems to me, is to have frequent apertures in the school room floor, opening into ducts

which converge and empty into an upright shaft of sufficient size. Let the smoke pipes of the furnaces open into this shaft, and thereby an occasional current of air is created which draws the settling impure air of the rooms through the ducts and out at the top of the shaft. In warm weather, this ascensional current may be created by a stove placed inside at its base, the pipe extending to the top of the shaft. It should be done with sufficient care and on a sufficient scale to make it effectual.

I. N. MITCHELL said :

The remarks to which we have just listened lead me to say that, as to ventilation, it has been my misfortune to occupy a building in which the system of ventilation is quite like the one referred to, and yet without good results. At the base of the different rooms—there being no ventilation in the upper part of the rooms—there is a series of openings connected by air passages beneath the floors and between the walls, with a long chamber in the basement through which runs the smoke pipe from two of the furnaces. This chamber empties into a large chimney, up which runs the smoke pipe before mentioned, thus creating a strong current of air from the chamber. Now, although this is a strong draught, and though the air in the chamber is manifestly impure, the foul and vitiated air of the rooms is not properly removed, so that recourse is frequently had to opening the windows slightly from the top or to throwing the doors ajar. Another undesirable result is that the current of cold air drawn across the floor, particularly in the high school room, cools the floor to such an extent that at times the proper order is reversed and our students have cold feet and warm heads.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Lansing, presented a plan for temporary ventilation, to be used by teachers who are left to their own resources for ventilating their rooms. It consisted of the introduction of slats from four to six inches in width, the length to be the width of the sash, beneath the lower sash, admitting the air between the two sashes in such a way that the air will be thrown to the ceiling and warmed before striking the pupils.

THE HARVARD EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

BY MISS ELLEN DEAN.

Even a little knowledge is an excellent thing, for knowledge is of such sweet and persuasive quality, that having once gained a foothold in the human mind it will never give over while any ignorance remains to be enlightened. There is no miracle in the growth of education and the means of education for men and women during these later years, except the miracle which is repeated at every development from seed to flower. I should be glad if what I had to say this afternoon applied equally to men and women, but as, in point of fact, it was the necessities of women's position which originated the Harvard scheme in this country, I hope I may be pardoned if I digress sufficiently to show my sympathies on the general subject of women's education.

If there be any one subject to which more than to any other I have carefully applied every test furnished me by study or experience, it is to the question

whether or not women are benefited by a high education. The question may be thus put: Are all or the greater number of those qualities which make a noble woman one of the most admirable of created beings brought by education to a more perfect development? Observe that we have not to decide whether a woman can sustain her life at as high an intellectual pitch as a man. Expressing it otherwise, is it best that a woman who can learn to count three, be taught to do it? And shall a woman who might read *La Place* with pleasure be taught to do that? The questions seem to *me* to answer themselves in the asking. Yet I have talked with clear-headed kind-hearted people who actually looked forward with gloomy apprehension to a time when all the piquancy and delicacy shall be rubbed out of life in the dreary, abnormal effort of women to become and appear learned. I used to argue the case, but I do it no longer. Success is the only argument that tells against prejudice. As learned women become more common and people find that the sun still shines in the sky as it did in the days when a man whipped his wife with an undisturbed conscience, the old prejudice will quietly breathe its last in some obscure corner of creation, and no one will receive its last will and testament. The only weapon we can use to any effect, the one simple and scriptural method of warfare, is to give testimony. Of course any one person's experience is narrow and inconclusive, yet the experience and consequent opinion of the mass is but the sum of the opinions of the units. Therefore I venture to cite my personal experience to you, and here make the assertion that I never saw a woman whose education, however superficial, was not an added excellence, and who would not apparently have been improved by more. And further, that the three most perfect examples of the womanly graces and virtues,—the brightest, sweetest, most widely sympathetic,—were also the most logical and most profoundly intellectual women I ever saw. To the fact, I suppose, that some good men and women have had the same experience we owe the scheme of which I shall speak to-day.

The real and ultimate origin of the Harvard examination for women is of course the educational deficiencies and aspirations of American women, but that it took form as and when it did is owing as nearly as I can discover, to the successful workings of the English university local examinations. In the Nineteenth Century for August, 1879, Lady Stanley, a prominent actor in the cause for English women's higher education, says this, in speaking of Queen's college, the first public institution founded in England for the higher education of girls. I quote it because, while explaining her general aim, her words have also application to women here: "But however great was the service done by a single institution (Queen's college) its influence was limited. Example is beneficial only to those who are capable of appreciating its excellence. The neglect, or rather perversion, of girls' education throughout the country needed wider and more searching remedies. Those who looked closely into it felt that unless some public test could be applied to try the teaching in private schools, and expose them when bad, there was no hope of wide improvement." These speculations found form in the English scheme (which, by the way, is for both men and women) and proved successful. Some ladies of Boston consulted the president and faculty of Harvard upon the usefulness of a similar plan for that college, and the result was what is known as the Harvard examination for women, which I will describe to you as well as I can. If I fail to make any point clear, I shall be glad to try to answer questions, or to lend my pamphlets on the subject.

There are two examinations: the preliminary, and the advanced, for those

who have already passed the preliminary. The first examination was held in Boston, 1874. Seven candidates presented themselves, four of whom received certificates, two conditioned, and one rejected. In 1875 the examination was held at Cambridge. One of the conditioned candidates from the year before and four more presented themselves; two certificates only were issued. In 1876, six candidates and three certificates. In 1877 it was decided to permit the examinations to be divided between two years, as the steady work of *six* days was felt to be too great a strain. Twenty-four candidates came, of whom three received certificates, four no credit, the remainder either divided the examination or were conditioned. In 1878 examinations were held in Cambridge, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati. Of the 43 candidates, seven received certificates, 13 no credit. The remainder either divided the examination or were conditioned. The qualifications are as follows: (I read from the Harvard circular for 1880.) "The preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects: English, physical geography, either elementary botany or elementary physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, history, and any two of the four languages—French, German, Latin, and Greek—at least one of the two chosen being a modern language. The preliminary examination may, at the option of the candidate, be divided between two years, in which case the minimum age at the first examination is sixteen years. No candidate, however, will be admitted to examination on a part of any subject, and no account will be made of a partial examination, unless the candidate has passed satisfactorily in at least three subjects. Candidates who divide the examination will be expected to attain a somewhat higher degree of excellence than those who present the nine subjects at once."

In examining the reports, of course many facts of interest came to light incidentally; for instance, the comparative percentage of failures in different subjects, the manner in which the women had been educated, favorite subjects; but I must not take your time for it, merely observing that physical geography appears to have been the most fatal of all the requirements, as 44 of the candidates in 1878 failed in it. While on the subject of failures, I wish to quote from a private letter from a lady thoroughly acquainted with the subject. She says: "From my own observation I should say that one great trouble is that girls are apt to try the examination too soon. So many of them are imperfectly educated that when they begin to feel a desire for something more, they require a longer time than they allow themselves for fitting, and they cannot realize the work before them till they try, and fail; they generally recognize the justice of their failure and try again. A large number of those who have tried hitherto, have been teaching, and have been obliged greatly to overwork in order to accomplish their purpose. This shows where the difficulty lies; in the want of thoroughness in the schools; in some places the schools already are advertising that they will fit girls for the Harvard examinations. Perhaps a still greater difficulty lies with the parents; it is still so generally considered more desirable for girls to dance well, and have a few so-called accomplishments, than to have a thorough education, and so very few are willing to keep their daughters from society during their school life. Until our customs are changed in that respect, I fear all higher education will be attained at a fearful price, that of health."

It seemed to me when I first read the qualifications for the certificate that it was open to severe criticism in demanding so wide a range of subjects and in laying so little stress upon great proficiency in any one. For instance, a

woman may know botany from cryptograms up and yet be very foggy in progressions algebraically considered; why should she not receive credit for her botany and not be tortured upon the x and y ?

But on further consideration it seemed reasonable that, although great attainment in one subject should be highly regarded, a general knowledge should also be aimed at. Women's education and all prevalent notions on the matter are so chaotic that any moderate but uncompromising standard of a broad and genuine character is indispensable and will be indispensable for many years in the future to create a pattern in the public mind of what a thoroughly educated woman should be. In the Harvard plan I conclude that the advanced examination is intended to test specialties. I take the following from the circular for 1880: "The advanced examination will be divided into five sections, in one or more of which the candidate may present herself. These sections are as follows: 1. *Languages*. Candidates may offer any two of the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek. 2. *Natural science*. Candidates may offer any two of the following subjects: Chemistry, physics, botany, mineralogy, geology. 3. *Mathematics*. Candidates must present solid geometry, algebra, logarithms, and plane trigonometry; and any one of the following subjects: analytic geometry, mechanics, spherical trigonometry and astronomy. 4. *History*. In 1880, candidates may offer either of the two following subjects: the history of Continental Europe during the period of the reformation, 1517-1648; English and American history from 1688 to the end of the eighteenth century. 5. *Philosophy*. Candidates may offer any three of the following subjects: mental philosophy, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, political economy." I have not been able to get as full information about the advanced examination as I have desired. Up to this year six certificates for it have been given, of which two were with distinction.

I have now given a brief account of the official action of the faculty. It remains to consider some actual and probable consequences, not expressible in figures, and then make the application. The chairman of the Harvard committee upon the examination, closes his report in this manner: "The committee do not feel that the time has come for expressing an opinion as to the ultimate success of this system of examinations, even if it were their duty to do so. It was understood, when the faculty consented to supply in this manner a declared want in the means of female education, that the experiment, in order to be conclusive, must needs be a long one. The important stage of its progress for purposes of observation properly begins with the marked increase of numbers in the fourth and fifth years of the trial, and a much more extended range of experience will be needed for any fair conclusion as to the direct effects of the examinations. As to the indirect effects of the system, however, the committee have to report that its usefulness has been proved earlier than could have been expected, and in many ways. For the whole five years a strong interest has been manifested in the subject among persons interested or engaged in female education, and has found expression in inquiries coming from every state in the Union. This interest, there is ground for believing, has had an important influence in the improvement of schools, by creating new wants and new objects of ambition and of effort among both teachers and pupils. In many cases, courses of instruction have been adapted to the lines of study marked out by the faculty, teachers have found a valuable stimulus for their pupils in the existence of a recognized exterior standard, and have found their hands strengthened in their efforts to

give a proper direction to the work of their pupils. There has been a demand from all parts of the country for the statement of requisitions and the papers of questions published for the use of the local committees. This demand does not appear to have been the result merely of an easily satisfied curiosity. It continues and increases, and affords sufficient evidence that the system of examinations which, in some respects, is still on its trial, is at the same time performing valuable public service."

All this, you will observe, applies specially to school instruction; but in a country where ordinary books are so cheap, where libraries are so numerous and so free, and where, as I know by pleasant experience, the finest scholars are most gracious in giving advice and encouragement to those who seek it, there ought to be, there is, much studying, much accomplishing outside of schools. And there should be more. Doubtless for average brains the influence of the teacher and of class friction is stimulating and beneficial, but it is the exceptionally fine mind, the Bernard Palissy or Thomas Edward, who is willing to study alone. But in that "study alone" lies many a history which if written out, as it never will or can be, would prove a tragedy. I am not exaggerating; I speak the words of truth and soberness when I tell you that no Hamlet with its agony of mental disease and nerveless purposes would be so heart-breaking as the life-long tragedy of a man or woman who beginning life ardent, hopeful, aspiring after the highest and cleanest good the world can offer, sees the years go by while he sees his intellect struggling convulsively and vainly against that loss of hope and insight which surely follows the consciousness of misapplied energy. Hamlet plays his tragic part once and all is over, but we meet people who have struggled and failed and died a thousand times and finally fallen into a state of breathing indifference worse than death.

Of course I am not optimist enough to hope that these catastrophes will entirely cease this side millennium, but I do believe that if any system could be devised to properly direct and control the work of our young people, and test and reward it when done—to bring them into contact with scholars at the same time highly cultivated and sympathetic—they would be inspired to efforts at once more enthusiastic and more economical for themselves and the republic.

The question now arises, are any or all of these requirements met by the Harvard examination for women? The title answers the question; clearly *not* all. Harvard has a special object in view: the elevation of the standard of education among women. Hence women only have its benefits, and the qualifications demand a pretty full knowledge of many subjects. But why should there not be a board of examiners from the first educational institution of the different states to test anybody's work in any department of higher education? Let it be directly or indirectly under the control of the university.

Let me be understood as speaking with all modesty in anything I may say of university matters. I am aware that many before me have more full means of judging than I. But frankly I wonder that this energetic state of Michigan did not adopt some scheme of examination of lower by higher long ago. I can see no harm resulting from it except the possibility that some time it may become complicated with government promotion. Let us hope that it will be kept out of politics and politics out of it.

It may be suggested that the university and high school *are* related. We all know that certain schools are visited once a year by a university commissioner to decide upon their merits. Well, the university professors are charming gentlemen, and we are glad to see them; we wish they would stay longer; but

they do not fill the rôle of "hawkeyed" critics, or, if they do, we are not informed of it and cannot profit by their criticisms.

But even should those genial gentlemen suddenly develop into the harshest of fault-finders, their annual visitation can by no means accomplish the end of which I have tried to show the importance. It may answer for the school, but not for general guidance. Published qualifications and suggestions, general and special examinations at set times and places, on lists of carefully prepared questions—are not these essentials in any complete plan for the intellectual diagnosis of the rising generation?

Under these conditions, I think there would grow up a new sympathy between university and people. On the one hand the examiners would have new means of discovering special ability; on the other, young people would have the intellectual direction of masters, and the encouraging sense of working to a definite aim, combined with the moral support of knowing that those aims are honorable and honored.

Hitherto I have said nothing of its effect upon the members of our own profession. A few words in that direction—I confess they seem almost unnecessary—and I leave the subject for your discussion. I can see but one evil arising from it, and that, although severe, is temporary. It applies to women, I think, rather than men. It is this: were great weight laid suddenly and generally upon a university, or other equivalent certificate, then incompetent teachers would suffer, some in reputation and purse by trying to make former requirements answer, some in health by undue effort to fill up the gaps of an earlier education. To such I can only say, "Let us not ignore facts. Get yourself an interest in an old ladies' home while you may, and, if you have done your best, enter it when the time comes with head erect. There are misfortunes in which there is nobody to blame and nothing to hope. This is one of them."

But that which brings grief to some brings honor to others. That very weeding out of incompetents will increase the distinction of the profession. Poor teaching will not be tolerated. Teachers will gain in self-respect, in *esprit de corps*, when they feel themselves equal or superior to the work they undertake, and the teacher's work will become what everybody calls it and few really think it—the grandest profession a human being can enter.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY ALFRED HENNEQUIN.

There are very few high schools, academies, colleges, or universities in the United States in which the modern languages are not taught. The term "modern languages" is a technical one, and seldom implies more than French and German. At Harvard, and in the university of Michigan, a short time is also given to Italian and Spanish; and in two or three colleges west of Michigan, Swedish or Danish are optional studies in the senior year.

In dealing, therefore, with the present subject, I believe that it may be limited to "The teaching and study of French and German," these two

languages representing the department known as that of "modern languages" in our schools and colleges.

Every one will admit that educators, and the majority of the public at large, *seem* to grant a certain importance to the acquirement of French and German; for, were this not the case, these languages would not be taught as they are in most of our institutions of learning having a complete corps of teachers, and claiming to do good and thorough work.

What right have these languages to claim our attention? Why should they be studied at all? The most careless observer will admit that a good knowledge of French and German is the demand of the age. Taking a practical view of the case, we find ourselves in almost daily intercourse with the Germans who are flocking to this country by hundreds of thousands, and entering every field of human usefulness, from the work-shop to the highest sphere of intellectual labor, and exerting an influence in all directions, from the common school to the legislative assembly, the executive chamber, the army, the professional chair, and the pulpit. With the progress of the age, the tendency is toward community of interests throughout the civilized world; and although we can scarcely believe in the Utopia of a world with one speech, there is an evident tendency toward a community of feeling in the matter of language. All the great interests of the old world, whether conservative or liberal, are about equally shared by the principal continental nations. These mutual, material, and intellectual relations of cultivated nations are in a state of continual growth, notwithstanding the barrier of language; and the nobler efforts of the human mind are so decidedly in the direction of seizing the good and the useful, the true and the beautiful, wherever they exist, that neither the scholar nor the philanthropist can submit to the confines of his own speech or nation.

If, then, it is a necessity for the man of culture and refinement to possess some knowledge of the polished nations of Europe, how much greater is the need of the man of philosophic thought and learning? He has no moral right to remain a stranger to the progress of refinement and the development of humanity. Science has ceased to have an isolated existence; it lives and thrives only in a ceaseless surging of mutual influence; the nations are throwing off their cloistered isolation, and moving together toward the highest goal of culture and knowledge.*

In short, no longer can any doubt be entertained that the professional man needs the French language to keep up with the progress science has made, of late years, especially, in France, and that the student of philosophy or philology needs both French and German to do full justice to these branches of higher learning. May we not conclude, with every appearance of being right, that these languages should be acquired by the American youth, not only in our colleges, but also in our high schools and academies?

Let us now see how much attention and *time* is given to this important branch of study. For the purpose of giving this paper a certain statistical importance, I have consulted over one hundred catalogues of the leading high schools, academies, colleges, and universities of the east and northwest. In 62 cases I find that French or German, or both, are required studies in certain courses; in 27 schools or colleges these studies are elective; there being, therefore, only 11 cases where neither French nor German is taught.

* Portions of the above are quoted, but credit cannot be given, as I find them in a note-book of mine intermingled with notes and enlargements by myself, and no name of authors mentioned with the same.

Taking French first: in the 89 out of 100 institutions where this language is taught, 67 have a one year's course; in 11 additional cases this branch is extended to a two years' course. In four colleges only (the university of Michigan being one) the study of French can be pursued for a period of three years,—excluding the high school preparation, which covers about the same ground as that involved in the one year's course of the 67 cases mentioned above.

For German, the per cent is about the same, with this difference, that in the east it is not considered as important as French, while in the west it has, of late, been somewhat preferred to French.

Putting aside, therefore, the few rare exceptions previously mentioned we may conclude that French and German are usually taught one year, whether required studies or not, in the majority of our schools and colleges.

If the same statistics were applied to some other important branch, would it not seem absurd, indeed wrong, to give so limited a time to a study deemed necessary, and from which practical advantages and culture and refinement are to be derived? Let us suppose Latin, mathematics, history, English language and literature taught one year only to scholars averaging 18 years of age! "If Latin is to be taught at all, I want it to be taught long enough for my son or daughter to know something about it, and to derive some real and even practical advantage from the same." Would not this be the way every sensible person would speak, if a superintendent or a school board were to reduce the study of Latin from four years to one? And yet these same persons do not object to having their sons or daughters study French or German one year only. These same sensible parents never hear their sons or daughters attempt to speak these modern tongues; they never see them read a French or German work; they realize as well as the scholars themselves, that very valuable time is being lost, frequently involving an extra expense; but they do not protest,—and the same thing goes on year after year, until these very scholars themselves send their children to school, urging them to elect French and German, knowing beforehand that no better results will be obtained than when they themselves undertook to acquire some knowledge of a modern language in one year.

Am I rushing to too hasty a conclusion when I say that in this, at least, a reform is needed? Yea, a radical reform. Either the acquirement of French and German is an important thing, a necessary and useful attainment, or it is not. These languages should be acquired thoroughly, or not studied at all. In every thing a bad beginning, or a mere beginning, is worse than no beginning.

Let us see, *en passant*, what President White of Cornell university has to say on the subject in consideration. In a letter to the New York Tribune we read the following from the pen of President A. D. White, one of the most eminent educators of this country; one who has made a university of a few years of age only, stand on an equal footing with the old and reputable colleges of the east: "It is impossible to find," says President White, "a reason why a man should be made a bachelor of arts for good studies in Cicero and Tacitus and Thucydides and Sophocles, which does not equally prove that he ought to have the same distinction for good studies in Montesquieu and Cornelle, and Goethe and Schiller, and Dante and Shakespeare."

If we connect this utterance with similar ones made by the president before the opening of the university in 1868, with the first statement of requisites for degrees, and with the present general drift of the institution, we shall scarcely err in regarding President White as advocating substantially the theory that

French and German may be substituted for Latin and Greek in a course of liberal training.

Let us be grateful that the days are past,—in this country at least,—when a good knowledge of Latin and Greek was all that was considered necessary to give one rank as a scholar. Our colleges aim at a liberal and practical education; one that will be of actual use to those who leave the halls of learning with a diploma testifying that they have completed one or several of the courses required for certain degrees. Our high schools also aim at a thorough, though elementary education, complete in itself, preparing our boys and girls for the practical duties of life, or fitting them for professional or higher philosophical studies.

I would not have it understood that I ask that French and German be substituted for Latin and Greek. On the contrary, let the classics be studied,—studied extensively; but I ask that French and German receive the same attention, on account of their equal importance. What we need, and what I do ask, is a higher platform for the modern languages in our schools and colleges,—and, in truth one that would place the living tongues on a par with the dead. And this we may say to our young men and women who crowd to our recitation-rooms: according to your taste or your proposed pursuits in life, you may study the ancient or the modern languages. If your career is to be strictly professional, you will pursue the former; or, with additional time, both; if you desire a culture more especially adapting you to the world of commerce, a civil or diplomatic career, you will choose the latter. Let it be understood that equal time and labor are bestowed on both, and let each course be considered equally honorable. This seems to me nothing more than the adaptation of the higher grade of our educational institutions to the wants of all classes of the community, that instead of being exclusive, they may be comprehensive, and this is a republican spirit. We believe the effect of this would be a higher appreciation of these institutions in the minds of the people. We are convinced that a large majority of active minds would hail with joy the hour that would banish the exclusive monkish curriculum of former ages, and give the ancient and modern languages equal honor; thereby combining the practical and the theoretical with a view to discipline and refine the mind with that which may be made useful in after-life. May not the modern classics, by proper teaching, afford the same opportunity of training the mind as Latin, Greek, or mathematics? for who will affirm that among these will not be found themes as lofty, and tendencies as humanizing as any that grace the ancient classic page?

Modern languages are in disrepute, because they are not taught in a professional manner. Give to them a fair amount of time, do them justice and they will command respect. Make them matters of discipline and drill; make the study compulsory and not optional; let it count in the scale of rank, and involve no extra expense. Then it will not be a resort of those who would avoid the difficult training of the classics, and seek it as a refuge for deficiency in brains.

With this reform another requirement is inseparably connected, namely, that we have thorough teachers in this branch,—teachers who will incite to a searching study of modern philology according to the principles that we adopt in the investigation of the ancient classics. But where are these teachers to be obtained, or where have they an opportunity to qualify themselves for their profession? Here we meet the extraordinary fact, that while other branches are so taught in our colleges and high schools even, that the graduates of these

institutions feel authorized to teach them in return, there are no means of thoroughly qualifying teachers in these, and the result is a total absence of system and thoroughness, and complete isolation from other studies and want of sympathy with them. The rule is, that while the student of classic philology is cared for in the best manner, the student of modern philology is left to comparative chance.

One great trouble has been, in past years, the belief that none but native teachers can successfully impart instruction in these branches. Relying on this position, foreigners have been employed whose only qualification is that they are natives of this or that country, without the least regard to their professional training or personal capability. Doubtless many of them are serviceable teachers and faithful men; but the fact is indisputable that many of the foreign teachers of these languages in this country have simply adopted the *business* for want of a better for the time being, having no sympathy with the profession, and no experience in it. Yet if a native teacher can be secured whose knowledge of English is *good*, who has made a profession of teaching *previous to his coming to this country*, or has had *considerable* experience in our schools or colleges, who can enter into the *spirit* of American institutions of learning, such a teacher will *always* be preferable to one who has acquired the language in this country, or even abroad, unless his stay abroad has been one of considerable length.

What then are we to do? Simply to give our young men and women who show a taste for these studies an opportunity to qualify themselves in them, in a *systematic* and *thorough* manner, and encourage them to fit themselves for these positions in our colleges and normal schools by making them as essential and honorable as any others. If necessary, we should send such pupils abroad *at the school's or city's expense*.

It would be safe to say that there are, at present, over *one thousand* native teachers of French and German in this country. How many of them have acquired a reputation as teachers or authors? On the other hand, have not *many* American teachers taken charge, most successfully, of the department of modern languages in quite a number of our leading schools and colleges? I would not have you conclude, however, that, in my opinion, there is yet, on the whole, a very marked difference between the results obtained by the native or the American teacher of modern languages. While the former is usually deficient in English,—through the medium of which he is to teach or lecture,—the latter lacks a thorough knowledge of the languages he is directed to teach, this being especially true in high-schools and academies. On the whole, a teacher of French or German should be a specialist, having devoted considerable time to the *study of language*, and, whether he be a native or an American, he should *at least* know *Anglo-Saxon* and *Latin*, besides English, German, and French.

How is this extensive study of the modern languages, so earnestly advocated by me, to be brought about? This question I propose to answer, and trust that the plan I shall lay before you will be considered quite feasible. I fear, however, that what I am about to say will meet with considerable opposition on behalf of superintendents; but I feel perfectly safe in saying that the majority of the public at large will endorse my plan. Wherever it has been tried, it has been cheerfully endorsed.

If we consult a school catalogue, taken at random in this or any other state, we shall find that certain studies are pursued by the children in ward and grammar schools for no other purpose than that of interesting the child, and

training his mind. Such are botany, chemistry, and physics, among others. From one to two years are given to this kind of work, involving from two to five recitations per week. These same studies will again be pursued in the high school, and afterwards in the university, should the scholar take the high-school college preparatory course.

The actual knowledge of botany, for instance, obtained in the ward or grammar school cannot be said to be of much value to the child, when obtained at the age of ten or eleven, and then dropped for two or three years before the same study is again taken up in the high school,—not where the scholar has previously left off, but again at the very beginning, in some text book almost as elementary as the one put into the hands of the mere child. It has certainly been a most pleasant and interesting study for the child; it has helped to train his mind and to give him habits of observation, but as for actual knowledge of botany, the result cannot be considered very satisfactory. The same can be said of chemistry and physics, also usually taught to children. Would French and German be a satisfactory substitute? I do not hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative. If presented to the child in the right way,—and of this I propose to speak farther on,—the study of the modern languages by mere children will certainly prove to be a most helpful one. It will not only be more interesting than botany, chemistry, and physics, but will train the child's mind, his memory, and even his power of observation, more than any other imaginable study could do. Though the child may be interested, in the class-room, in the analytical study of a flower, or in some experiment in physics, he will seldom, when at home, pluck a flower for the purpose of picking it to pieces, scientifically, nor will he think of the properties of certain bodies while driving a nail into a piece of wood or when washing his hands in a basin of water. On the other hand, if he has learned a sentence in another tongue than his own, he will return home quite proud of his new attainments, and will ask of his parents in French, "*Comment vous portez-vous?*" In German: "*Wie befinden sie sich?*" And he will ask at table for bread and butter, in French or German. Being requested to tell what salt and pepper are in these languages, he will be eager to return to school the next day, and if these words do not come up he will certainly ask them of his teacher, in order to use them at table that day, especially if encouraged in that direction by his parents. Will not his mind be trained and will not the child be interested in his studies? In other words the same results as are obtained with botany, chemistry, or physics will certainly be obtained, and, in addition, a lasting and useful knowledge of a science which the scholar will pursue with pleasure in the high school and in college, as an advanced study.

Need I say more in favor of my plan? It amounts to this: do not crowd in the modern languages, but crowd out what does not tend to be a *real* and *actual beginning* of some future study,—and then put in French and German as a substitute.

It is a well known fact that the plan I here advocate has long been working most successfully in Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Germany. In no countries do the classics receive greater attention than in these; but also in no country will you come across so many people, professional men, students, business men, clerks, military men, and even artisans who can speak two or three modern languages. In this country admirable results have been brought about in Milwaukee and in New York, where German is taught to the same extent as Latin and Greek, and is begun in some of the lower grades of the ward

schools. The study of French and German has been found a most helpful means of acquiring the English grammar.

Were I requested to do so, I could, a catalogue in hand, show how at least one year might easily be given to the modern languages in the ward school, and one year in the grammar school. If to this we add the two years given to French and German in the high school,—as is frequently the case in Michigan,—and the three years of the university course in modern languages, then, and then only, we could boast of having done justice to an important and truly refining study.

Our way is clear. Give to the modern languages what is accorded to the most important branches of learning,—position, rank, time, place. Make them means of discipline and sources of classic culture.

The following questions now naturally arise: How shall these languages be taught? Shall it be by means of the *new* or the *old* method? Shall it be entirely orally or shall text-books be used?

A great deal is involved in these different questions. Let us first see what is meant by the *new* and the *old* method of teaching, not merely the modern languages, but even the classics.

I cannot better explain what is meant by the *new method*, than by giving a short quotation of Dr. Sauveur's preface, in the new work, "Talks with Cæsar, de Bello Gallico." I quote: "Past improvements have not succeeded in elevating the study of the ancient languages, because that which is radically bad cannot be improved; it must be destroyed, and a new growth developed. The old method began with the grammar, to which it made authors subordinate; it proceeded by deduction; and thus reversing the true order of things, it was unnatural and defective to the very root. We, on the contrary, following nature, proceed by induction; we go straight to the master of the language, straight to Cæsar." And, just here, let me say that I have quoted from this preface of a work on Latin in preference to any other document in my possession, explaining the principles of the so-called natural or new method, because I wish,—and I freely confess it,—to expose it, *when carried to an extreme*, as the partisans of the method have been carrying it. I continue to quote: "From the very beginning, we have before us the Latin, as it were, alive and speaking. The writers of the language will teach us grammar."

Let us now see what is the working plan of the method: You begin Latin with Cæsar, and French with Moliere, Corneille, Racine, German with Goethe or Schiller, or any other classical authors. Grammar is a secondary question. Dr. Sauveur explains, elsewhere, his method in words to this effect: Let the teacher *gesticulate*, speak and speak again. Gesticulating is a mode of expressing feelings or thoughts, and is founded in human nature as speech is. Then according to this the teacher must stand before his class and speak and speak, and gesticulate and gesticulate. He has the toothache, the pupils are to know it, and, in order that *they should understand* he must *act* his part while telling his story.

It really seems to me foolish to insist any longer on the merits or rather demerits of this *new method*. Why, will some ask, has it become so popular in some places, especially where Dr. Sauveur teaches himself? 1. Because any enthusiastic teacher, whatever be his method, will always bring about satisfactory results. 2. Because any native teacher, whether qualified or not, whether he be a *teacher* or not, can begin to instruct according to this method without any knowledge of the English tongue or any previous training. But why have favorable and even astonishing results been brought about? Allow

me, before I answer this question, to give a comparison, or rather, allow me to answer the question by means of a comparison: Two children go to different boarding schools. They both begin the study of music. One of them is put the very first day to Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," with variations; the other is taught the first principles of music, and learns to play scales. They both return home at the end of a year, and exhibit their attainments in music to their parents. It so happens that the mother of the first child is a good, thorough, and true musician. On hearing her child attempt to play one of the most difficult pieces ever written for the piano, she will interrupt her and exclaim that she has been wrongly taught, and that in spite of the *noise* she makes she knows nothing at all of music, though it must be confessed she can make out some kind of a tune from the piece set before her. The mother of the second child knows nothing about music, and on hearing her child discourse on music and play scales, she also exclaims that she has not been taught anything, because she cannot play a tune. If the children had exchanged teachers after the first lesson, both mothers would have been satisfied with the results obtained. Deduction: If you are satisfied to talk French, no matter how, *only* in such way that those who know nothing of the language will be led to believe that you have actually mastered it, patronize, by all means, the new method. On the other hand, if you wish to *learn* the language, to *know* it, to understand it, to apply it, to possess it thoroughly, avoid the new method. But, to give weight to my opinion, let us hear Prof. William D. Whitney, of Yale college, certainly the best known, and probably the most learned of the few American philologists: "Do not attempt to *speak* a language," says Prof. Whitney, "until you have studied the grammar scientifically. One who understands the principles of grammar will learn to speak and to write rapidly *and well* when circumstances *require* him to do so."

It would certainly astonish some of the most enthusiastic partisans of the new method, were they suddenly to realize the fact that there is so much relation existing between the questions and the words used by them in the recitation-room, that the former become the means of understanding the latter. In other words, the scholars know a word or an expression by means of a certain grimace or gesture accompanying it. Let the gestures be omitted and the words are no longer known. To illustrate this: suppose the teacher wishes to say in French, "I see a dog,"—"je vois un chien,"—he will point to his eyes, look at a supposed dog, in a staring manner, will imitate its barking, if necessary, to represent the absent dog, and, on close observation, the scholars will finally realize what is said. Let the same teacher say the same thing a few moments later, and forget to gesticulate to an unreasonable and even absurd manner, and the scholars will no longer understand. He may repeat "*je vois un chien*" over and over again, the class will not understand; but let him point to both of his eyes, and stare anew at the supposed dog, *not forgetting to bow-wow*; immediately the scholars will *see* through the sentence. Imagine, now, several ladies and gentlemen holding a French conversation with all the required gestures; will it not strike you that you have fallen in with a whole ward of an insane asylum?

This method should not, however, be cast aside as one from which no benefit can be derived. In many instances the student of French and German merely aims at some colloquial ability, for practical purposes only, to travel abroad, to mingle with French or German speaking people, for affected drawing-room manners and requirements. For such I would certainly recommend the

Heness-Sauveur method. Again, when these languages are taught to mere children, this method can be advantageously used, especially in nursery classes. The study of language then becomes a very high order of object lessons. Thus the child learns the modern languages exactly as he learns his own.

Were my suggestion followed in reference to the teaching of the modern languages in the ward schools, the Heness-Sauveur method might be used to some advantage. Yet even with children I would guard the teacher from using the French and German tongues too exclusively. A little English will often help more than too much *talk* in either French or German.

It would seem as if very little needed to be said about the *old method*, as it is still, and is likely to be for years to come, the usual and only true method. Yet this very method is not understood by the majority of our teachers of modern languages. There is a very great difference between teaching any subject and merely hearing a recitation. Very little true teaching is actually done, and this is especially true if applied to the modern languages. Many claim, however, to be teachers of French and German. The work undertaken by them amounts to this: A lesson is given in a certain text-book,—a French or German course or grammar,—and the teacher asks for the rules, and corrects the exercises based on the same. A reader is then used. The scholar is told to study a whole or a portion of a selection, and the same is translated the next day, the teacher merely ascertaining whether a correct translation is given. This kind of work represents a whole year,—the year's French or German,—devoted to modern languages in nine out of ten of our institutions of learning. Serious attempts at colloquial exercises, simplification of difficult rules, analysis of the idioms, the relation existing between the French or German words to English, the classification of principles bearing on the same points, do not form a part of the teacher's instruction. As I have just stated, the recitation is *heard*, but it cannot be said that any *instruction* has been given. The teacher has merely followed mechanically the order of the *lesson* in the book used.

As it will be seen further on, though I do (and I emphatically state this) give the preference to the so-called *old method*, I do wish equally to emphasize the fact that this has been and is still a much abused method. At the request of numerous teachers I propose to give an outline of what may be considered the real and only successful way of teaching the modern languages according to the method I advocate. We will suppose a class of beginners, studying French in the high school. Whatever be the book used, the first lesson (the pronunciation having once been mastered) will probably deal with the articles. From two to three lessons will be devoted to the various kinds of articles in French. The definite article, the indefinite article, the contracted article, the partitive article. In connection with the above the student has had to learn a certain number of words and one or two forms of an auxiliary verb. The next lesson will probably deal with the plural of nouns. Shall the teacher be satisfied with the knowledge the scholar has obtained of the articles?—A *course* or grammar is obliged to be satisfied, for the reason that were the author to explain and *review* everything, the book would have to be of a most unreasonable size. What shall then the teacher do if the students have not, in his opinion, sufficiently mastered the matter contained in the previous lessons? Shall he cause these lessons to be reviewed over and over again? No; he shall classify the different French articles in such way that the student can refer to any one of them, and to any form without having to refer to his book. I should like to illustrate this on the board, in order to

show what I mean both by *simplification* and *classification*, but as it would involve too much time I must refrain from so doing. Not only the different kinds of articles and their different uses can be reduced to a mere trifle, but the same could be done (I should say *should be done*) with the plural of nouns, feminine of adjectives, demonstrative and possessive pronouns and adjectives, with personal pronouns, showing their place before and after the verb, and their respective places when two or more occur in the same sentence, the rules for the variation of the past participle, the use of the subjunctive mood, and especially the irregular verbs; in short, with the whole of the grammar, whether it be French or German. Owing to these tables the student will always have something to strengthen his knowledge of the grammar itself, and will be able to review at one glance whole portions of the same, usually scattered throughout several lessons. French conversation has already begun, and, though not making colloquial exercises the principal feature of the lesson, they should receive considerable attention. During this time (I mean during the time devoted to the grammar), the greatest stress should be laid on the verbs. They should be studied as soon as pronunciation is finished, so that the student will know, not only how to conjugate a regular verb, but also *all* the irregular verbs of the language by the time reading is begun. This may seem requiring too much of the scholars. Though the verbs of the French language are difficult to handle, it has been my experience and that of many teachers that they can be very readily obtained if begun early enough, and if *classified* and *simplified* by the teacher. A work dealing with the French verbs should, in my opinion, always be used in connection with the grammar, whatever this may be, as the author of the grammar, for the sake of the exercises, must scatter the different kinds of verbs throughout the whole work, usually to an unreasonable extent.

While studying the grammar, as stated above, French conversation should gradually be introduced in the class-room. The different parts of speech should be called for by their French names; and the teacher should gradually give the rules themselves in French. Certain incidents occurring each day, and requiring a given sentence from the teacher, such as "please shut the door," "please stand up," "be seated, thank you," "that is correct," "you know your lesson very well," etc., etc., should be said in French from the very first, and gradually enlarged upon.

Reading should not be attempted until the students understand the general principles upon which the language is based. The choice of a reader is a matter of great importance. It should not be too simple, nor should it be too difficult. The teacher should carefully ascertain whether the notes merely translate the difficult passages without any explanation, or whether these notes are intended to *help* the student, and not *do* the work for him.

In connection with reading, five things should receive the greatest attention: first, the pronunciation; second, the exact translation; third, the analysis of the grammatical rules involved; fourth, the logical and systematic explanation of the idioms; and, finally, conversation, which should now be made more and more extensive every day, taking either the selection read as a topic for colloquial exercises, or better, a given subject of daily occurrence.

All the above represents a year's work. The student has learned the grammar, understands it, can explain the relation existing between certain French and English grammatical principles, can use French for class-room purposes, and can read ordinary French, with the help of a dictionary. A vocabulary, therefore, is still wanting. How is the scholar to obtain this? There are two

ways only of acquiring a vocabulary; you must either mingle with French-speaking people, and acquire one mechanically; or the teacher must systematize and simplify the attainment of a vocabulary, as he has the grammar, the idioms, and conversation; and this, I claim, can also readily be done.

This can be brought about, especially by giving the "Relation of English to French," and the word-formation in the French language, close and serious attention,—and the same can be done with the German language,—while the reader is being used. Remember that by this time the French language is almost exclusively used as a medium of teaching.

I will not attempt to give an outline of a university course in either French or German. Should the student be prepared, as is explained above, twice the amount of work accomplished in the modern language department of our university could be done, and the higher study of the language seriously attempted.

It will be noticed that the plan or method I advocate *seems to be* a just medium between two so-called new and the old methods of teaching languages. I admit that the just medium is what is most desirable, merely because colloquial exercises would be introduced where they have been entirely left out. Those who have used French or German in the class-room, while explaining the grammar and reading, have been using the true, the only method (*the old method*), with all its happy features,—not a combination of both methods.

"Many fail to distinguish between language as an endowment of human nature, or the power to speak, and language as a developed product and result of this endowment, or the body of words and phrases constituting a given speech. Language is far enough from being reason, or mind, or thought; it is simply an acquired instrumentality, without which all these are comparatively ineffective and unmanageable gifts. Its acquisition has been one of the very earliest steps in the progress of humanity."

"The part that language plays in the development of each individual is a reflex of that which it has played in the development of the race. It is the beginning and foundation of everything else."

"The Polynesian or African, who would wish to rise to the level of the best culture of the day, could climb but a very little way by the help of his own dialect. When this had done its utmost for him, he would, though raised greatly above what he could have been without it, still be far down in the scale of human development, and with a sadly limited space for further growth opened to him. Let him add French, English, or German to his possessions, and his horizon would be inconceivably expanded; his way would be clear to more than he would otherwise ever hope to gain, though he devoted to study all the energies of a long life." *All that these languages would do for him, they can, in a very great measure, do for us.*

"The important bearing of the study of foreign languages and literature upon that of our own, is universally recognized. It can safely be said, says Prof. Whitney, that no one knows his own tongue who knows no other beside it. Our native language is too much a matter of unreflective habit with us for us to be able to set it in the full light of an objective study. Something of the same difficulty is felt in relation also to our native literature; we hardly know what it is and what it is worth, until we come to compare it with another."

"The languages most nearly allied to English in character and circumstances are French and German. Some of our prominent branches of thought—as English speaking people,—have to be followed up to their roots in the

French or the German literature. These too, are by their beauties and peculiarities fitted to furnish the ground of comparative literary study, and the same advantage is possessed by the structure and usages of the languages themselves,—an advantage heightened by the historical relation they sustain to English.”

“French and German are among the indispensable parts of a disciplinary education: he who leaves school and enters upon the active work of life without mastering either or both of them, cannot claim to have enjoyed the benefit of a liberal training.”*

One word more in conclusion. It has often been claimed that French and German are difficult languages to acquire thoroughly. This I willingly endorse, on the ground that *to master any language scientifically* is a difficult task. Yet if we compare the difficulties of the French language, for instance, to those of the English, we soon realize that one could more readily acquire the whole of the French language *twice over* than learn merely the common colloquial English, needed for daily life purposes. But English may well claim, now-a-days, the rank that French had two centuries ago, a language needed wherever one may *travel*, whatever may be one's pursuit; and consequently it is studied and learned by all. Ought this one fact not to encourage the American student? French and German are recognized as needed accomplishments and attainments in America; why not, therefore, do as in France, and in Germany, especially, where English is taught, studied, learned, yea, often even mastered, because it is a useful, refining, powerful, and beautiful language, without which one cannot claim to be truly educated.

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

A. LODEMAN said:

I am glad to have an opportunity to make a few remarks on Prof. Hennequin's highly interesting paper. As I feel that I ought not to occupy much time, I shall be brief, and leave some statements without bringing on much proof in their support. But I will give the assurance not to make any statement which I am not fully able to substantiate.

I agree with Prof. H. in every word he has said of the so-called *new* or *natural* method. For some years past I have given a good deal of attention to the various methods of teaching the modern languages; I have examined the method in question with the intention of adopting it if it should prove to be the true one; in fact, we *have* used it with a class of *young children* in the school of observation and practice connected with the normal school. For *young children* I believe it to be a good method; but I should never recommend it for older pupils. My judgment in this matter rests on a three-fold basis: 1. The science of education; 2. Authorities; 3. Experience—results.

1. To use, in the instruction of older persons, partially educated, methods which nature follows with the undeveloped mind of the child, is a direct violation of some of the commonest principles of the science of education. The acquirement of the mother-tongue is a *natural* process, but the learning of a *foreign* language is not. Foreign languages should, no doubt, be taught

* W. D. Whitney.

according to natural methods; but *natural* here means adapted to the nature or condition of the mind of the pupil: the method must vary with the latter.

2. A number of writers on pedagogics have treated the subject under consideration more or less exhaustively. I have consulted several of the best known, but failed to find a word in favor of the general use of the so-called practical methods; on the other hand, the manner in which the writers I have read speak of these methods leads me to believe that no authority can be quoted in favor of them. One writer says: "The view that the pupil should first be introduced into the new language by practical use, has even this day its friends." He treats the question as one which ought to belong to the past.

As to those prominent American scholars who have now and then been quoted as favoring the "natural method," I am convinced that not one of them recommends it *heartily* for general introduction. Some years ago the name of a well known French professor in one of the first eastern colleges was used in an advertisement of the "new method." But I learned, from private correspondence, that the only positive recommendation he was willing to give was that the method is good for *children*. Prof. H. has already quoted Prof. Whitney of Yale as saying that: "One who has mastered the principles of grammar, and acquired by reading a fair vocabulary and a feeling for the right use of it, will learn to speak and write rapidly and well, when circumstances require of him that ability." This does not sound very much like a recommendation of the empirical method.

3. Let us see what light *experience* throws on the question, what *practical results* have so far been obtained by means of the natural method. It is evident that we have to be exceedingly cautious and to discriminate between the enthusiastic accounts of the *admirers* of the method and results actually known and witnessed by *impartial* observers. If the wonderful success ascribed to some teachers may be taken as proof of the superior merit of the *method*, there cannot be much doubt as to the expediency of its general introduction. But other so-called practical methods have been crowned with almost incredible success: e. g., *Jacotot's* method, which was put to such a thorough test in Belgium, France, and Germany. Let me quote a part of the report by Prof. Freunard, of Paris, who visited Jacotot's institutions in Belgium: "I gave to the class a number of subjects for French compositions, namely: the battlefield; return from exile; the last man at the end of the world; the death of the atheist; the flying mosquito. After these subjects had been distributed among the pupils, fifteen minutes were given them for writing. Then the compositions were read, and several of the ten or twelve girls who formed the class and had been studying from ten to eighteen months, read papers *that would not mar the select passages of our best authors*. Thereupon the pupils had to extemporize. The first extemporized five minutes on the 'death of the atheist,' in a manner which *the most skilled speaker might have envied her*; another pupil spoke the same length of time on the same subject, without repeating anything the first had said; a third one spoke for eight minutes in a fascinating manner on the 'flying mosquito.'" *Hamilton*, who also introduced the pupil directly into the living language, was almost equally successful; he taught his pupils in twelve lessons to read German; he had 600 pupils at one time although his charges for tuition were very high. Now, it must be admitted that more remarkable results than these cannot be imagined; and yet who employs, to-day, Jacotot's method, or Hamilton's, or who believes in them? They were as short lived as their reported success was brilliant.

Such reports, therefore, cannot mislead us; it is only the *lasting* success of new methods, in places where they have been well tried, that can determine us in their favor; and this natural method has been well tried in a number of institutions in the east; it was tried in several high schools, and even in Harvard university; but I have still to learn of a school or college of note where it has been introduced and *retained*.

The professor of French in the Boston Latin school writes of it as follows: "Under whatever name known, I soon found that it (viz., the natural method) was the well-known system, practiced from time immemorial in Europe, under the title of *oral method*, a system not without some points of excellence, but by no means producing, or even claiming to produce, the astonishing results ascribed to this pretended new system. My own conclusion," he continues, "after careful reflection and practical test is, that this method, however named, leads only to a pretentious, artificial, and superficial knowledge of the language, instead of to its complete mastery."

It is a mistake to suppose that the natural method is *new*; in Germany children have long been taught to speak French by means of pictures, which the teacher explains to them. In the last century the philanthropinists employed the same method, and *insisted* that foreign languages should be learned in the same manner as the mother tongue. Even in the beginning of the 17th century similar methods were known; nay, in the 16th century Montaigne learned Latin according to this same natural method, and he learned it so well that, when in his 10th year he entered the college at Bordeaux, his masters were afraid of him, and hardly dared to address him. This case is quoted by Prof. Sauveur and his followers, but they forgot to mention that Montaigne, who spoke Latin at the age of six, was even in his 7th year totally ignorant of his native French, so he tells us himself. So, in his case, one language was simply substituted for another. It is possible, of course, to acquire, besides the language of the country, a practical knowledge of another language by associating with people who speak it; but the process is very long. My children never hear or speak English at home; they learned to speak French and afterwards German, but they do not speak these languages as German children do in Germany or French children in France; although they hear the languages spoken correctly, they speak very incorrectly, simply because English is the language of this country, and when children reach the age at which *correct* language can be expected of them, they hear and use English most of the time, and especially in school. While we say in English "*I have gone*," the Frenchman or the German says "*I am gone*." They have never heard it otherwise, but nevertheless insist upon saying "*I have gone*" in German and French, it seems as if the *atmosphere* had an influence on their speech. Now, if children with their plastic minds and retentive memories do not learn common phrases as they hear them again and again, but give them an English turn, it is beyond *my* comprehension how *older* people should learn to speak at all correctly by practicing with a teacher five or six times a week for an hour or two. On the other hand, it would seem very unwise for adults to learn first to speak *incorrectly* and then to unlearn what they have acquired. I could mention the names of students who commenced with the practical method and considered the time spent in that way more than lost, because it was so hard for them to learn to be *accurate* in the use of the foreign tongue; any superficial method of study breeds bad mental habits.

Prof. H. has stated *why* the so-called natural method has attracted so much attention in spite of its radical faults. The reason is that the old method, as

the grammar method, is quite generally misapplied and consequently misunderstood. The condition of things is very much like that of a country under a despotic government, the people seeing themselves deprived of their rights and disappointed in their just expectations, despair of reform and rush into revolution and anarchy. So, in the methods of teaching languages, there is some danger of going from the extreme of a lifeless systematic grammar method to the other extreme of a method without any system.

I must not take much more time, but let me invite your attention for two or three minutes to a few conditions upon which, in my opinion, depends the success of a teacher of modern languages; if these conditions are fulfilled I am sure very satisfactory results will be attained by means of the common method:

1. As Prof. H. has stated, the teacher *should really teach*, and not merely give out and hear recitations. This does not apply only to languages, but to other studies as well; the complaints of parents on this score are becoming quite general; every little while I find signs of it in the press. Says a writer in *Scribner's Monthly* for December: "It is the teacher's business to teach, and not to leave a pupil floundering in and through a study for the want of intelligent help and direction." *I think upon the recognition of this truth on the part of all teachers depends, to a great extent, the destiny of the teacher's profession in this country.* It has its special bearing upon the teaching of modern languages. Every lesson should first be *taught* in the class-room; then the book may be used by the student for reviewing and mastering the subject. If the pupil gets his lessons directly from the book, he learns by means of the *cramming* process, which never produces good results. The *developing* method requires that the teacher should lead the pupil to generalize from a given number of facts, to derive abstract rules from concrete examples, and then immediately reversing the process show him how these rules are applied in other cases. The pupil cannot, as a rule, see the connection between that which he has already learned and the new matter to be learned; his knowledge will be fragmentary unless the skillful teacher helps him to develop the unknown from the known. The pupil cannot always distinguish between the essential and the non-essential; if left to himself, he will spend much valuable time in trying to learn from the book things which can only be learned from practice.

2. Whatever the subject of the lesson may be, the teacher should never lose sight of the practical use of the language. Every grammatical rule should be put into practice by means of conversational exercises. Every sentence in the grammar, and especially every reading lesson, should furnish material for conversation in the foreign language. There should be a continual and thorough interweaving of theory and practice.

3. All conversational exercises should be so conducted that the whole class takes part in them; every pupil should understand every word that is spoken and be ready to answer. Unless this point is insisted upon, the practice which each pupil gets is so little that no satisfactory results can be expected.

4. I have found the following exercise very useful: The pupils, after completing a certain chapter in the grammar, have to write original sentences illustrating the principles they have studied; each pupil writes different sentences, but all are required to use words and phrases occurring in their reading lessons. In this way they have a large vocabulary to choose from, but one with which the whole class is familiar. Then a member of the class reads one

of his sentences, and another student, in the most distant part of the room, has to repeat the sentence read and to explain what grammatical principles the writer intends to illustrate. Thus all the members of the class learn to understand the language and to speak it in a manner both intelligent and intelligible.

5. In order to derive as much practical benefit as possible from their lessons in *reading* and *translating*, the students should write out from every lesson, such expressions as may be useful in conversation, and in this way increase their vocabulary and phraseology.

6. The grammar should at all times be considered as a means to an end, and its *mastery* should not be attempted until the student has had considerable practice in reading and spelling. If the grammar method is well understood and used in a rational way, it will yield better results than any other method can boast of. But there will always be this difference: Students who are taught *thoroughly* and *rationally* get an insight into the vastness of the study they are pursuing, and, however little they may learn, they know enough to know that they know very little, while those who are taught only empirically do not even know this. They are easily satisfied with a minimum amount of knowledge, while the former are unsatisfied with their attainments, and long for more. I think we can easily agree as to which condition of the mind is the more healthy to be in.

There are other points of interest in Prof. H.'s paper which I should like to hear discussed, such as the *introduction of languages into the grammar schools*, the *utility* of the study of modern languages, and some others; but I have already taken too much time, and hope that others may have something to say on these topics.

W. H. FICK, of Cincinnati, O., said:

I think I understood Prof. Hennequin to refer to the ward schools of New York city as furnishing an instance of the successful teaching of German. The gentleman might have staid nearer home, might have carried out more fully the "Ohio idea." Our Buckeye state prides itself upon the successfully managed German departments of Cleveland and Columbus, and notably Cincinnati. The latter city provides the means for studying the German language in all the grades of all her schools, and to all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity. If the parents of a child entering school wish the child to pursue the study of German, it is placed in charge of two teachers, one German, the other English. These two teachers instruct each two classes alternating at noon of each day. Thus a pupil receiving instruction from the German teacher for two consecutive half-days, one afternoon and the next morning, passes thence to the care of the English teacher for the following afternoon and morning, and so on in rotation. Naturally this gives these pupils only half time, when compared with purely English classes, nevertheless, as a rule, the students of the two languages not only hold their ground in examinations, but often outstrip the others. More than half of all the pupils enrolled grasp the chance offered, among them very many of strictly American parentage, and it may be stated as an evidence of the merits of the system, that many students have passed through all the grades of our schools, have continued the study of German in the high schools as well as in the German department of the normal school, and are now teaching with success in German, or better by means of the German tongue, different grades of our schools, as well as of schools at a distance.

J. C. JONES thought the paper did injustice to Dr. Sauveur, the prominent promoter and defender of the natural method of instruction in modern languages, in not fully crediting him with his plan justly stated. Dr. S. and his supporters do not discard all grammar, but believe that the quickest way to learn a living language is by beginning to speak it. The matter is one of confidence in the use of a language. The child learns first to speak; grammar afterward. The grown person is a child in the beginning, but may acquire the same sooner because of greater strength of mind. The manner in which one gives instruction in this method is not the method itself. While some may place their hands over their eyes and suddenly give a sharp bark, in order to convey the idea in "*je vois un chien*," and thereby produce a smile on the part of the advocates of the old method, it does not change the advantages to be derived. His own experience showed that more and better work could be accomplished by this method. As strong advocates of the method he quoted John Stuart Mill, Philip Gilbert Hammerton, and others. The lateness of the hour prevented as careful a discussion as the subject deserved.

THE NEEDS OF THE HOUR.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION.

J. M. B. SILL said the needs of the hour were many and pressing. There was one of great importance and value. There is a growing dissatisfaction with the result of the schools' productions, and the great question was, "How shall the evil be remedied?" There should be some sort of an understanding between the schools and the people. At present the people say the schools are doing too much of one thing and too little of another. There is a class who think a portion of the studies should be abandoned and more attention paid to technical education in order that children might be fitted for the great battle with the world as artisans and mechanics. The speaker believed the people were loyal to the schools, and the fault, if there was any, was in the schools. The people must learn that education is necessarily expensive. Then let the reforms be started in the school-house. In the first place, there should be a system by which the State superintendent might have some hold upon the schools; some system by which township superintendents could not rank the State superintendent. Then we would have better teachers. What we need greatly is zeal and renewed enthusiasm. What a blessing it would be if some educational evangelist would come to start a great reform in the schools. The teachers needed the coöperation of the good and intelligent people. Those engaged in teaching should be the most progressive men and women. As the speaker surveyed the field it seemed to him as though the teachers of Michigan were the most conservative. Teachers should cease quarreling among themselves and go to work. The hardest and most earnest workers are the successful teachers. Let us make an end of the waste of time; abandon traditions; do not ask is that or this customary, but see whether it is worth doing or not. Is there not room for reform in the course of study? Take, for instance, the study of geography. How many children learn things which they cannot remember? How many teachers teach something in geography

about which they know nothing? They have the book before them and can tell if they give correct answers, yet they themselves have forgotten the very questions the pupils are asked to answer. Other instances might be pointed out of similar waste of time. The study of English grammar as seen in the schools to-day is a pitiful performance, and renders it a spectre and a nightmare to a boy or girl. When the teachers inaugurate these reforms they will have the entire confidence of the people. Another thing is needed: the schools should have teachers who remember the days of their own childhood—remember that

“The sun is but a spark of fire,
A meteor in the sky;
The soul is like its immortal sire,
It shall never die.”

E. OLNEY thought we did not all want what we need, but the things we need are the things we have not the courage to say, for fear the connection will break between ourselves and our bread and butter. We need two or three times as many teachers in our schools. It is utterly absurd to suppose that the number of teachers in the schools can do anything like what is expected of them, and this extends to the colleges and university. We must say these things, and keep saying them, and prove them, too. We talk about the munificence of this State in education. But the State is niggardly and mean in the support of education,—or would be, if it could see the matter in the right light. We spend ten times as much on follies and vices as for education. He compared the cost of farming thirty years ago with the cost to-day, and said the additional cost of to-day is because the farmers will have their improved machinery and their blooded stock; and yet they complain that the schools cost too much. They do not consider stock in boys and girls worth as much as in pigs and sheep. We need to know what our schools can do and what they cannot do. Some things demanded of them are utterly preposterous. When men talk about turning out practical mechanics and agriculturists, they are talking nonsense. It is not by filing blocks of iron and having a little chemistry put into them, or learning a little entomology, that practical men are made. They have got to come by a general diffusion of intelligence. We are told we are not doing as much good in the old studies as we did. Nobody knows whether we are teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic as well as we did thirty years ago. You cannot sit in judgment, for you are comparing the boys and girls of this generation with the few picked specimens of thirty years ago, who have come to the top and made their mark. It is the next generation that must do this. We need technical schools, but the great work of the public schools is not to turn out blacksmiths, lawyers, ministers, etc. It is simply to turn out good boys and girls,—boys and girls impressed with right ideas and principles, with foundations for good characters, with right ambitions, with a love for books,—the treasure-houses of knowledge. The speaker referred in bitter terms to the character of some of the teachers employed, instancing one who closed school to attend his own trial for killing a man in a billiard saloon, and after being released on a technicality, took charge of the school again.

WITTER J. BAXTER said there are many needs pressing upon the teachers and citizens of Michigan with reference to the schools. Time was in this State when the schools occupied the first and best thoughts of our legislators and State officers, and then certain funds were set aside for those schools. At the

present day there is talk of diverting those funds into the general fund, and we find even governors advocating it. It is time our citizens looked to it. He did not believe the schools of Michigan are retrograding. They are better than ever before, but there is a want of interest in the district schools. The high schools are well sustained, and the taxes for that purpose in all our cities and villages are freely paid. It is the common district school which is neglected. The high schools draw many of the advanced scholars from the districts, and it is thought that any teacher will do to teach small scholars. This is a great fallacy. If we must have incompetent teachers, let us have them in our high schools, but in our primary schools we should have the best teachers that the State produces. They have in their hands the moulding of human life,—the moral destiny of these children, and should be persons of character and perfect intellectual training. If we can bring these schools closer to the graded schools, we shall advance the interests of education perhaps more than by any other thing we can do. If we can have proper supervision, so that those who examine teachers shall be persons of character and discernment, able to determine who are and who are not proper persons to place over the youth of our State, we shall have taken a step in advance.

LEWIS McLOUTH thought there was a good deal of parsimony in educational matters, but that it grew out of thoughtlessness. He instanced the case of a wealthy farmer who paid his overseer \$700 a year and board, but was sending his daughter to a \$400 schoolmaster. He was intrusting her to a cheaper man than he was his cattle and sheep. In our business affairs, if we want a good job done, we take it to a man specially trained; but when we want our children trained, we trust this higher interest to the hands of people who have no aptness and have not been fitted for it.

J. M. B. SILL replied to the strictures of Prof. Olney. He did not believe teachers would gain anything by coming together once a year and scolding the State of Michigan, but he did believe that if teachers should know their work and do it, should show the people what good schools are, make them appreciate and understand the subject, poor schools would become so few that a teacher worth only \$400 would stand no chance. He believed the people are pretty good judges of these things. He did not believe the State of Michigan is "parsimonious, stingy, or mean." He believed, if teachers do good to their pupils and send them forth into the world able to meet the great exigencies of life like men and citizens, there will be no further reason to say the State of Michigan is "mean."

IRA MAYHEW, former State Superintendent of public instruction, said that when he looked upon this meeting of teachers of Michigan, discussing the questions that had been considered during the past twenty-four hours, and then reflected on his early experience in the State, he thought there should be no question as to the advancement of the schools. He came to Michigan in 1843, from New York, where he had been a teacher, and resumed that occupation here. Over one-third of a century ago he was appointed Superintendent of public instruction by Governor John S. Barry, and confirmed by the legislature. He recollected well his first invitation to address a teachers' meeting. It came written in a neat hand, signed by the secretary. On his way to the meeting he met the secretary, a slight, smooth-faced, girlish looking young fellow. That youth is now our honored Prof. Cooley, a supreme judge of the State of Michigan. In his intercourse with the people of the

State of Michigan, Prof. Mayhew had uniformly found them warm-hearted, open-handed, and generous. On his first tour of visitation he rode a French pony about 500 miles, and consumed six weeks. In the whole State there was not then a graded or union school. He had the honor of being present and delivering an address at the opening of the first union school in Michigan, at Jonesville, and in that school Prof. Sill was a student. The university had not graduated a scholar, and there was no normal school. In Monroe, where he then resided, the best school in the city was taught in half a cottage, for which \$12 per year rent was paid. The city of Detroit did not own a dollar's worth of real estate, and some of the schools were taught in old meat markets. Thirty years ago he gave an address in Albion in favor of graded or union schools. The principal of Albion seminary was invited to address the meeting, but declined, and entreated Prof. Mayhew not to talk that way any more, as it would break down the seminary if a union school were started. A union school was started, and that seminary has developed into a college. The union schools and high schools increase and elevate the colleges, and the colleges have elevated the university. The State of Michigan has entered on a career of progress the end of which can hardly be realized.

PAID LOCAL COMMITTEES OF VISITATION FOR UNION AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

BY W. CARY HILL.

The superlative need of Michigan schools may justly be named as efficient and consistent supervision from without. Too generally, it may be said, the character of our schools is determined from within. They are isolated. The personal views, bias, or character of the teacher or principal determines, for the time being, the courses and methods. The inspiration of common plans and principles, and even approximate uniformity in results, is impossible. Depending so greatly for their character on the accidents of their history, on their ever changing internal supervision, they are constantly changing in character and varying in their results. The only common property of our schools may be found in their adherence to the traditional methods and maxims of the past, while the freshest contributions of pedagogic science they do not readily make common. It results from this that the schools differ greatly. Some, happy in the possession of a capable teacher or principal, or in the control of an intelligent local board, become justly celebrated for their excellence, while in an adjoining town may be found a school wanting in every element of success.

Wise efforts have been made in the past to connect and ordinate the schools into one continuous and harmonious graded system, from the primary school to the State university. One hiatus only still remains unclosed: between the schools and the people there is a great gulf fixed. The schools are to educate the children of the people. No one would be supposed to know better just how they serve the purpose for which they exist than the people for whom they exist. The employers of servants charged with a work of supreme importance would surely know how those servants do their work; yet it must

be said, with emphasis, the people do not know how the schools are taught. No other public servants in the world are left so absolutely unwatched and unaccountable as the teachers of the public schools. And when schools are inspected and criticised by their patrons, how often are they judged by untrue standards! There is not a really successful teacher who does not know just how he might increase his popularity by the sacrifice of his professional conscience. There is too often a premium on show and buncombe at the expense of honest teaching. It is both cause and effect of the prevalent ignorance of what is done in the schools, that they are much too widely separated from the sympathies of the people. A community that knows but little of the real inner life of its schools will have correspondingly little of the right kind of care for them, and, feeling too little interest, will not take the pains to become acquainted with their character and wants. It is naturally difficult to induce the expenditure of pains and money to supply wants that the people do not comprehend. This lack of any provision for adequate supervision from without the schools is greatest in the union and graded schools of the villages and smaller towns.

The country district schools have the township superintendents, whose duty it is made by law to visit each school at least twice in the year, to observe the methods of teaching and discipline, and make a record of the same, to advise as to courses of study, etc. If these officers were required to visit each school at least thrice in each term, and as much oftener as the condition of the school seemed to demand, instead of twice a year, and then in some way to make accessible to all the patrons of each school a full and plain report of what he found in the school, here would be a chance, at least, of efficient supervision for these schools.

The larger cities have their superintendents of schools, who, though they stand much nearer to the schools than to the people, yet do usually little or no teaching, and so are able to devote their time mainly to the oversight of the schools, and if capable and faithful have it in their power to render, and do render, the most efficient, I had almost said the only efficient, supervision that any Michigan schools receive.

But the many schools between these two extremes, what have they? Their principals or superintendents, however they may be designated, uniting the two dignities in one person, spend for the most part from a half to the whole of their time in teaching classes, and not a few are burdened with more teaching than ought to be undertaken by a class-room teacher, of whom no other duties are required. While thus occupied they are expected to superintend the other departments of their schools. What can they do? They can hold occasional meetings of the teachers outside of school hours, and in addition to the discussion of the details of every day, can attempt perhaps some little general institute work. If they are so happy as to have an hour or two each day not devoted to teaching their own classes, they can visit in other rooms the few classes that may be taught at those hours, and by exchanging or omitting classes can extend somewhat further a partial and superficial knowledge of the methods of their subordinate teachers. This is about all they can do. They *cannot* practicably know with the thoroughness that efficient supervision requires, what is the character of the schools under their charge, or what is done in them; nor when they have detected faults is there time for devising and applying the correction. This does not imply that they are less capable or faithful than other classes of teachers. No ordinary mortal can at the same time teach one school and superintend others, and do both well. Many

do not seriously attempt it. Recently a man who bore the title of superintendent of schools in a village of some three thousand inhabitants, with twelve to fifteen teachers under his charge, said to me: "I am not superintendent of schools except in name. I am principal of the high school. I cannot teach my classes and superintend these schools. I do not enact the farce of attempting it. I wish all principals situated as I am would unite with me in refusing to attempt any supervision, unless reasonable time were given for it."

But this discussion is not wholly to the point. Waiving all questions of the amount and kind of supervision that principals can practicably give, it would still remain that these schools are a *terra incognita* to their patrons, are widely separated from the knowledge and sympathies of those who are most interested in knowing just what they are, what they do, and from this ignorance and alienation both sides seriously suffer. The patron becomes narrow, easily satisfied with the schools as they are, provided they do not make him too much personal trouble, illiberal and grudging in the material support of the schools, accustomed to delegate the dearest public interests to strange hands, without informing himself how the trust is executed; he pays little attention to current discussion of educational topics, and knows too little of the faults and shortcomings of the actual school to trouble himself about the ideal. Yet the *school* is the principal sufferer. Left irresponsible and uncriticised (in any wise and helpful way), not systematically informed of the will of the patron, the teacher usually does the best he can according to his own light and capacity. If the school is well taught it is the fortunate accident of a good teacher. If it is badly taught the patrons will probably not know it, and the mismanagement may be indefinitely prolonged. Each school stands alone, an independent principality in the midst of its surrounding territory, and not one member of a system, doing a uniform work in the uniformly best and freshest methods, and reaping a common harvest of good results.

Now, what these schools imperatively need, it seems to me, is the assistance of a class of officers not hitherto provided for in our Michigan school system,—a class who, coming from among the people, and being of the people, the patrons of the schools, seeing and judging from their standpoint, and capable of seeing and judging intelligently, shall be commissioned with a thorough, intelligent, business-like inspection of these schools, and with the duty of making statedly to the people a full and plain report of what they find. A distinguished teacher of Michigan recently wrote, "The village and town schools of Michigan are, many of them, in perishing need of kind, judicious, searching inspection. They need it for their own sakes; they need it to bring them into sympathy with the people."

The nearest actual approach to such an officer in this country, so far as I can learn, is found in the school visitors of Connecticut. These officers are three, six, or nine in number in every town (township), and are chosen for three years. It is made their duty to prescribe rules for the management, studies, classification, and discipline of the public schools, and, subject to the state board of education, the text-books to be used; to examine applicants for positions as teachers; to grant and to revoke certificates. The towns may also instruct them to employ the teachers in place of the ordinary district boards. One or more of them must visit each school in the town at least twice in each term, remaining at least half a day at each visit, and must, at least once a year, submit to the board a full report of the condition of the several schools during the year, with plans and suggestions for their improvement. They also take cognizance of truancy, and of the unlawful employ-

ment of children in manufactories, etc. They have other duties, but only those mentioned are of importance to the present purpose. This office was created in 1798, and has never been discontinued. The reports of school authorities in Connecticut, speak only in terms of praise of the efficiency and value of these officers. State Superintendent Northrop says of their visits: "Such visits promote order, facilitate school government, dignify the school in the estimate of the pupils, and encourage them to diligence and good conduct." The state board of education have recommended "that the school law be so modified as to require every town to print, each year, the report of its acting visitor, and to place a copy in every household within its limits," and adds: "The people of each town would then have, what is now hardly attainable, some definite knowledge of their own school affairs, and of their standing, as compared with other towns. Facts and arguments could be put before them which could not fail to promote their active interest in popular education, and especially would a clear and forcible presentation of the prevalence and the evils of irregular attendance conduce to the diminishing of that great wrong." Extracts from the reports of visitors, published with state reports, indicate a conscientious discharge of their duty, and are full of interest and value to both schools and people. Such visitors, performing at least the function of critical visitation faithfully reported to every household, I repeat, are what is needed for Michigan union and graded schools.

They should be, as far as possible, *local*. Every visitor ought to have some personal interest in the community whose school he inspects, and in the school inspected. They *must* be paid. Unpaid services are not likely to be of great value to the schools, and can in no wise be depended on. The work to be done is more onerous than anyone can afford to perform without recompense. I know Michigan towns in which visitors have been appointed by the school board to attend examinations, and asked to make a report, and after one or two feeble efforts the plan has been abandoned as a failure. Let these visitors be paid, and then held to strict accountability. Lastly, the visits should be made often enough to make the visitors thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the schools, and with the methods, plans, and capacity of the teacher, and the province and reports of the visitors should be made to cover everything that has to do with the efficiency and value of the schools.

Under such a regime faithfully carried out, who cannot foresee a new kind of life in these schools? Teachers will be encouraged, instructed, admonished, and if found hopelessly incapable, promptly replaced. Pupils will be encouraged and inspired to earnestness, by the discovery that they are worth so much looking after. These officers will fill the gap between the schools and the people, bringing them together in a near and sympathetic relationship. The people will discover a new feeling of ownership in their schools, and will foster and sustain them with a new interest.

This is but a hasty outline. The need of such a departure established, the details can be filled in at leisure, and in the light of experience.

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

E. B. FAIRFIELD, JR., said:

In the main, I agree with the sentiments of the paper. I feel that there is need of a warmer sympathy between the schools and the people. There is need, not only that the schools receive careful and intelligent supervision from some one in educational authority, but also that the work of the supervising authority be controlled by the necessities of the community; that the schools should aim to produce those results that will materially promote the interests of the people; that if the schools are not now securing such results, if they are not promoting the interests of those who pay for them, their working energy should be turned into the channel which will secure the greatest good to the greatest number. If supervision from without, from among the people at large, will accomplish this, then I shall be in favor of such supervision as is contemplated by the paper. It is with great diffidence that I attempt to discuss this question, since I am not sufficiently decided upon its merits to advocate either side; I can merely state the arguments, for or against, that have occurred to me while studying the subject.

It is claimed that there is a great gulf between the schools and the people. Admit it. Will the proposed plan bridge this chasm? Will it draw the people into closer sympathy with the schools? Will it enable the schools to respond more readily to the demands of the people? Will it enable the vital organs of the educational system of Michigan to beat more in unison with the public pulse? Will it bring the people and the schools into a closer and more sympathetic relation than is secured under the present arrangement of school boards? I doubt it.

It is said that the people know what the schools ought to be. I question it. Our school system, our methods of instruction have so materially changed in the past few years, that very few people not engaged in the school work understand them. The schools have advanced, methods have improved, greater results are now secured than formerly; the people at large do not understand the machinery of the graded schools. The people may know what results ought to be secured; the ends to be aimed at; whether the results should be the accumulation of mere facts, the training of the memory alone, or whether the aim should be to so develop thought, to so train all the mental faculties that the individual may be qualified to enter successfully upon any line of work, and to continue, after leaving school, the process of educating himself. But that the people know what the processes of the schools should be in order to obtain these results, I do not believe.

If so much good is to be accomplished by the mere fact of *paying* the inspectors a certain sum per day for services rendered, the present system need be modified only so far as to allow members of the school boards sufficient compensation for services rendered in this direction.

Then, again, there is the difficulty of securing qualified and unbiased visitors. If they are to be selected as members of the school boards are now chosen, I see no advantage over the present arrangement. If chosen by the board, unless for special qualifications for such service, to make a private report to the board, the members of the board would obtain no knowledge which they could not secure from their own personal inspection. If chosen by the superintendent, to make a private report to him, with suggestions and

recommendations, I can see the possibility of much good resulting from such interchange of views. Should such a committee visit the various departments of the school, without consulting with the superintendent, without informing themselves as to his aims, methods, and plans, they would be very apt, in their report, to grossly, though unintentionally, misrepresent the real workings of the school. No good could result from reporting to the State superintendent, as he has no authority over local boards or teachers. Should the report be of a critical nature, and the work of any teacher condemned, a general distribution of the report, in circular form, among the people of the district would forever destroy that teacher's influence, and prevent the possibility of his success in that district. Should it be of a commendatory nature, of a *white-washing* character, without criticism, it would have no influence with the people.

I can conceive of only one way in which a public report from such a committee would be of value, viz.: in its influence with the board and the people in recommending modifications in the course of study, improvements in the plans or enlargements of buildings or grounds, the purchasing of school apparatus, or urging parents to greater exertion in promoting punctuality and regularity of attendance on the part of pupils.

If the visiting committee should be composed of persons of known ability, and they should be successful in securing the coöperating sympathy of teachers and of pupils, I can readily see that both teachers and pupils might receive new inspiration from their visits, their wise suggestions, their public or private commendations to parents, and their hearty support in time of discouragement and difficulty. Under such conditions, and with such a committee frequently, publicly and privately, referring to and commending the schools, judiciously praising the work done, it is not difficult to see that a more general educational interest would be engendered among the people, a closer and warmer sympathy would be created towards the teachers, and there would be secured a better acquaintance with the methods and work done which would redound to the interests of both people and schools.

THE ASPECTS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

BY W. H. PAYNE.

[Abstract.]

We aspire to professional recognition, yet are half conscious that we are not entitled to it. The world outside will recognize our professional claims when we have fully deserved them. Let it be our purpose to discover the marks that distinguish a "profession" from a "calling," that we may properly estimate our resources and needs. Let us know both our limitations and our possibilities, that we may know what to do and what to leave unattempted. A profession is a body of men hedged about with rights, privileges, and prerogatives, denied to others. The three learned professions, law, medicine, and theology, do not owe their origin to self-assumption, nor are they the outgrowths of caste, but are the exponents of the reverence that is instinctively felt for superior wisdom, skill, and worth. The trades require a trained hand, and the professions a trained mind. In the first, muscular dexterity is

at a premium, while in the second, mental acumen is the condition of success.

In this country the conditions for membership in the teaching class are fixed by law, and admittance is guarded by formal examinations. In this we have seemingly one of the marks that distinguish a profession from a "calling." But what is the test for admission? That kind and amount of knowledge possessed by every intelligent and moderately educated man and woman. This test, then, is formal and not real; our defenses are shadow and not substance. Examinations are based on the idea that fitness to teach is the possession of a certain amount of general knowledge. If the possession of ordinary knowledge is the test of fitness to teach, then there is no real ground in law for recognizing teaching as a profession.

Of the two kinds of human employment, severally involving the resources of the hand and of the head, teaching unmistakably belongs to the second. It is an intellectual occupation, and it further belongs to that restricted rank in which rational practice demands a large body of peculiar knowledge and the use of the highest faculties of the mind.

Three conditions are required for a typical profession: 1. The art must involve the conservation of human interests of the first order; 2. The proper conservation of these interests must involve the exercise of extraordinary skill; 3. The possession of a peculiar body of knowledge, scientific, and difficult to attain.

The art of teaching certainly fulfills two of these conditions. It holds in its keeping the highest of human interests, and demands for the full attainment of its ends, the exercise of the highest skill. As yet, teaching is an art without an explicit science. The science exists, but its existence is not acknowledged nor even suspected by the great body of teachers; still less is this science generally cultivated, expounded, and explicitly taught. A most discouraging circumstance is the skepticism and indifference among prominent teachers as to the existence and value of educational science. The erection of a chair of pedagogy in the university marks an era in the history of education in this country, and gives to every real teacher new hopes and new inspiration.

Finally, if it be asked whether teaching can ever be a profession in the strict and limited senses in which law and medicine are professions, I unhesitatingly answer, no. Fitness for teaching involves two distinct factors: 1. General scholarship or literary culture; 2. A body of special knowledge accompanied by technical skill. So far as general knowledge goes, every well educated man and woman has partial qualifications for teaching. There is one element of truth in the popular belief that scholarship is synonymous with teaching ability. If, however, admission to our calling were conditioned on the general possession of that special knowledge which constitutes the science of teaching, then it would be a profession in the best sense of the term.

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

C. F. R. BELLows said:

The aspects of the teaching profession are: 1. The general interest and professional spirit pervading teachers at large. 2. The recognition among leading teachers of a science of education—the formation of associations to promote professional inquiry. 3. The frequency of appearance of publications

treating the science and art of teaching. 4. The general enjoyment in the older portions of the country of school opportunities. 5. The prevalent tendency among normal schools to adjust their work to a strictly professional issue,—the present attitude of our own normal school. 6. The recent establishment of a chair of education in our State university. 7. The present fulfillment of teaching of all the conditions of a profession. Consideration of the position taken in the paper respecting the sphere of normal schools.

I. N. DEMMON said :

The most discouraging feature of our profession is, without doubt, the fact that it does not open a career to a young man in the sense that the other professions do. The public mind does not yet discriminate, in any due degree, between the scholar and the teacher. The tests applied by the examiners are, in the main, for scholarship, and not for professional*training. Certificates are generally granted on the basis of scholarship alone. Now, in a country like ours, where so large a proportion of the people have some education, the teaching class can have no permanence or rank so long as these conditions of admission remain so light. Numbers will constantly seek and get positions in the schools as a stepping-stone to something else, as a means of earning a little money to aid them in other enterprises. The result is that skilled teachers will be every year liable to displacement by persons that can pass a nominal examination, and underbid. Adopting the similitude made use of in the paper just read, and considering the teaching class as an organized camp, we find to-day that the regulars are few while the camp-followers are legion. In other professions the men who thus hang on the outskirts are dubbed quacks and pettifoggers. The self-styled physician, who seeks to experiment on the lives of the people, is visited with popular contempt; while the self-styled teacher who seeks to experiment on the delicate minds of the young, too often finds honorable employment. Thus many excellent teachers are driven from the schools, who would gladly continue in the work could they be assured of such remuneration and appreciation as are found in other callings.

Under such disadvantages, no profession can attract to itself the best talent of the country. The young man of parts will seek a profession where training and skill find their sure reward. The question now before us is: Can anything be done to help the case? Can these obstacles be removed in this country? Or must teaching in America continue to be a labor of love, and a perpetual sacrifice?

While I do not believe that teaching can ever become so distinct as some of the other professions, I do think it ought to become far more exclusive than it is, and I believe it is destined so to become. We have heard that it has come to be so in Germany, and even in Canada. How has this exclusiveness been effected? By recognizing the fact that teaching is, in a real sense, professional; that it has an instructive history; that it is based upon a body of principles; that it is an art, that a man is not born a teacher any more than he is born a physician or lawyer; in short, that in order to become a good teacher a man needs professional training. Men may, and do, become good teachers without attending training schools, just as men find success in other professions without that regular training; but the fact remains, and needs to be insisted on, that the training school not only has an excuse for being, but affords a preparation highly necessary, in the one case as well as in the other.

The establishment and maintenance of normal schools during the past thirty years is a distinct recognition of this truth. I see hope also in the recent

establishment of a chair of the science and art of teaching at the university, the first distinct movement of the kind in this country. It augurs well, I think, when the highest institution of learning in the west thus formally and practically adopts and publishes to the world the truth that teaching is and of right ought to be a profession. This truth is thus brought home to our great student community at Ann Arbor, and is certain to have wide-reaching consequences. It is not hazardous to predict that within a few years we shall be followed in this step by all the leading institutions of the country. I rejoice, then, that the university has thus joined hands with the normal schools in propagating the good doctrine.

It is our part, fellow teachers, to sustain these schools of professional learning. They are the public educators that are able to lift the teaching class to the rank of a true profession. If these fail, then all fails; and teachers must make up their minds to be in the future, as in the past, missionaries and pilgrims in the land.

CLASSIFICATION IN GRADED SCHOOLS.

BY AUSTIN GEORGE.

Some years ago I had the honor to present a paper before this association in which was advocated a system of grading that should be more flexible than the annual grading—the system commonly used. It was urged at that time that the annual grading did not meet the requirements of the communities it was trying to serve. It was shown that it did not accommodate the pupils, since less than half their number are in attendance during the entire school year. As large numbers who enter at the beginning of the school year withdraw before it closes, and many who are in at the close enter after the year begins, it follows that a system of promotion at the end of the school year must work injustice to over half the pupils connected with the schools during the year. The annual system carried out means this: A pupil who leaves school before the close of the year—when the annual examination for promotions ordinarily occur—must, on entering school at the beginning of the next year, go over the grade again; so, if he was in at the close of the year, and successfully passed the examination, but is unable to enter at the beginning of a new year, he must go back into his old grade, especially if the class he was with has two or three months' start on the work of a new grade. In both cases the pupil does precisely the same work that he did the year before; the same treatment is pursued with those who fail to pass the annual examination.

This system was shown to be unjust to parents: first, because it is unjust to their children; second, because contributing their money to support the schools, they have a right to demand that it shall be expended in such a business-like manner that their children shall not be compelled to waste their time dawdling over any portion of the school course which they already understand.

To meet these asperities and inequities of the graded system, it was urged in the paper that the work of the school year should be divided into sections corresponding to shorter periods of time, and that examinations for promotion

should be held whenever a class had finished the work of one of these sections. Whether the year should be divided into *halves*, *thirds*, or *quarters* would depend upon the number of pupils in a building, and the number of grades or years of the course of study through which that building carried its pupils. For example: an eight-room building, carrying its pupils through only four grades or years, would, with two classes in a room, have sixteen classes, which could easily be arranged along the course of study in such a manner as to make the average time between the classes *ten weeks*. If, in this building, it were necessary to carry pupils through eight grades, the sixteen classes would average *twenty weeks* apart. Under such an arrangement, if a pupil fail to pass an examination, he does not fall back very far to get into the next lower class; and if he leave school during the year, he would find on entering again, whether at the beginning of a year or at any other time, a class just about where he was when he left school,—and so would be encouraged to reënter and take up his labor where he laid it down.

Six years' observation of the short grade, as compared with the annual system, has convinced me of its practical utility and advantage; it does not, however, reach the inequities of the graded system to correct them, but only to modify them to some extent. Inequities are inherent in the graded system as commonly understood and administered; they cluster around CLASSIFICATION, and to this subject I invite your careful, earnest, and candid attention.

A pupil presenting himself for admission to a graded school is generally classified on his average standing, this average being brought up by proficiency in what are called the heavier studies,—arithmetic for example,—and correspondingly reduced for deficiency in these branches. At every examination throughout the course more or less pupils are found deficient in certain studies. If the failure does not extend to too many branches the pupil is allowed to go on; if, however, he is weak in a majority of his studies, or in the heavy ones, he is turned back in all.

This feature of the graded school produces two results: *injustice* and *shallowness*. If after failing in a study a pupil is allowed to go on with it on account of proficiency elsewhere, he feels that justice is perverted in his favor; but if he is turned back in some study in which he excels because of failure elsewhere, he knows that justice is outraged. In the first case the promotion is accepted by the pupil and approved by the parent at the expense of the child's manliness and honesty; in the second place the degradation is submitted to by the pupil in shame and anger, and reluctantly and grumblingly accepted by the parent as something which he cannot help, and which the exigencies of the system demand. Sometimes, not infrequently, indeed, if the parties are proud-spirited, the child is taken out of school, and thus another evil is engendered. In the first case shallowness follows as a matter of course; for, if the pupil is allowed to go on with a study beyond where he is proficient, the chances are that he will always be weak in this branch; and, since children usually enjoy what they excel in and dislike what they are poor in, that he will get an antipathy to it which years may not remove. That these evils accompany the present graded system, probably no school man of any considerable experience will deny. The short grade feature mitigates them to some extent, but does not remove them; still by shortening the distance between classes it lessens the force of the fall if a pupil is so weak that he ought to drop back in all his studies; and if obliged to go back in all because weak in some, the small amount to be made up encourages an effort to regain his old class.

The graded school, as at present constituted, is the result of organization.

Organization implies system. As pupils in a large school cannot always be dealt with individually, they must be grouped into classes; hence has arisen a system of classification which, taking the higher institutions of learning,—designed for mature minds, for men,—as patterns, has conformed to the idea dominant in the college and grouped young children into classes by yearly grades,—assigning so much of the school work to one year, so much to another, and so on. And this devotion to classification has been carried to such a degree that the organization of the schools demands that a pupil shall be classified in each study with reference to all his others, that is to say: when he is at such a page in one book or study, he must be at a certain page in another, and at just such a page in another. This then, and not the element of time, is the real essence of the present graded system. The work laid down for one school year may or may not be completed by a class in one year, or the class may finish their grade and do a portion of the next year's work ahead of time, and still the classification remain perfect according to the requirements of the most rigid standard, because the alignment of the class is kept perfect; when they arrive at a certain page in one study they are at the proper pages in all their studies.

A brief examination of the courses of study of some the graded schools will discover how much philosophy there is underlying this method of classification. Let us take four schools of such size and equipment as to make them fair representatives of the system, and, selecting at random any grade,—say the sixth,—compare the work required for the school year 1878-9 in the three heavy studies, to complete that grade. For convenience the text-books are reduced to a common standard, and pages given:

Name of Place.	Arithmetic. Robinson's Practical.	Geography. Cornell's Intermediata.	Grammar. Swinton's Language.
	Page.	Page.	Page.
Ann Arbor.....	130	90 + Botany.	72
Kalamazoo.....	150	89	88
Detroit.....	198	90	86
Indianapolis.....	150	86	100

If the seventh grade had been taken the discrepancy would have been even greater, since even the studies are different. Thus, two of the schools—Ann Arbor and Indianapolis—require U. S. history as a regular study, Detroit as a reading-book only, Kalamazoo not at all; Indianapolis and Kalamazoo require geography, Detroit and Ann Arbor do not; Ann Arbor requires botany, which is not required by any of the others.

So far from their being any necessary principle of classification, we see that the requirements depend upon the peculiarities of the different schools and the judgments of superintendents and school officers. If a school introduces an extra subject into the lower grades it is generally done at the expense of the other studies, and the requirements in one or more branches are lowered a little to give time and opportunity for the new study. All school men understand that the approach to uniformity which exists results, not from any inherent principle of classification, but from precedent—coming by inheritance and the exchange of school reports.

But the classification in the same school is not uniform for any length of time. One superintendent succeeds another, and a new line of classification is run; the number of pages required in the various text-books is increased or diminished to accord with the judgment of the new man. It not infrequently happens that a superintendent gets new light on the subject of education, and comes to the conclusion that too much time is devoted to arithmetic or geography, too little to language-culture, etc., and proceeds forthwith to give his schools the benefit of his new wisdom by overhauling the classification. So frequent are the changes that the consecutive catalogues of the same schools rarely show the same alignment of classes; and an observation of the workings of the system shows that pupils are one year turned back in all their studies for failure to pass some one or two, when their proficiency is such that they could go on under the modified course of study. As illustrating this, the following table has been prepared showing the requirements in arithmetic of the schools named for the sixth grade during several years. In the first two schools there was no change in superintendents; in the others a change had occurred:

Name of Place.	Year.	Page.	Text Book.
Ann Arbor.....	1877	195	} Robinson's Practical Arithmetic.
	1879	130	
Kalamazoo.....	1875	264	} Robinson's Complete.
	1879	208	
Detroit.....	1874	127	} Stoddard's Practical.
	1879	167	
Indianapolis.....	1876	163	} French's Common School.
	1879	178	

It is needless to remark that the requirements in other branches show similar variations; and that the rise in one has no apparent connection with the fluctuations in another.

Is there then any reason why a pupil should be required to be at a particular page of one text-book when he is at a certain page of another? Why he should be required to be at particular stages of advancement in all the branches pursued before he is allowed to move on in any one? The bald statement of the question makes an answer almost unnecessary. If the different studies were so related to each other that progress in one depended upon a knowledge of the others, evidently this would be the correct method. This is the case to some extent in advanced schools; some departments of natural philosophy cannot be successfully pursued without a knowledge of algebra and geometry: but aside from the dependence of all text-books upon the art of reading no such relation can be said to exist between the different branches taught in the elementary schools; a pupil may pursue reading, spelling, writing, music, drawing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and acquire proficiency in one or more without reference to either of the others. The only answer to the question seems to be, the convenience of the schools, that is: the organization of the school being so unwieldy and inflexible that it cannot accommodate itself to the pupils, each pupil must, in the interest of the whole, accommodate himself to the school; individual peculiarities must be disregarded; lack of ability in certain branches must fetter talent in others, and even genius in any

particular direction must have its wings clipped that it may not soar above mediocrity in some other.

The report of the French commissioners on the educational exhibit of the United States at the Centennial exposition hints at this feature of our public school system. In that portion of their report devoted to drawing, in speaking of the Massachusetts exhibit, they say:

"It is surely a remarkable fact to have been able, in a few years, to get nearly ninety-five per cent of the school population to draw, if not with talent, at least in a passable manner. In saying this, we do not, in our admiration for this result, lose sight of the criticisms to which this method is subject. * * * Only the pupils of the high schools,—that is, at most, a third of the school population,—arrive at artistic studies; the others remain too long with the copy and outline, and commence too late with drawing from the object. The advance is too slow, the results too uniform and incomplete. * * * Finally, in retaining the good pupils too long on elementary exercises, the method risks, perhaps, the sacrificing of this minority of excellence, which, in all countries, is called upon to give direction to the industrial arts, to a less gifted majority."

The "minority of excellence" is sacrificed to the "less gifted majority" because "good pupils are retained too long on elementary exercises." Is this any more the case in drawing than in music, writing, arithmetic, and all the other branches? But how happens it that "good pupils are retained too long on certain exercises," except that they are held during the schedule time of a grade, or until they have been brought up to an average standard in the combined studies of the grade, or at least consumed the average time required for this? When we reflect that this "minority of excellence" which "is sacrificed to the less gifted majority" is not confined to one set of pupils, but belongs to one set in drawing, to another in music, to another in arithmetic, to another in grammar, and so on, we realize how great the sacrifice may be, and how nearly all the pupils in a school may, by turns, be laid upon the altar of classification, and how the graded system, as at present conducted, tends to *mediocrity*.

My remarks upon this subject are limited to the schools below the high school, for two reasons: The pupils *entering* the high school each year are but a small proportion of those enrolled in the schools,—only about two per cent; and the high school pupils, as a rule, are treated with more consideration than are the pupils of the lower grades. If one fails to pass, he may not be promoted as a full-fledged member of the next class, but usually is allowed to take some of the studies of the higher class while making up deficiencies in his old grade; he is not turned back and compelled to go over all his work again, unless the failure be total,—such outrage belongs only to the schools below.

I have attempted to portray the evils of a graded school incident to the common method of classification, and, as it would appear, inseparable from it. Parents and teachers are aware of the malady, though they may never have diagnosed it nor called it by name. The dullest school man and the easiest parent know that there is friction and discomfort somewhere in the schools, but, having been brought up with a firm belief in popular education, they have a natural reverence for the schools; and so teachers are prone to lay the fault upon the children and their parents, while parents charge the teachers with remissness, and to often seek for relief in a change of administration. Neither

seems to think of attributing the evil to the graded system, where it really belongs.

To attack any of the established institutions of society is never a pleasure to a right-minded person; and for a teacher, in the presence of his fellow teachers, to condemn as barbarous that feature of the graded schools which many suppose to be the very essence of the system, were indeed an ungracious act and an unwarrantable presumption if nothing better were to be proposed in its place.

Let us consider for a moment what it is desirable to do, and how it may be consummated. The present method of classification contemplates an equal and regular advance along a whole line of studies; and the arrangement of the schools is such that promotion in one study is conditioned upon excellence in another, in no way related to it. Nowhere in nature or in life is there a parallel to this; it is limited to the primary schools alone. When a person leaves school and enters upon the work of life he is credited with achievements in any department, and is even encouraged in a specialty. The world recognizes and rewards special talent and adaptation; it is left to the schools, imbued with the spirit of the dark ages rather than the practical business thrift of the nineteenth century, to convert the graded system into a veritable procrustean bed. It seems to me that the desirable thing to do is to unshackle the schools, to break this iron net-work of classification which has been thrown over them, and to allow each pupil to advance in the several studies with such speed as his vigor and native ability admit. The schools are for all, and their classification should be so simple and elastic as to accommodate all. No genius in language should be repressed or impeded because of slowness in arithmetic; no dolt in arithmetic should be hurried beyond his depth,—and so kept a dolt,—because bright in other studies; but in all departments pupils should be classified according to their several abilities. In other words,—they should be classified in school as God classifies them, and as men will classify them after they leave school.

The proposed method of classification, stated in its simplest form, is this: Classify all the children of a school in regard to one study, as arithmetic, and arrange them into classes according to their advancement and ability; then take some other study, as grammar, and classify in this branch without any reference whatever to the arithmetic; then reading, and so on through the whole range of studies,—classifying in each strictly according to merit, and without regard to any other study.

What are the difficulties to be overcome in adjusting the schools to this idea? The present system seems to be adapted to the buildings in use; or rather, the present buildings were constructed to accommodate the present method of classification, and the system of grading resulting from its use. A building designed for five hundred pupils is divided into ten or twelve small rooms, each seating from forty to fifty children, one grade being assigned to one room, another to another, and so on. How can a school, using such a building and running on the old classification, be adjusted to the classification proposed? An earnest purpose will not find the solution difficult. A simple and feasible plan would be to have all the classes in any branch of study recite at the same time throughout the building; this would allow every pupil to be sent to the class where he properly belonged without any conflict of classes, or interruption or confusion of the work of any room. Care would have to be exercised to avoid disorder in the halls at the change of classes; but this, like all matters of detail, is a question of executive ability.

But as new bottles are best for new wine, a new style of building will probably be found best adapted to the method proposed; and so it is only where new buildings are to be erected or old ones remodeled that the present procrustean classification can be wholly laid aside, and the natural method adopted.

Let us consider the kind of building adapted to this idea. Were all the children pursuing but one study difference in ability would appear, but versatility would not be manifest; hence they would easily be grouped into classes according to their ability in that study; but when other studies are introduced individual talents assert themselves, and some children appear apt in one branch, and some in another. The lowest primary grades teach children mainly one thing,—to read; beyond this, several branches are pursued at the same time and the troubles of classification begin. Here then is a dividing line; and here, if we would follow nature, is a hint for the construction of a school building. The lower primary children being subject to but one main condition should be by themselves; the advanced children, subject to a variety of conditions, should also be by themselves. The model building, therefore, would require two main departments; one for the primary, another for the advanced children. The primary should contain about the usual number of sittings; the advanced room from two hundred to three hundred. Connected with the large room should be a series of recitation rooms, their number depending on the branches taught in the school; a good distribution would be one each for reading, arithmetic, and grammar (language), one for geography and U. S. history, and one for penmanship and drawing. To obviate all friction and confusion in the management of the school, and to avoid even the appearance of disorder in the halls, such a school should be all on one floor; this would necessitate a *one-story building*. This style of building is well illustrated by the new school-house at Kalamazoo, which has just been completed in accordance with these suggestions, and a diagram of the ground plan of which is herewith presented.*

The primary room calls for no further attention as it would be managed as such schools commonly are. The advanced department, however, demands special consideration, as it can be made to illustrate in a striking manner the spirit and possibilities of a natural, untrammelled method of classification. The management of the pupils in the large room should devolve upon a principal who would keep the attendance and send out classes; she should not herself conduct recitations, but instead should supervise the study of pupils left in their seats when classes are out, and become acquainted with individual pupils and render them such special assistance as may be necessary and wholesome. Personal attention to the individual pupil while studying is something that the ordinary graded school-room gives very little opportunity for; the teacher's time is ordinarily so occupied with classes that she is almost excusable for sometimes degenerating into a "recitation hearer." The teaching, except some general lessons, can all be done in the department recitation-rooms, and teachers can thus be selected with reference to their ability in particular branches; one making a specialty of reading, another of arithmetic, another of drawing and penmanship, etc. While conducting classes teachers can devote their entire time and energies to the proper work of the recitation—instruction, training, and testing, and not have their attention continually

* The architect's drawings embodying the foregoing features, were exhibited to the association, but were not furnished for publication.

diverted to look after a room-full of pupils; thus the best possible results can be obtained.

The apparatus and reference-books desirable in each room would be procured by school boards more readily, and of a better quality, since duplicate sets would not be needed in the same building; moreover, the apparatus would be *used*, since the teachers would know how to use it. The introduction of a new branch of study would not in any way derange the schools, since it would be placed in charge of an expert, and not be passed over to a corps of general teachers who had no talent for it,—but would teach it if required, although it might make their average work even a little lower than before.

If desirable, boys and girls could receive instruction in some branches in separate classes,—as lessons in physiology and hygiene. If the sentiment of the district demanded that during a portion of the day the boys be instructed in some mechanical art and the girls in sewing or some other domestic industry, the machinery of the school would not be thrown out of gear, but would promptly adjust itself to the situation. In short, such a school could be brought right down to the needs of the community in which it exists.

It sometimes happens in the old buildings that, in two rooms side by side, one teacher may excel in reading, the other in arithmetic, and each be poor in some other respects; but since they "average," they meet the requirements of a system built up on averages; and so pupils in passing from one room to the other receive such different quality of instruction that it amounts to about this: the teachers work against each other, one failing to reap where the other sowed, or sowing where the other failed to prepare the ground. No such condition of things could exist if teachers, selected for each department on account of special talent and adaptation, had charge of all the classes in that department. Under this system the classification and grading of pupils need no longer be a source of difficulty and annoyance to teachers and parents, nor of injustice and discouragement to children. Since the school is arranged by departments, each pupil can be credited for his advancement in each department; hence, it may happen that a pupil will be in a high class in one study and in a low class in another. The limits of this cross grading would be only those imposed by the necessity of a daily programme, which should avoid clashing; with, however, but one course of study in the school, they would naturally be wide. No pupil, on account of averages, need be put back nor kept back in what he is proficient, nor dragged along unduly where deficient. Thus ambition would be stimulated where the pupil excels, and thoroughness where he is weak. If the Massachusetts schools were conducted on this plan, no "minority of excellence" need ever be "sacrificed to a less gifted majority" in drawing or any other subject, since the pupils of the whole school would be classified in respect to each study, a gifted pupil would naturally be encouraged by his teacher, and advanced to a higher class whenever his ability should warrant.

Since the Kalamazoo building was begun, I have had occasion to explain the new plans and purpose to many parents and teachers. No parent ever signified anything but the most hearty approval. Teachers have offered various objections and criticisms, which I will briefly summarize, with answers to the same:

1. To change the present system of "every room by itself" for one that distributes the pupils for recitations would, as the buildings are now arranged, tend to disorder; would break up the precision of movement and the semi-

military style so pleasing to look upon, and for which so many parents compliment the schools.

Legitimate noise is never disorder, and apparent confusion may not be derangement. All public institutions depend, or should depend, upon public opinion; so all changes in such institutions should be preceded by a change in public opinion. The sentiment of most places, while favorable to the schools, recognizes the fact that they are imperfect, and would gladly see them improved, but is ignorant of the nature of their imperfections, and so of the kind of improvement desirable. If the exact state of the schools, and the facts concerning classification and grading, were candidly explained to a community instead of being covered up and explained away, a public opinion would be created which would not only tolerate, but demand, the apparent confusion in halls and corridors for the sake of harmony in the real work of the schools.

2. Such an arrangement of classes might do below the high schools, but as they have to be conducted on a more rigid plan of grading to meet the necessities of their small teaching force, their numerous courses of study, and the requirements of the schools beyond, how, under this plan, can the schools below be made to harmonize with the high schools, and how can they be feeders to it?

To answer this question we must look at the proportion of the children enrolled in the lower grades that each year enters the high schools. It is about two per cent. In a building accommodating from three hundred to four hundred pupils we would find from six to eight pupils completing the grades each year. The large numbers are always below; as pupils advance in years and in grade they rapidly leave school for the duties of life. This may teach us two things: *First*, that as the average child remains in school but a few years, no system of classification should be tolerated in the schools which retards the development of any talent the child may possess in order to advance him in some other direction; he should have *opportunity in all directions, and be required to make his best effort in all*, but should not be checked in any. *Second*, that the schools below should not be dominated by the schools above. The few pupils who each year pass on to the higher courses should not be a hindrance and a stumbling block to the grades below; if their studies have been such that they are out of grade with the high school requirements, they can "even up" during the last year of the grammar school. The kind of school proposed affords special and superior facilities for doing this; a pupil, weak in arithmetic, could go into two or three classes under a special teacher of that branch; and so with any other study.

3. The new plan of building contemplates special teachers in each branch of study. May it not be difficult to obtain competent specialists at the same salaries as general teachers?

Probably not; but if it should cost more, the value received would be so much greater as to make the relative cost much less. The probability is, however, that the work would be so much less wearing upon the nervous system, the drain for proper preparation for classes so much less, and the opportunities for culture so much more, that teachers would gladly fit themselves for these positions at the same compensation.

4. If a teacher is obliged to be absent from her post for a day or two from sickness or other cause, as sometimes happens, it would be very difficult to supply her place, being a specialist.

Yes, that is so. However the case may be with a teacher who merely "av-

erages," an expert cannot be substituted by a bungler; the contrast would be too great; the deficiency too apparent. Inexperienced pupils of the high-school, or sewing girls from the neighborhood, could not be called in to "keep school" for a day or two simply to keep the children off the street. But we must bear in mind that if one teacher was temporarily absent, the pupils would only miss their recitations in one study, in other respects their work would go on as usual.

5. An objection to frequent promotions, when attended by the transfer of pupils from one room to another, is that the frequent change of teachers prevents that thorough acquaintance with the pupils which enables the teachers to make due allowance for their peculiarities. Does not this lie with even greater force against the proposed plan, since each pupil would have so many teachers?

There may be some force in this, but not much. Under the old plan, if a pupil is transferred, or the teacher leaves, there is an entire change, and new acquaintance must be formed. Under the new, when a pupil is promoted he is not transferred and does not change rooms; and if a teacher leaves and a new one takes her place, the change to the pupil is only partial. Moreover, there are reasons why the teaching corps should be more permanent under this plan than under the old. Having special talent and adaptation for their work, teachers would not lightly leave their positions; the work of government being limited to the class-room, the nervous system would not be shattered and exhausted by the many cares and anxieties of the ordinary school-room; thus the bloom of health need not wither in the atmosphere of the school.

6. The plan proposed mixes and jumbles things to such an extent as to hopelessly derange classification; and, if carried to its ultimate, would break up and destroy the graded system.

So far from this being the case, the reverse is true in every particular, and in every conceivable instance. The schools, as at present arranged, are "mixed and jumbled." Who does not know that all through the schools there are bright pupils in lower grades, superior, in some things, to many in the grades above them; and that there are dullards through the upper grades who, in the interest of their own sound scholarship, should be in lower classes in some studies? Yet all are held in their places by a classification based upon averages and a system which demands that pupils shall be graded to correspond. Now, could any real derangement occur if this fact were recognized and provided for, by arranging the recitations throughout a building in such a way as to permit every pupil in each of his studies to be put into the class where he really belongs, and where he could do his best work? The present classification, being based so largely upon averages, is artificial and false, and necessarily loose and limited; the method proposed, being based upon the individual, is natural and true, and necessarily close and unlimited. It does not tend to break up and destroy the graded system; on the contrary, it refines and perfects it, and extends it by grading and classifying each pupil according to merit and ability in each department of study. If this plan were adopted, there would no longer be presented the paradox of a system of grading that does not grade, and a classification that fails to classify. It is not the purpose of this plan to overturn the graded system, but to rationalize it, and to harmonize its methods with the actual condition of the children. No wise administration would do violence to the present methods merely for the sake of this plan. Nothing in regard to the present buildings has been proposed that could not be engrafted upon the schools without shock or friction, and greatly to the comfort and advantage of many children, the relief of teachers, and the

satisfaction of parents and school boards. The classification of pupils would not be changed in any respect, *unless individual cases required it*; but wherever the demand existed it could be met without any such questionable adjunct as an ungraded room, or any such barbarity as degrading a pupil for failure in one or two studies; the whole machinery of the schools would be so adjusted as to meet, without friction, every conceivable condition of scholarship. Where new school-houses are required, the departure may take a wider range, and the buildings be so constructed that all the movements of the pupils can be regulated with no appearance of confusion, and every facility provided for teaching by specialists in charge of each department.

In conclusion: The objections urged by so many thoughtful people to the graded system as usually conducted,—that it lacks flexibility, that it is devoid of a proper spirit of accommodation, and that to a great extent it loses sight of the individual,—are well taken. The system of promotions has, as a rule, regarded only grades, individuals being only a secondary consideration. The welfare of the individual has too often been wrapped up in the welfare of his grade,—too often, we might say, smothered in the welfare of his grade. It is hardly possible to prevent this under the present system; but with the classes in each branch of study as many and as close together as the conditions of each school will allow, and with all the children classified in each study according to merit, each pupil can be fully recognized and dealt with on the basis of his individual attainments.

The schools need to be permeated with this vivifying influence, and to have engrafted upon them a system of classifications and promotions such as I have described, which shall not only recognize schools and grades, but shall reach down into them, and take by the hand the individual pupil and breathe into his soul the inspiring message,—Come up higher.

When the grading, and classification, and system, and machinery of our schools are adjusted and attuned to this idea, then, and only then will,—

"The rainbow hues of our ideal
Condense to gems, and form the real."

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER.

W. S. PERRY said:

Allow me first to express my high appreciation of the paper presented by Prof. George. Its ideas are new, and their treatment is ingenious and forcible. New ideas are rare enough among us to justify us in giving them a special welcome; but we must not be in equal haste to endorse them. To be safely progressive, we must be scrutinously conservative.

Our graded schools had their origin in the idea of classification by alignment of studies, and they have had their growth upon the same plan. It is their distinguishing feature, their special virtue; indeed, the same principle has constituted so large a part of the school organizations of all our large towns and cities, from Boston to St. Louis, that it may well be denominated the American system. The apostles of the graded system in our own State were Superintendents Mayhew and Gregory, under whose leadership union schools rapidly came into existence during the decade of 1850 to 1860. That

was an epoch in our school history. Our town and city schools then first took on form and conditions of growth, and whatever of good or reputation they have since attained has been by virtue of their organization on the class plan. Shall we now abandon the plan? That it has its evils cannot be denied, but they are not mainly such, nor so frightful as are indicated in the paper. I fear the plan of the paper, usually called "loose classification," would bring more evils in its train than it would cure. It looks more revolutionary than corrective. Better bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of.

The Professor, I believe, admits that the present school buildings are not suited to the requirements of his plan. He might have gone further and said that it would be utterly impracticable in them; and so we must wait until these brick buildings rot down before we can put the plan to test in new ones. The educational millennium will be delayed too long if we wait for that, so probably we had better labor to bring it in in the old building by the old way.

The argument of the paper was built entirely on the assumption that the present system does not work smoothly, causes discontent and disappointment to parents, and does injustice to a large number of pupils in classification. Now all this to me is most surprising, so much so that I unhesitatingly deny it *in toto*. The present graded system, if administered with intelligence and good sense, does work easily and wrongs but few. I appeal to every superintendent present to justify my assertion. The evils complained of do not exist. Good management of the grades will carry 90 per cent. of the enrollment along the course without friction; and at least half the balance can be satisfactorily accommodated by well understood modes of adjustment. Irregular attendance and other accidents will drop an occasional pupil from the class ranks, but, generally, such a pupil is weak, all along the line of his studies, and would not be affected by the new plan. It is clear then that the bottom of the Professor's argument is out, or rather, it never had any bottom, and we may fairly ask that the case be thrown out of court. But lest in coming years we should waste time in discussing this new plan, let us consider some of its claims and what it involves. First, it would damage school discipline. Authority to be effective should be centered; but by the plan proposed it would be divided among several teachers. Methods of management and exactions would differ. These, troublesome enough in the high school, would be worse in low grades where pupils are less accustomed to reason, and duly estimate different methods in their teachers. Movements in halls could not be so orderly, and considerable time would be consumed in class changes. In the next place teachers would have less opportunity under the new plan, of knowing intimately their pupils; they could not come into that close *en rapport* relation to pupils so essential in the lower grades to right guidance and moulding of character. A little greater skill in instructing would thus be purchased at too great a cost of personal influence.

But there are more serious objections to the scheme. It would weaken the disciplinary action of the course of study upon the pupil. The regular, even movement over the course is a large factor in the pupil's education; it holds him to concentrated effort and unity of purpose. But let it be understood that he may crowd favorite studies and neglect others, and that such unevenness of progress is provided for in the organization of the school, and he will be likely to zigzag over the course in a way to dissipate his energies and weaken his scholarship. Say what you will, such a scheme, in no small measure, *invites irregularity* and makes it the normal condition of the school. It more-

over puts a premium on laziness by suiting the classification to the pupil's notions and accidents of taste about different studies.

For similar reasons the proposed change would lessen the responsibility of teachers. Reluctant pupils could readily be accepted as dullards in particular branches and classed accordingly. They may fail to do their work in this study or that, but the school organization provides for such *natural* (?) inaptitudes and the teacher is relieved.

The logical issue of the plan advocated by the Professor is an election of studies by the pupil and parent. Such a system has recently been established with some misgivings in the university. Are we prepared to make the experiment with the children in the primary and grammar departments of the graded schools? It is certain that under such a system there are many schools in the State in which little if anything of the course of study beyond the three R's could be maintained, and many things that make for culture and character must be practically abandoned. It is difficult to see how such a system could fail to encourage superficialness, precocity rather than maturity, vaulting from one study to another quite distant in logical connection, wabbling over the course, and all resulting in very unsymmetrical attainments. Our schools should not set about producing kangaroos or giraffes, but well balanced and rounded characters.

The theory that children have special gifts and aptitudes for certain studies which should be recognized in classification, is not founded to any appreciable extent in fact, and would be most vicious in practice. We have an occasional genius in school (as we have in our association), but they are not numerous enough to justify a peculiar classification in their behalf. As a rule, pupils who enjoy the continuous advantages of the course, take all the studies evenly and easily. In the drawing exhibit room this morning, I overheard Supt. Jones say in reply to a question on this point, that pupils who could not be brought into line in some way, even in drawing, were rare. The truth is that a clever boy can be trained to almost anything, and an ordinary boy will not do one thing much better than another.

The plan of the paper would ultimately disintegrate the grades, and relegate the graded schools back to the condition of ungraded schools. This must be regarded by us all as a serious calamity. The course as it now stands, substantially the same in all our graded schools, *is the best education for all*; not because there is any logical reason for aligning a certain number of pages of geography with any certain number of pages of arithmetic (a very unimportant consideration), but because all the studies of the course are needed in a good education, and because the elementary principles of some studies are naturally learned early in the course, and the more abstruse parts later. The idea is that there should be a fixed plan of work, its amount and distribution carefully prescribed, which may be a guide to child and parent, and to which the child should be scrupulously held.

Again, the paper advocates the loose, or cross-classification, because parents complain of the injustice and rigidity of the present gradation. Admit that some parents do so complain; does it follow from this that the present plan of alignment is radically wrong? What is the teaching profession for if not to determine the contents and methods of education? Or shall these duties be handed over to children and others who have given them no profound study?

Another objection to the plan of the paper is, that it would mystify parents and the public in regard to the course of study, and what properly constitutes

an education. The graded course, as now defined, is intelligible and helpful, embodies a doctrine that educators have toilsomely wrought out, and which they can stand by. The cross-classification is an arrangement to accommodate all varying opinions upon the relative value of different studies, and may be easily used by the child to deceive his parents concerning his progress in study.

It is quite noticeable that the plan of the paper does not and cannot provide for admission to the high school. Here, alignment in studies is absolutely essential. From 25 to 30 per cent,—not 2 per cent, as stated in the Professor's paper,—become candidates for the high school, and it is easy to see that the practical recognition of the doctrine of the paper at this point would seriously derange the conditions of admission to this department. I think we must conclude that the plan proposed would cost too much for the little good it might return. There would still remain, what seem to me, the greater evils of long class intervals, mechanical grade work, and cramming for examination, evils which must be met, and, as far as possible, mitigated in every system of graded schools.

I was not a little surprised at that part of the paper which charged that promotions are made upon an arbitrary system of averages. I had supposed, and suppose still, that superintendents trust, ultimately to their good sense rather than to averages in making promotions. Averages have their place and use, but the superintendent who does not promote a class or a pupil at any time when it is evident that such pupil or class can do advance work, independent of *every other* consideration, has yet to learn some of the first principles that connect themselves with his responsibilities.

Occasionally irregular pupils may well drop a forward study to bring up one that is back, or may drop a part of the studies of a grade to take them up with the following class, or may, if convenient, take studies in two grades at the same time. Every class, however, of 20 to 30 pupils will contain considerable diversity of ability and attainment, and every teacher must be prepared to meet the special circumstances of each class. While carrying along the minimum work permissible by the requirements of the course, he must carry along a parallel work more difficult and exacting according to the ability of the stronger members of his class, so as properly to task and test each one.

The graded course intelligently, wisely administered, is not procrustean. It adapts itself with surprising facility to the varied needs of the great army of children that look to it for their mental pabulum. It wrongs exceeding few in its classification. Made elastic by a reasonable administration, it will justly serve 95 per cent of those who trust themselves to its care. We must not lose faith in it until something better than the plan proposed by Prof. George comes to take its place.

J. M. B. SILL said he did not believe in encouraging infant specialists. He thought that any plan which encouraged such specialists was vicious and pernicious. He did not believe that there was a boy or girl in the Detroit schools who really felt that they were held back by the system condemned by Mr. George. There was but one school under his charge where there was a separate recitation room, and that was prolific of more petty trials than all the other schools combined. He prophesied that Mr. George would change his views on this subject before many months had rolled by.

J. C. JONES said: Mr. George makes a grievous, although the common mistake, in saying that only two per cent of the pupils of the lower grades reach the high school. He has no right to take as his divisor the total enrollment of

the grammar and primary grades in calculating the number per cent entering our high schools. He should take as his divisor only the average attendance in the first year or grade, which would make the per cent for the State above thirty, which was the average for two years in the East Saginaw schools, but must be more for the older settled portions of the State. This was too common a blunder, and should not go unchallenged.

REPLY.

AUSTIN GEORGE said:

I am truly glad that the paper has called out such an able and lively discussion. This argument is not unfamiliar to me, and reminds me of the debate carried on in my own mind during the last two years. I did not anticipate that my views would be immediately accepted, and I shall hardly expect the members of this association to come in a day to conclusions which have forced themselves upon my mind only after long observation and reflection.

As the discussion proceeded I made notes of the points of attack, and I find that scarcely any thoughts were advanced which have not been abundantly considered in the paper itself; and a sufficient reply would be to read the paper over again. But as this would be a too formal treatment I will, even at the risk of stating in a loose way what has been concisely said in the paper, occupy a few minutes in review of the remarks of Supts. Perry, Jones, and Sill.

Those who oppose the ideas of the paper hold the present graded school system up to view as something to be proud of on account of what it has done for popular education, and because it has spread over our broad land. Now the mere fact of its having been adopted through the northern states is not necessarily an argument in its favor any more than the fact that we see three and four-story school-houses in nearly all the towns is an argument for that style of building. The rapid growth of towns and cities consequent upon the development of the country, created a demand for school facilities, and school men found no difficulty in imposing the present system, and this—not because it was the best, but because some system was necessary. I hazard nothing in saying that this did not come in obedience to the demands of the parents; and the particulars of the system they have never comprehended. The great American people, occupied with their business schemes, delegated power to school boards. These have attended chiefly to the business interests of the districts, allowing superintendents and principals, within certain limits, to give scope and direction to the educational work; which indeed has taken shape not entirely by rational processes, but by imitation and inheritance. The young man who, fresh from college, takes the school reins for a short time, has generally the college idea of classification, and finding the schools moving on this general plan, is only too happy to continue it, and even to intensify it. I think we understand all this. We, in Michigan, have done our share of cutting, patching, and *unifying*; we have attended superintendents' meetings and associations and carried home ideas which we have incorporated into our schools. I do not find fault with this, I only wish to show how the system grows, and how easily it is modified without any demand or active concurrence of the people.

As to the educational work which the graded system has accomplished, and which Superintendent Perry lauds so highly, this cannot be so easily considered, from the fact that its merits cannot yet be measured by a comparison of

results. We know this: the system of classification by *alignment* was not in vogue when the great men of the past were educated, nor even when the men of to-day were in school. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that no superintendent or principal in this room was educated in this fashion; we were never turned back in arithmetic because deficient in grammar; we were allowed to advance in different studies very much according to our natural gait in each; we all received an "unsound,"—an "unsymmetrical" education,—poor "kangaroos" and "giraffes" that we were. Now, what assurance have we that the present system will train up a set of men superior to those of the past or present? I have not yet discovered any indications of such results. We may admit that it will educate the masses,—simply because it is disseminated,—while at the same time claiming that they could be better served by some other method. But don't let us forget, in estimating the present educational status, that this rigid class system is confined chiefly to cities and large villages, and that the untrammelled country school continually recruits the business and professional life of the towns, and the preparatory schools and colleges.

I can grant in this discussion no more than was granted in the paper. If the studies bear any natural relation to each other, then it may be necessary to classify by alignment; but when they are not so related it seems to me wrong to harness the different branches in this way, and insist that a pupil, whatever his natural tastes or abilities, must do just such an amount of work in one before he is allowed to move on in another. But, says Superintendent Perry, the interests of sound education demand that just this thing shall be done; no matter what a child's natural ability or aptitude may be, symmetrical education requires that he must be put through the same machine as every other child, and in just the same manner, and not be allowed to lag behind in any one thing, or shoot ahead in any other. If he should do this in accordance with his God-given abilities it would be "unsymmetrical;" but if some superintendent should so remodel the course of study as to require more, or less, in a certain branch one year than was required the year before, it would be all right, it would be "sound," because, I suppose, it would be done by central authority. And yet we are told that there is nothing procrustean in this system. I would suggest to Superintendent Perry that he have more respect for the Deity. Allow me to ask who of us, if he were giving his child private lessons in any branch of learning, would think of limiting his progress by what he was doing in some unrelated study at the school-house? Fancy a mother whose daughter has learned to play *scales* upon the piano, saying: "Jane, you play *scales* very well; I will run over to the school-house and inquire if you have reached the 85th page of your arithmetic so as to determine if you can take *tunes* next!" Or imagine a girl who can do plain sewing or sweeping refused instruction in stitching or bread-making until her position in geography has been ascertained,—although her age, her ability, and condition in life may make these things of first importance to her. Now, if one of these subjects should be introduced into a graded school course, this would be just what would be done, if the system were followed. As a virtual acknowledgment, however, that the alignment system is against the common sense of people, we may remark that when a new subject is introduced into the schools it is not deemed prudent, for a considerable time at least, to refuse promotion on account of deficiency in it. But, says Superintendent Perry, if the proposed plan were adopted, little more than the study of the three R's could be maintained in the schools. This does not follow at all; on the other

hand, the progress of children, even in the three R's is clogged and impeded by the present method. Many a child in the schools of Michigan to-day, who can go to school but a brief time, misses the opportunity to study some portions of the elementary school course, of greatest consequence to him, because kept back by this alignment idea. But Superintendent Perry claims that to depart from this idea would mystify parents. Which is the more mysterious to a parent: to learn that his child, being proficient in all his studies except arithmetic, has been allowed to go on in all except arithmetic, but must restudy certain portions of this subject before he can be advanced in it, or to learn that because his child fails to pass in arithmetic he is therefore turned back in all his studies?

Superintendent Perry fails to apprehend the paper when he understands me to admit that the plan cannot be put into practice in the present school buildings. I admit nothing of the kind; on the other hand, I claim that it can very easily be worked even in the buildings as they now exist,—in fact, nothing can be simpler. Arrange the programme of recitations in the different rooms below the high-school and above the lower primary grades so that all the classes in the same subject shall recite at the same time, and any school can readily be adjusted to this idea; and a pupil, ahead or behind in one study, can be sent where he belongs for a recitation and cause no derangement anywhere. Then no longer would there occur the shameful performance of putting a pupil back in all his studies for failure in one or two, because the organization of the school was so clumsy as to require it. I am informed by a friend who has traveled abroad, that some of the European schools are so arranged. What I did admit was this, and only this: That as the passage of pupils to different rooms might,—as the buildings now are,—produce an *apparent* confusion in the halls, the plan would probably reach its best development in buildings constructed with this idea especially in view; and that as the school,—in order to the greatest facility of movement,—should all be on one floor, such a building need be but one-story high.

Prof. Sill contends that the difficulty of managing 200 children in one room would be so great as to condemn the plan. Let us consider this a moment. Please bear in mind that no classes are to be heard in the large room; that the pupils are to be sent out for recitations, and so, during study time, only half their number will be in the room to be looked after; that the teacher in charge has no recitations to hear, but simply supervises the study, and moreover, that she is selected with special reference to her ability to manage and govern, and I think you will conclude with me that the difficulties are more imaginary than real. Indeed, it may be a sufficient answer to Prof. Sill, to state that in the Detroit high school 300 pupils sit in one room, and that the teacher in charge not only manages the room but *hears recitations at the same time*. In this connection I will add, what I presume is already clearly understood, that the real essence of the proposed plan is not a new style of building having a large room with recitation rooms attached; but rather the breaking of this system of unnatural classification, which indeed can be accomplished with some slight inconveniences even in the present buildings, in the manner which has been indicated. The new building contemplates not only to unshackle the grades, but also to secure to the teachers themselves, by creating a corps of specialists, that power and dignity, which their selection by a system of "averages" robs them of.

Supt. Jones attempts to correct my figures by stating that I gave too small a percentage of pupils who each year enter the high school. I will say in

regard to this that my figures are official, and I will here give some statistics of the Indianapolis schools for the year ending June, 1879:—Number of pupils enrolled during the year below the high school, 12,816; number who entered the high school, 265, which is, as I stated, only about 2 per cent of the larger number. I am not talking of the per cent of any particular grade that may enter the high school any year. Now with this fact in mind I hold this: That as only about 2 per cent of the pupils below the high school enter the high school each year, the conditions for admission should not be allowed to dominate all the schools below; the comparatively few who enter the high school can put themselves in line with its requirements when the time comes, if indeed any special preparation should be necessary. Supt. Perry is in error again when he supposes that the plan proposed necessarily brings every pupil to the end of the grammar grades all out of line. There is nothing in the plan that puts a premium upon getting out of line with the ordinary grade work if it is properly laid out, on the contrary there is every proper incentive for a pupil to do his best in every department. Children love to excel in everything, and the fact that a pupil is in a high class in one study is an incentive to him to work up to the corresponding class in every study; but if he approaches the high school and is out of line he has, under this plan, especially favorable opportunity to even up.

I confess that I am not a little amused,—though by no means surprised,—to observe that while these gentlemen start out with vigorous denunciations of the positions and assumptions of the paper, they finally work around to admitting them and attempting to explain them away. Thus Supt. Perry: “Children have no special gifts or aptitudes for certain studies that should be recognized,”—yet, “every class of 20 to 30 will contain considerable diversity of ability which every teacher must be prepared to meet by giving one pupil more and harder work to do than another.” Again, “Classification by alignment is the only sound and symmetrical method,”—yet, “a superintendent who knows his business will promote classes or individual pupils at any time when in his judgment they can do good work.” How can he do this, in a single study, under the alignment plan? Again, “A child should be scrupulously held to the work of his grade,” and, “Cross-grading is vicious in the extreme,”—yet, “a pupil may occasionally drop a forward study to make up a back one,” (we might ask how there happens to be a back study under the alignment plan?)—“or, if convenient, may take studies in *two grades at once*.”—Arrange the programme of recitations in the different rooms in the manner proposed and it would be “convenient.” “The graded system is not procrustean when intelligently and wisely administered.” It would seem that it is not—when it is intelligently and wisely departed from. Again, “The method in use best meets the demands of all,”—yet, “accommodates but 90 per cent of the pupils.” “The present system is the best for the child,”—yet, “there are evils, such as the long distance between classes.” Now in regard to length of grades: Who cannot see that to shorten the distance between classes will, by increasing the number of times a year that classes are promoted, increase the number of cases that, under the alignment plan, must be put back in all their studies for failure in some? When promotions occur only at the end of the year, the long summer vacation intervenes to prevent the evils of the alignment system from recoiling with full effect upon the system and those who administer it. The teachers are many of them changed at this time; or, by absence from school or town, they escape dealing with the trouble until lapse of time has softened the indignation of parents, and to some extent reconciled the chil-

dren to their degradation. Both Superintendents Perry and Jones deny that in the graded system, as ordinarily administered, there is injustice or tendency to shallowness. Yet, Superintendent Jones, not wishing to perpetrate injustice, in reply to a question by Superintendent Church, says that he would promote a pupil deficient even in arithmetic if he were strong in his other studies. This seems to me to admit both injustice and shallowness. And so while Superintendent Perry claims that pupils are not "promoted on averages," yet here we have the spectacle of a pupil with a geography float under one arm and a grammar float under the other carried along into the deep waters of arithmetic with his feet off from the solid ground. I say away with this alignment feature of the graded system, that for the sake of a class or a grade, finds it necessary in any study to classify a pupil where he does not belong! The cure is not difficult; the remedy is in reach.

In conclusion, permit me to state that I am not frightened by the words "zigzag," "wabble," "giraffe," "kangaroo," which Supt. Perry employs. Nor am I disturbed by the cry of "infant specialist" which Prof. Sill so facetiously raises,—though I might say in regard to this that there is nothing in the paper which by any candid construction would warrant any such conclusion as he is inclined to draw. The scheme expressly provides that each pupil shall take every study of the course and be required to do his best in each,—a regular study time being provided for each; but the plan is so elastic and its scope so comprehensive, that pupils are not chained together in all branches regardless of individual incapacity or special talent. Now these gentlemen have as good right to call names as I have, and I suppose I have made use of some. I will say, however, that in this paper and its discussion I have been animated by a higher purpose than to coin a phrase or to caricature by an epithet. I have aimed at truth, and whatever criticisms I have made on certain features of the graded system have been in the interests of simplicity, and what I must still hold to be—even in the light of all that has been said—"plain, roundabout, common sense."

THE LITERARY AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

BY Z. C. SPENCER.

The literary and professional training of teachers is a subject second in importance to no other that can be brought to the attention of this association. It will be remembered that one year ago we were told, "These rural and ungraded schools don't amount to much." I do not now recollect having either seen or heard any refutation of this statement. It is true this charge had been made many times previously, but perhaps never as now have the school-men of the State been so harmonious upon this point. All cry out, we need an advance.

Because, then, of its vital interest and seeming opportuneness this topic is here presented as a suggestive reply to the oft repeated query, how shall our public schools be improved?

The purpose of this paper is to urge *the necessity for higher literary and scientific knowledge and professional training for all licensed teachers.*

I. The teacher is the *soul* of the school.

The untiring Numa Droz, late Secretary of the interior, Switzerland, in a lengthy and very able report upon the schools of that republic to the High federal council, says: "It is simply impossible, no matter how excellent the system, to attain a satisfactory grade of instruction with indifferent teachers. It is from want of proper pedagogical training that so many defects have made themselves apparent in modern modes of instruction." He then very pointedly adds: "As is the teacher so will be the school."

Wise systems of education are of value; careful supervision is productive of excellent results; commodious and well-ordered school buildings may contribute their share to the establishment of discipline; but, after all, it is the teacher that makes the school. The National Journal of Education says: "We solemnly affirm, as the result of a great deal of observation all over the country, that the present advanced system of free education in the United States depends, for the next quarter of a century, more upon the teacher than all other influences combined." When the mill grinds badly, as Joseph Payne says, we cannot expect a good grist—the thing is an impossibility.

The teacher then being emphatically the main factor in the successful school, he should have the best possible qualification for his work. It is now generally conceded that a familiarity with the subjects to be taught alone is not enough; a knowledge of method is also necessary; that the teacher who is well trained both in matter and method is the best instructor and accomplishes the greatest good.

The Greeks used to say, to become a successful man in any vocation, three things are needed: nature, study, and practice. Thus to become a successful teacher, one must possess natural aptness, a good knowledge of subjects, and technical training. Natural aptness is either present or absent. It is a prerequisite over whose existence we have no control. We have to do only with study and practice. This leads me to

II. A higher literary standard for teachers. Many advantages attend the possession of a thorough education in whatever business or profession it may be found. President J. M. Gregory, in speaking under this head, says: "A sound and liberal education is the surest pathway to success in all pursuits. Statistics show that the educated man will, on the average, be as far advanced in his career at thirty-five years of age as the uneducated at forty-five or even fifty. Not one out of every ten of uneducated men achieves success." Our school law makes it obligatory for the teacher to have a knowledge of those subjects only in which he imparts daily instruction. To secure satisfactory results from teachers as a class such knowledge is entirely inadequate. The truly successful teacher has a literary culture that is broader and deeper than this.

The whole work of education may be regarded as a great search after the truth. Viewed from this standpoint the *quasi* profession of teaching becomes a truly noble one. The teacher in the faithful discharge of his daily duties is guiding his pupils along the paths that conduct to truth. The many departments of knowledge—of truth—are mutually dependent for their position, their teachings, and their usefulness. Algebra and geometry make plain the points that arithmetic failed to elucidate; Latin and Greek are mighty hand-maids for the teacher of the English language; geology is a puzzle at times to him who knows not chemistry.

How then shall the teacher who is unacquainted with the easiest and pleasantest paths be able to conduct his charge to the goal most acceptably?

Some one has said, "The great sin of the day is the mutilation of truth." The unity of knowledge in all its beautiful and harmonious relations cannot be taught by the less educated. It is he who deals out knowledge by fragments, torn from their proper dependencies, and presented in illogical order. Carlyle writes: "Mind grows only by contact with living spirit and the quality of its growth depends upon the quality of spirit by which it is touched." It was the motto of Guizot that "every teacher should know far more than he will be called upon to teach; for the more he knows of everything the better he can teach anything."

But, in addition to these general thoughts, I would name more specifically the advantages attending the higher scholarship of teachers.

1. It is necessary for the best teaching. How often has this been demonstrated in our graded schools where teachers at work in adjoining rooms secure widely different results.

2. It enables the teacher to grasp improved methods with intelligence and to employ them with success. Valuable methods have been lost in a great measure, for years, because teachers possessed not the requisite scholarship to handle them. Many advances have failed in America because our teachers as a body are not qualified for their work. The facility with which improved systems and processes are taken up in Germany is due, we are assured, to the superior general and technical training of her teachers.

3. It facilitates correct instruction and accurate habits of thoughts and study. False habits contracted in the school-room cling to us for years and are eradicated only after the most persistent effort; in the majority of instances they are not shaken off at all. As an illustration of faulty instruction I may cite the incorrect pronunciation of words. There are those who have spent hours—yes, weeks and months—in looking up the correct pronunciation of words they were allowed to misscall by uneducated teachers.

4. It counteracts the tendency to the employment of too young teachers. This defect is very generally recognized; some, indeed, have made a hobby of it and denounce the evil in the strongest terms. Superintendent Philbrick declares, "We have too many young and inexperienced girls as teachers."

5. It is productive of great saving of time and labor, and, therefore, is a valuable economist. Much might be submitted under this head. President Chadbourne, in his invaluable paper, "Waste of labor in the work of education," has dealt upon this subject with great clearness.

6. It will render the *country* schools especially more effective. It is there that better work is demanded. The best men of the nation, it is shown by statistics, receive their earliest instruction in the country school-house. This does not demonstrate that the best work is done there, as some would assert. Whether we shall explain the fact by saying that the youths of the country are more symmetrically developed by the more abundant exercise of the intellectual energies, constructiveness and judgment, and the simultaneous training of head and hand, or in some other way, is not for us now to speculate. But it does go to show that the state legislates unequally to the prejudice of the agricultural classes. It is an imperfection which it is quite possible for the farmers of the country to remove.

7. Higher scholarship for the teachers of Michigan is entirely practicable. Our many high schools furnish ample facility for the education of all who may apply at their doors.

8. Higher scholarship gives rise to better schools. In pursuance of the amended school acts of the neighboring Province of Ontario, for 1871, a

higher literary standard for teachers was laid down than had previously existed. From that year down to the present time the rural schools of Ontario have rapidly improved. The estimation in which the amended act is held may be gathered from the following extracts from the report of the Minister of education for 1877. A county inspector says: "Seven years have now elapsed since the great improvement was made in our school law." Another: "A few years previous to the passing of this act of 1871, the marvelous effects of which are truly startling to every thinking man, the educational affairs of the country had reached a low ebb." And a third says: "Long may the hearts of the illustrious educationists who matured and brought forward the amended act of 1871, continue to pulsate."

Candidates for certificates are required to pass two examinations,—the non-professional and the professional. The subjects of examination for third class certificates are: Reading, spelling, etymology, the prefixes, and the principal Latin and Greek roots, grammar, composition, the outlines of English literature, English and Canadian history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, including simple equations, and Euclid, Bk. I. The candidates who pass this examination must attend the training schools, and pass the professional examination before they are allowed to teach.

The subjects of examination for second class certificates are, in addition to a more complete acquaintance with those named above: the outlines of general history, map drawing, mensuration, algebra, including quadratics, Euclid, Bk. II., natural philosophy, chemistry, and book-keeping.

Additional subjects are named for first class certificates.

9. High scholarship does not cut the supply of teachers too short; on the contrary, it has the effect of attracting more into the ranks. In 1871, in Ontario, 3,699 candidates applied for certificates; in 1877, six years after the passage of the amended act, the candidates numbered 6,288. We learn from the circular of information, No. 1, 1878, that in 1876 "there were 2,079 more students in training, in Germany, than in 1870, and the yearly increase in the number of those who devote themselves to the profession of teaching in the elementary schools is about 650 more each year now than it was then."

10. The introduction of a better educated teaching force into our schools is the surest guarantee of the future development and prosperity of the state.

III. A more uniform and rigid system of examinations. To the establishment of such a standard of scholarship as has been advocated, should be added the adoption of some uniform system of examinations, under competent examiners. This is one of the most imperative demands of our school plan. As these examinations are now conducted, they are, in many instances, of the most informal, undignified, and honorless character. The expression, "He passed the examination for a certificate," has come to possess a wide range of interpretation. It may indicate an honest test of hours' duration, or a ten minutes' chat across the fence. The following method is adopted elsewhere. Examinations are held for two or more consecutive days, semi-annually, or oftener, at the county-seats throughout the state. The questions are all made out in the office of the state superintendent, and copies are forwarded to the county board of examiners in sealed packages. These are opened on the same day and hour, in accordance with a programme laid down by the state superintendent. A certain proportion of the papers, as those for the first and second grade certificates, are sent to the state office for examination; the remaining papers are read by the members of the county board. The above is substantially the plan adopted in Indiana, Ontario, and elsewhere. The

advantages arising from it are obvious,—uniformity in the certificates issued, the absence of incompetent examiners, the removal of favoritism, and that measure of dignity, honor, and worth, that is ever an accompaniment of intellectual effort in right directions.

IV. My next point is, professional training for all teachers. Technical instruction can be had in only one of two ways: by systematic study and practice under skilled supervision, or by experiments and discoveries. The latter is attended with years of blunders and waste labor before the truth is found out. The training and instruction to be had in universities and normal and training schools is that which I wish to urge.

What is the opinion of prominent educators and others upon this point? "All the improvements in education," declares the Marquis of Lansdown, "that have of late years appeared in England worth naming can be easily traced to the Glasgow Normal school." And David Stow himself, the founder of the Glasgow system," declared: "It is, indeed, surpassing strange, that whilst in every art but one, an apprenticeship is required to be served before engaging as a master, that exception, till of late years, should have been in the most important and most difficult of all, viz.: the art of teaching and training." "It is clear that in whatever it is our duty to act, in those matters also it is our duty to study." "These words of Dr. Arnold's," says Mr. R. H. Quick, in "Educational Reformers," "seem to me to be incontrovertible. De Quincey has pointed out that a man who takes up any pursuit without knowing what advances others have made in it, works at a great disadvantage. He does not apply his strength in the right direction, he troubles himself about small matters and neglects great; he falls into errors that have long since been exploded."

Mr. Curtis, in the Editor's Easy Chair, says: "It is singular that in the land of common schools it should have been only recently discovered that teaching is a science for which training is as useful as for any other." The schools cannot be raised to their highest degree of usefulness till only professionally trained teachers are employed. This plan of professional instruction, it is contended by some, can be carried into effect only in the larger cities and other educational centers. This matter of *can* and *cannot* is simply one of methods and means. In these days a thing is impossible either because we do not know how to do it or are unwilling to incur the expense. I trust it will not be without profit that we examine the training system in Ontario. Here it may be observed that it is not always practicable to introduce methods from Germany or England or any other foreign country. Methods which are English cannot be fully incorporated into our system, since they are English, and vice versa; yet useful lessons may be learned from an examination of school work under plans not our own; the tendency of the times and the bent of educational thought of the world may be ascertained by such processes. For the following information I am farther indebted to the report of the Minister of education for 1877.

The amended regulations concerning public school teachers' certificates, which came into force in August, 1877, provides that *every applicant for a certificate shall have received professional training*. The normal schools at Toronto and Ottawa are now confined to the teaching and training of candidates for first and second class certificates, while in each county of the province one or more model schools have been established for the professional training of candidates for third class certificates. In the normal schools the session for first class certificates extends throughout the academic year, and

the instruction is literary and scientific and also professional; while for second class certificates the attendance is obligatory on all candidates during one of the three sessions. The whole time of each session is devoted exclusively to instruction in the theory and art of teaching. In the county model schools the candidate who has passed the examination in the prescribed literary and scientific subjects for a third class certificate, is required to be instructed in the actual practice of teaching for one term at least, and he must also satisfactorily pass this examination in order to obtain his third class certificate. No candidates for third class certificates are admitted into the normal schools.

How this regulation for securing professional instruction is received may be gathered from the following quotations from the reports of the county inspectors: "On account of the difficulties now experienced in securing even the lowest grade of a certificate, the preparation necessarily undergone before that is obtained, has elevated the status so that now those with little or no experience are superior to the class that formerly taught the lower grade of our schools whose only previous training was that received in the common schools."

"I regard the establishment of the county model schools as a grand and ever memorable epoch in the history of our public schools. The first two sessions, 28 teachers were trained in the potent art of imparting to others what they themselves know and are now engaged in teaching. In their professional examination their answers were so intelligent, complete, and satisfactory that I am inspired with hope, for I felt that a new lever power was put into the hands of the inspectors to raise all the schools into efficiency in the course of three or four years." Another says: "During the past six years we have seen the almost entire removal of such obstacles to progress as the low educational standing of teachers and the lack of means for professional training." Again: "This model school system is the best step towards educational improvement which could have been taken, inasmuch as it enables our third class teachers to acquire a good training before beginning to teach." The last quotation which I make reads as follows: "The amended school act of 1877 renders our school system a model of completeness. Teaching is now fully recognized as an art requiring an apprenticeship, and the amateur who takes it up unconsciously of its difficulties betrays his unfitness for the task."

Many other quotations might be added, all endorsing the changes of 1877 as perhaps the most important acts of legislation in Ontario in connection with teaching.

In 1877, 1,237 teachers received professional training for eight weeks or longer in the model training schools. In the fifty model schools 1,723 lectures were delivered on education, 455 on hygiene, 398 on school law, 1,174 on arithmetic, and 1,190 on reading; 1,892 classes were taught, each pupil-teacher conducting, on the average, 22 class recitations in presence of his fellow pupil-teachers and the critic teacher.

In January, 1878, there were in Switzerland, with a population little more than double that of Michigan, 32 normal schools and teachers' institutes. In the canton of Soleure persons desiring to devote themselves to teaching are required to attend a three years' normal course, when, only upon graduating, they receive a diploma entitling them to teach. In no state or city in the Union, as far as I know, excepting Boston, is professional training a pre-requisite for teaching.

In endeavoring to establish any important measure in civil institutions regard must be had, of course, to expense. Without a proper degree of economy any proposed radical change will most assuredly meet with opposition and perhaps

overthrow. A comparison of the cost of our institute system and that of the training system of Ontario will be given.

According to the State Superintendent's report for 1878, \$5,134 were expended upon the county institutes. The enrollment numbered 2,852; 46 institutes were held. The attendance did not average more than three days, perhaps. The fifty county model schools of Ontario for 1877 cost about \$200 each, \$100 being donated by the government and \$100 by the county; the total outlay being \$10,000 or less. The attendance at these was eight weeks or longer. As to the actual results, no one will fail to appreciate them at once. While our institutes are undoubtedly doing a grand work, the thought presents itself: What are the possible fruits attending the expenditure of money? The benefit derived from an irresponsible attendance of three days at a county institute will bear no comparison with the discipline of a term's work, in study and practice at a county model school, with an examination at the close to test the student's proficiency.

V.—Your attention is invited, in the fifth place, to a consideration of the signs of the times. That higher academic preparation for the great body of teachers and professional training for all will be fixtures in the near future, is augured by the educational movements of the day. Chief among these may be numbered:

1. The establishment of chairs of education. The Commissioner of education, in his report for 1877, gives a list of twenty German universities in which pedagogy is taught by means of lectures. Chairs of education are ably filled in the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow and in the College of preceptors, London. In this country, in addition to the professorship in our own university, may be mentioned the chair of didactics in the State university of Iowa, and that of pedagogics in Missouri university.

2. The conferring of degrees of education. Such degrees are granted by the University of London, the College of preceptors of the same city, and several colleges and normal schools in the United States. The State university of Iowa grants the degree of bachelor of didactics to such of its graduates as have taught two years after receiving their instruction. The degrees of the normal school in Missouri university are: Principal in pedagogics, bachelor of pedagogics, and master of pedagogics.

3. The almost exclusive employment of only professionally trained teachers in the larger graded schools.

4. The endeavor, in some quarters, to make the teacher's tenure of office permanent. The attempt recently made in Boston to bring this about, though abortive this time, may succeed some future day.

5. Higher scholarship is now demanded as a condition of entering many normal schools. Those in Newark and St. Louis admit only graduates of the high schools or those of equivalent education. The majority of the city training schools now make the same condition.

6. The establishment of normal and training schools all over the civilized world. Supt. J. D. Philbrick, in speaking upon this subject, after a careful examination of the educational systems of the nations represented at the Paris exposition, declares: "I believe that the education of the world is becoming gratuitous, unsectarian, compulsory, characterized by normal schools and by teachers holding office during good behavior."

7. The tendency at present manifesting itself toward professional work only in the normal schools. Prof. W. F. Phelps, at the last meeting of the national association, said: "Normal schools should now devote their whole time to

professional work." The normal schools at Toronto and Ottawa, as we have seen, have embraced this movement. The normal schools of New York do comparatively little academic work, as well as several training schools in Massachusetts.

8. Everything that looks to making teaching a profession is receiving careful thought.

9. The expression of public opinion. The last legislature of New York appointed a special committee to investigate and report whether the State normal schools are fulfilling their original purpose. The committee included intelligent men who gave much time and attention to the matter. Their report is most flattering to the cause of education. In speaking of teachers in the normal schools, the committee employ these words: "Those who hold these positions should have attained the highest professional excellence and have special aptness in aiding others to acquire the same. They should not be overtaxed by the daily school work; some of their strength should be reserved for advancing the science itself, seeking to understand better the beings to be taught and how to teach them."

VI. Lastly, the inquiry meets us: What are the needs of the hour?

Our State university and high schools have secured for this State a national reputation; it is to them mainly this good name is due. But, if we would retain this enviable position, and secure to our children the blessings of the best instruction, it will not do to disregard the interests of primary education; nor can we stand still while the nations are going forward. The last decade has witnessed memorable reforms in many countries. It was in 1870 that the education act, which has led to such wonderful changes, was adopted by the British parliament; it is within the past nine years that ample provision has been completed in Germany for the professional training of all teachers. Elementary education in Italy has made surprising advances during the same period; but we are assured by those in authority that "the primary school law of Michigan is no better to-day than it was forty years ago."

There is need of greater enlightenment of the people upon the educational problems of the day. Our citizens should be kept posted in the advances made in other states and in foreign countries. They should be made to understand clearly the points of inferiority as well as those of superiority in our State system as compared with systems elsewhere. Unless the educationists and the press, general and local, of the State furnish the information, it will not be had. The people do not seek it.

There is need on the part of educators, of more zeal, of more planning, of more deliberation in meetings of congress. There is need of greatly enlarged powers in the State department of education. But foremost among the needs of the hour is effective legislation. I remember that this is debatable ground and that it has been claimed our "public school system cannot advance beyond the public sentiment that sustains it;" yet, assuredly, it is the part of a wise government to *lead* the people. It is now generally conceded that when Herbert Spencer denied the "right of the state to administer education," he simply taught one of those fallacies to which even the greatest minds are liable. President John Bascom says: "If education under individual effort is incomplete in character, or partial in explication, the state, as holding the common resources and representing the common interests, ought at once and directly to correct so great an evil." Teaching will never approach to the dignity of a profession while it is made possible for all to teach. When an adequate standard of scholarship shall be laid down by legislative enactment, the

first great step towards the teaching profession will have been taken. The people of the State have provided ample facilities for obtaining literary and scientific knowledge; but teachers as a body will never sufficiently avail themselves of these opportunities till compelled to do so by law. It is not the evidence of history that any people or class of individuals have progressed simply by a sort of voluntary internal development. Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent English jurist and statesman, says "No period at which discussion takes the place of compulsion has as yet been reached anywhere, and there is no prospect of its being reached anywhere within any assignable time."

A higher standard of general culture having been attained, the next step will be professional training for all teachers. This, too, will not become universal solely by making provisions for imparting it. It must be enforced by authority as a means to an end. The experience of our normal schools may be cited in proof of these statements. They were created originally for the single purpose of furnishing professional instruction. But the normal graduate met with discouragement and defeat. With his diploma of four years' apprenticeship in hand, he is beaten in the race for a position by the certificated school-boy. In fact, except under appointive supervision, there is no demand for the normal graduate. Consequently the normal schools have been obliged to take up academical work and have been largely perverted from their original purpose. The states have acted wisely in establishing normal schools, but unwisely in making their diplomas of no superior worth.

If the State should provide three normal and seventy-five county model schools to do only professional work, and let the problem solve itself by waiting for the demand for graduates to come from the people, the instructors would be chiefly busied in awaiting the arrival of pupils.

"Experience has demonstrated the fact that owing to the material on which the teacher operates—the childish mind—the profession of teaching differs from other professions and *cannot fall under the law of supply and demand*, but requires the special interposition of private corporations or of government itself."

Let the states declare on their statute books that a professional diploma is a pre-requisite for every teacher, and at once our normal schools will be overtaxed with work, their true worth will be appreciated by the people and hostile criticism will become less active. Since the enactment of the Ontario education act of 1877 the normal schools have been overcrowded. By making professional diplomas evidences of fitness to teach, Boston and several other cities of Massachusetts have been enabled to fill strictly professional training schools. Just how these desirable advances will be brought about we cannot say, they are certainly correct in theory and, as has been shown, not impossible in practice.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

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AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,

JUNE 26, 1879.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION:

A PLEA FOR MAKING IT ACCESSIBLE TO ALL.

BY JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.

Gentlemen of the Board of Regents, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Until within a few days we have cherished the hope of listening at this hour to a distinguished scholar and orator from a sister state. But, unhappily, our hope has been disappointed. In this exigency the kindly urgency of my associates in the university senate has constrained me very unwillingly and after hurried preparation, to offer you some thoughts, which, I hope, may be found not unfitting the occasion.

No one here can regret more profoundly than I the necessity which calls you to listen to a voice so familiar as mine and so suggestive, I fear, to my younger friends, of the recitation room and the daily routine of college life, rather than of the joys, the enthusiasms, the inspirations which this great festival day of the university should awaken in all hearts. Fortunately the success of this occasion does not depend on me. It is already assured in the spectacle, which has so perennial an interest, of a goodly company of young men and young women appearing upon this stage to receive their testimonials of work faithfully accomplished, and turning away to confront the stern duties of life, in this vast concourse of alumni and other friends of the university, and in the devotion to the dear mother of her children, who gather from distant homes under her ample roof tree, while their hearts run together in the joy of a common love to her.

As we assemble on these high days at these shrines of learning, we instinctively call to mind those noble and far-sighted statesmen to whose wise and generous forethought the greatness and the very existence of this institution are due. It should be one of our sacred duties, as well as delights, to imbue ourselves with the spirit in which they wrought for the founding of a free school of letters, science and arts.

The story of this work is so familiar that I need not repeat it in detail. But let us keep clearly before us the important fact that the fathers who drafted and adopted that great charter of liberty and learning for the northwest, the ordinance of '87, in which they declared that "schools and the means of education should for ever be encouraged," carried, in their conception of a state, a distinct idea of a richly endowed university as a part of its furniture and its

life. They and their successors in congress provided for the support of such institutions in the nascent states of this region with what was then so munificent generosity that clearly they expected the higher education would be within the easy reach of all. It may well be that even in their brightest dreams of the future of the territory which they were consecrating to freedom, to religion and to intelligence, they did not see that in less than a century, as the fruitage of their sowing, in all these northwestern states, schools and colleges should spring up like the stars in the sky for number. Still less, perhaps, did they imagine that before the centennial celebration of the birth of the nation there should arise and flourish in this State of Michigan, then an almost untrodden wilderness, fringed by a few weak settlements on the river and the lakes, a university which should surpass in the number of its students and teachers, the amplitude of its endowments and the wide reach of its influence, the Harvard, the Yale, the Princeton and the William and Mary of their day, and should win an honorable name on every continent of the globe. Yet this possibility, now become fact, lay coiled as a germ in the ordinance of '87, that *gentis cunabula nostrae*.

The wise men who shaped the organization of this State steadily cherished the idea which was inherited from the fathers, of building a university in which their children, whether poor or rich, could obtain the higher culture of their minds. The plan of a university marked out by the territorial government in 1817 was one which for breadth and completeness of conception we can even now only admire. The language of the constitution of 1835 shows that its framers had the broadest and most generous views of public provision for the support of libraries, education, including higher education, and especially of the university.

We may say, therefore, with strictest truth, that this idea of large and liberal supply of facilities not only for common school training, but also for university education, was inwrought into the very conception of the State of Michigan. It has from the beginning formed a part of the life of the State. It has never been lost, but has grown with the growth of the State, and strengthened with its strength. And it has, I believe, never had so firm a hold upon the State as it has to-day.

In the light of accomplished results, when we consider how little the total cost of the university has been to the State, less than half a million of dollars, not more in fact than these buildings and grounds and museums and libraries are worth; when we remember that it has sent forth 5,700 graduates, most of them persons of humble means, equipped for duty in all worthy callings of life; that the names and the works of its professors are known and respected on both sides of the Atlantic; that it is recognized, we may modestly say, as taking rank with the best universities in the land, and that it has helped in no small degree to make the name of Michigan known wherever the cultivation of science and letters is respected, may we not gratefully and truly declare that the fathers, whose legislation made this career of the university possible, had an exalted and statesmanlike conception of the duty of the State to the higher education.

I think, therefore, I shall be acting in completest harmony with the true spirit of Michigan if I employ the hour assigned me this morning in enforcing and illustrating this truth: *That it is of vital importance, especially in a republic, that the higher education as well as common school education be accessible to the poor as well as to the rich.*

Notice that this implies that either through public or private endowment

the higher education shall be furnished at less than its cost. From time to time there appear some impracticable theorists—and they are too numerous just now—who lift up their voices and invoke the economic laws of supply and demand and the *laissez aller* doctrine in condemnation of endowments of schools of learning. But if colleges and universities were required to exact of students fees which should fully repay the cost of instruction, the poor must, with few exceptions, be shut out from them. Should we say nothing of the interest on the capital represented in the real property of the average American college, it would cost each student from one hundred to two hundred dollars a year more than is now paid if the actual cost of the instruction were returned to the treasury of the institution. If the interest on the amount invested in the buildings, grounds, libraries, and collections were to be made good by the fees for tuition, the annual cost to each student would probably be increased by from four hundred to six hundred dollars.

Obviously the great mass of the men now in the colleges would be excluded. The higher education would be, as a rule, within reach of the rich alone. As it is, even now, many are able to complete their course only by self-denial and by labors which are really heroic. Now what I affirm is, that any arrangement that should leave the higher education accessible to the rich alone would be in the highest degree unwise. In support of this statement I have to say:

1. It is in itself fitting, and, in a certain sense, it is due to children as human beings, that the poorest child should have proper facilities for obtaining, by reasonable effort, the best development of his talent and character. I think I may appeal to the common sense and the general feeling of civilized men in recognition of this truth. One of the highest ends of society is to help men make the most of themselves. True, as I shall soon show, this is partly because it is for the interest of all, of society at large. But beyond that we instinctively recognize it as a duty to do what we can, both individually, and through the organized action of society, to open to every child—and for the child's own sake—a fair chance for the best start in life for which his talent fits him. I know that we often justify our providing a free common school education simply by showing the necessity of such an education as a preparation for citizenship. But I believe that down in our hearts there is a profound satisfaction, and often an impelling motive to our action, in the conviction that we are doing simply what is just, what is due to every child as a human being, in giving him an opportunity to kindle into a flame any divine spark of intelligence within him. Is it too much to say that the infant born into a civilized and Christian society has a right to claim something more than a bare possibility—has a right to claim a tolerable probability of such moral and intellectual surroundings as shall make education and character accessible to him, if he has a fair amount of talent, self-denial, and energy? For the moment I am not considering whether his claim should be met by legislation or by voluntary action. But that it should be met by society in some way, I think will be generally conceded.

What more touching spectacle is there than that of an ingenious and high-spirited youth, consumed with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, endowed with faculties that might make him the peer of the greatest, yet chained by the heavy hand of poverty through all his best years to the foot of the ladder, on which his aspiring soul would, if unfettered, so easily and so joyously have mounted to the stars. His indomitable energy may enable him at last, after years of heavy struggle, to attain a lofty height. But would it not be a blessed act, would it not be a just, and wise, and righteous act, to relieve him of so

much of the struggle as is not needful for the discipline of his soul, and to secure to him as well as to society years of his most fruitful work? As the magnet draws the particles of steel from the dust and lifts them into view, so the common school system, stretching out its sensitive and generous hands to every child in this commonwealth, lifts the exceptionally gifted into notice, makes him and his friends cognizant of his power and his promise, kindles in him the flame of a noble ambition for learning, and compels us to recognize the duty of society to smooth the way from the cradle of talent in the humblest log hut to the halls of the highest learning. To stimulate to the utmost the ambition of these pupils by your schools, to set their minds on fire with this unquenchable desire for ampler culture, and yet to make that culture practically inaccessible, to slam the door of the college in the face of every one who is poor, were illogical and cruel, and unworthy your boasted civilization.

2. But we need to make the higher education accessible to the poor, not merely on account of the poor and gifted scholars themselves, but also because this is best for society. We need all the intelligence, all the trained minds we can have. There is never a surplus of wisdom and true learning. There is often a surplus of pedantry. There is often an excess of false pride on the part of those who have not talent enough to shine in purely intellectual pursuits, and who foolishly hold themselves above the only pursuits for which, with all their advantages of education, their moderate mental endowments fit them. But these are merely incidental evils belonging to any system of higher education. Of strong, well-balanced, well-furnished minds we cannot have too many. They are the true riches of a nation. Without them the mines of El Dorado cannot make a people rich or strong. With them the dwellers on a desert may become prosperous and invincible.

Now, God bestows talent with impartial hand equally on the rich and the poor. He sows the seeds of genius in what might seem the unlikely spots. He often places the choicest jewels in the humblest settings. His rarest gifts of mind are dropped in the obscurest homes. As the son of Sirach has told us, "Wisdom lifteth up the head of him that is of low degree, and maketh him to sit among great men." It was on an Ayrshire peasant that Heaven bestowed the power of the sweetest song that ever rose on the Scottish hills. It was to the blacksmith's son, the book-binder's apprentice, Faraday, that the electric currents, in their rapid and unseen flight, paused to reveal their secrets. It was given to a colliery fireman to harness steam to our chariots and bear us as on the wings of the wind across the continent, and so to revolutionize the commercial methods of the world. It was on a man whose origin is so obscure that his parentage can scarcely be traced, that God laid the responsibility and conferred the power of leading us out of the disgrace of slavery and the blackness of darkness of civil war into the sweet light of true freedom and welcome peace. It is to a Michigan telegraph boy that God lends so divine a vision that he sees and measures and harnesses to his service the subtlest forces of nature. The scientific savans of the world look on in wonder as at the command of Edison dumb matter speaks, the word which died away upon the empty air weeks ago gains a resurrection and falls again upon our ear with a living voice. As distant Arcturus, more than 1,600,000 times as far away from us as our sun, reports visibly to him the almost infinitesimal quantity of heat which its pencil of light, after traveling its weary journey of more than five and twenty years, has brought with it to earth, we ask in amazement what revelation is next to be made through this interpreter, for whom nature seems to have lost her wonted coyness and secrecy.

No nation is rich enough to spurn the help which God gives in such rare minds as these, though their childhood is housed in hovels. No nation should be so short-sighted as to pile up obstacles in their path, or even to leave any which can be removed. As the husbandman at the foot of the western Sierras, at great cost and with infinite pains, makes a secure channel to bring the fertilizing mountain stream to his fields, guiding to it every rivulet which can swell its volume, and thus makes the parched desert blossom like the rose and wave with golden harvests, so may a nation well do much to smooth the way for its gifted children to enlarge their faculties, to enrich their minds, and thus pour far and wide the beneficent streams of their influence, and give us richer harvest than those of corn, and wine, and oil.

3. Again, we need to put the higher education within the reach of the poor, because we cannot afford to endow the rich alone with the tremendous power of trained and cultivated minds. To do this might form an aristocracy of formidable strength. So long as the poor have anything like an equal chance with the rich of developing their intellectual power, we have little to fear from an aristocracy of wealth; but let wealth alone have the highest intellectual training, let the poor as a class be shut out from the schools of generous culture, and we must either consign the control of all intellectual and political life to the hands of the rich, or else have a constant scene of turbulence between the ignorant many and the enlightened few. Bitter class hatred would be inevitable. There can be no stable equilibrium, no permanent prosperity for such a society.

Learning, too, would probably soon give place to pedantry, displayed like the ribbons and orders of a petty German court. The scholarship which is a mere concomitant and badge of wealth would become vain and meretricious and shallow.

Yet there are men who, professing to speak in the interests of the poor, of true learning, and of sound philosophy, inveigh against a system like that which, in Michigan, opens the doors of all learning to the humblest as well as to the richest child, and insist that we shall make every one pay to the full the cost of his high school and university education. Do they not see that this would be a matter of little consequence to the rich, who could easily secure their training at any expense, but that it would consign the poor children, however endowed with talent, to the humblest acquisitions of learning or to the most trying struggle to attain to true culture? It is in the interest of the poor, it is in the interest of true and enlightened democracy, that we insist that the highest education shall be accessible to all classes.

The most democratic atmosphere in the world is that of the college. There all meet on absolutely equal terms. Nowhere else do the accidents of birth or condition count for so little. The son of the millionaire has no advantage over the son of the washerwoman, or over the liberated slave who has hardly clothes enough to cover his nakedness. Nowhere in the world is a man so truly weighed and estimated by his brains and his character. God forbid that the day should ever come when the spirit of snobbishness or aristocracy or pride of wealth should rule in our college halls.

Talk about oppressing the poor by sustaining the university! It is the sons and daughters of the men who are poor, or of very moderate means, who form the great majority of the students here and in almost every institution of higher learning. I could move your hearts to pity or to admiration if I could call one after another of many whom I see before me on this occasion to come up here and tell what toils they have performed for long and weary years,

what hardships and privations they and their parents have endured to gather up the few hundreds of dollars needed to maintain them with the closest and most pinching economy during their few years of residence here. I hope that those who practice high thinking and plain living will always be in the majority on these grounds. Sad, indeed, will it be for the university, and sad for the State, when such as they cannot, by manly effort, secure to themselves the best help which the resources of this school can offer to them.

Anything more hateful, more repugnant to our natural instincts, more calamitous at once to learning and to the people, more unrepblican, more undemocratic, more unchristian than a system which should confine the priceless boon of higher education to the rich, I cannot conceive.

Have an aristocracy of birth if you will, or of riches, if you wish, but give our plain boys from the log cabins a chance to develop their minds with the best learning, and we will fear nothing from your aristocracy. It will speedily become either ridiculous or harmless, or, better still, will be stimulated to intellectual activity by learning that in the fierce competitions of life something besides blue blood or inherited wealth is needed to compete with the brains and character from the cabins.

4. Another cogent reason for opening the privileges of higher education to all classes in this country is found in our distribution of political power throughout the community. The largest part of the public action which most concerns us is taken or determined by local organizations. The successful working of our republican system depends upon the distribution through the smaller towns and villages and through the rural districts of men of intelligence. If all the cultivated minds were concentrated in one capital or in a few great cities, we could not perpetuate our form of government. Any strong tendency toward such a result must seriously interfere with the purity and efficiency of our institutions.

We need, therefore, to reach with our best training men drawn from all classes, from all pursuits in life, and men who are to return to all honorable and worthy vocations, not alone in the great cities, but in all parts of the land. It is by this diffusion of the educated men, and by the diffusion through them of the direct and indirect advantages of education among the inhabitants of every town and hamlet, that a great school of learning does its highest work and justifies its claim to support by the whole people. It disseminates over the whole state men who are trained to be intelligent leaders of thought, to enlighten their neighbors on important affairs, to expose the fallacies of charlatans in politics, science, and religion, to keep alive an interest in education, to discharge all the duties of citizenship, and, if need be, of public office. It thus keeps the whole body politic vigorous and healthy with the life-giving currents which it sends to the extremities, as well as with the strength which it sends to the heart. It is not true that it blesses only the men who receive its degrees. Through them it blesses all around them. Its graduates are often the medium of greater blessings to others than to themselves. Mark the venerable physician, who, trained to the highest professional skill in its halls, has ministered with unselfish devotion for a generation to the sick and suffering. Has he or have they been most blessed by his education? Take the lawyer, whose advice for years the widow, the orphan, the poor have instinctively sought, whose opposition the criminal has dreaded, whose counsel and guidance the town, the county, the public have always desired in every emergency; has his power been only or chiefly a good fortune to himself? In a large sense it is true that the advantages of the higher education cannot be

selfishly monopolized by the recipient of it. It is not truly enjoyed, it can hardly be used in any honorable way without conferring benefits on others. You might as well talk of the sun monopolizing and enjoying alone the light which is generated in it, as talk of a scholar monopolizing the advantages of his education. The moment the sun shines, the wide universe around is bathed in its life-giving beams. Intellectual activity is necessarily luminous, outgoing, diffusive, reproductive. The graduates who are going out from this university are not taking with them hidden treasures to enjoy in secret as the miser gloats in the solitude of his garret over his gold, but rather precious seed which they will sow in every town and hamlet of this broad State, while the thousands about them will share with them the harvest of their sowing.

I need hardly say that any system which should confine the best education to the rich would greatly curtail this diffusion of the blessings of education, and would, doubtless, tend to concentrate the educated men almost entirely in the great cities. Is it too much to say that it would tend to political centralization and to a loss of the inestimable advantages which flow from the wise and vigorous local administration of public affairs, and from the comparative homogeneity in our society caused by the distribution of educated men throughout our communities?

5. The general opinion of mankind in all Christian lands has favored some plan of bringing liberal education within the reach of men of humble means. It has been reserved for these latter days to make the discovery that there is danger in thus opening the fountains of learning to the poor as well as rich. For the most part the direction of education has been in the hands of the church. Now whatever criticism may be made upon the church through these eighteen centuries, she has with impartial hand held wide open to men of high and low degree alike the gates to generous learning. She has encouraged and persuaded the rich to endow her schools and colleges and universities, so that the instruction might be almost, if not entirely, free. She has taught them to found scholarships and fellowships, which would enable the poorest boy to spend the best years of his youth and manhood in the still air of delightful study.

The rulers of every nation of Europe have cherished their great schools of learning as the choicest jewels in their crowns. They have lavished wealth on them and endowed them so richly that at most of them the cost of instruction is little more than nominal, and peasants and princes are found on the same bench listening to the lectures of the great scholars in every science. What glorious monuments of wise generosity these universities have been! Royal houses have risen and disappeared, kingdoms have come and gone, the map of Europe has been made and re-made again and again, but the great medieval schools, to whose halls centuries ago thousands of eager scholars trooped from all parts of Europe, still stand fresh in eternal youth, welcoming with princely hospitality poor and rich to their halls, pouring out their streams of blessing from generation to generation and from age to age, with a flow as copious and as unceasing as the Danube or the Rhine. If we may judge by the past, what work of man is more enduring or more beneficent than a strong university?

In this country, too, where the early settlers began to lay the foundation of our most venerable university before they had made comfortable homes for themselves, we find public and private generosity vying in supplying the wants of the infant college. While the colonial authorities voted appropriations, we

see the self-denying men and women stripping their scanty libraries of books and their ill-supplied tables of crockery to equip the struggling institution, whither the sons of all might repair to be trained for every worthy work in state and church. Contributions were solicited for the maintenance of poor students, so that, to borrow the language of an early president to the United commissioners of the colonies, "the commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men and the church with an able ministry."

From that time to this it has been the aim of the guardians of that ancient university, and of every college which has been established in the land, to furnish education at such a rate that boys of moderate means could procure it. Not one such institution has been administered on the theory that the students should pay the full cost of the education furnished. Endowments and scholarships have been sought and secured. In some cases so liberal provision has been made that prudent students, it is reported, have actually been able to meet their expenses and lay aside a balance. In some parts of the country, it is said, there has sprung up between colleges an unseemly competition in securing students by bidding for them with pecuniary temptations. But these abuses and indiscretions at least show how deep-seated is the conviction in the American mind that poverty shall not keep a gifted youth from the opportunity for a liberal education. This conviction is happily so firmly rooted there need be no fear that it will be conquered by the *laissez aller* theory, which would make no special provision for placing the higher education within the reach of those who cannot defray the full expenses of it.

But from that section of the country which is most amply provided with privately endowed colleges, even from those states whose oldest colleges were established, or in their early days assisted, by legislative appropriations, we sometimes hear exception taken to the method by which this and other western universities have been endowed and sustained, namely, by grants of land and by taxation. The educational problem before the early settlers of Michigan and other western states was peculiar. These states were occupied rapidly and for the most part by men and women who had been well trained in schools and colleges. They were extremely desirous that their children should be thoroughly educated. The national government had given them an endowment with which to begin a university. They had energy, ambition, a love of intelligence, but they had little ready means for the planting of colleges. They saw plainly that to build up by private benefactions a first-rate school of higher learning, like the best in the east, would require here, as it had required there, a hundred years of toil. Meanwhile, their children and their children's children would have passed away. Two or three generations must live and die without the facilities for training which a strong and thoroughly equipped school could furnish. Was there any question what they ought to do? Plainly, the wise policy for them was to avail themselves of the national endowment, and then, if need be, to supplant it as prosperity should bring the State ampler means.

It was not until 1867, when the university had already become strong and renowned, when the pupils were more numerous than those of any other institution in the land, that the State was called to give the first penny to its support, and then the whole appropriation was \$15,000 a year, which was just 1-20th of a mill tax on the appraisal of the taxable property of this rich commonwealth. The total sum received by tax for the university and drawn from the State treasury down to January, 1879, is in round numbers \$469,000. If

we compute this as distributed over the entire time since the foundation of the university we shall find that it is an average of \$12,000 a year, or 1-52d of a mill on the present valuation. A man who is taxed on \$1,000 would pay not quite two cents a year. This is the oppressive burthen which the university has laid on the tax-payer for the support of an institution which brings the treasures of the best knowledge to his children and to yours.

The grounds upon which taxation for the support of the higher education justly rests were so ably set forth by the distinguished orator of last year, whose eloquent words are still ringing in our ears, that it would be superfluous for me to dwell upon them at this time. I am now aiming merely to remind you that at an expenditure which it is simply ridiculous to call burdensome, this prosperous State of Michigan has, through the wisdom of her founders, succeeded in furnishing the higher education to all her sons and daughters, without distinction of birth, race, color, or wealth. The fathers acted with a wise and far-seeing statesmanship. They saved to the State three generations of educated men. Most of them lived to see such a supply of buildings, libraries, scientific collections, and other apparatus of a university here as could not by private endowments have been secured perhaps in a century. Indeed it is probable that private endowments would have been scattered among many small colleges, as they have been in other states, and that no institution at all comparable to this in strength would have grown up in Michigan. By planting the university so early, they have enriched every profession and nearly every vocation in Michigan with intelligent and well-equipped men. Through this school of learning they have attracted to the State a large number of brilliant and scholarly youth, who, after the completion of their studies have chosen this commonwealth as their home, and are adorning every calling in life. Is there any one act of our fathers by which they have done more to promote the prosperity of the State, to make its name known and honored throughout this land and beyond the sea, than by the establishment of a university in which the best learning of the times should be practically open to all so that whoever would might come and take freely, almost without money and without price?

Regal, indeed, are the gifts of nature to Michigan. A soil which bountifully rewards the toil of the husbandman and yearly fills to overflowing his granaries and barns; a climate so propitious that a large part of the State is a veritable paradise of fruits, where Heaven kindly draws the sting of frost from the west wind so that the breezes fall soft as the gales of Eden on the peach and the pear and the grape; mines richer in enduring wealth than those of Golconda; forests still magnificent in primeval grandeur, and rivaling the mines in value; salt wells which yield the wealth of subterranean seas in inexhaustible and unceasing stream; the broad lakes bound by the hand of God around the State like a zone of beauty; the sky, the inland seas, the earth, nay, the waters under the earth, all combine to pour their richest contributions into the lap of this favored commonwealth.

Yet, with all these riches, poor indeed had been the State had not a brave, and manly, and intelligent people chosen it as their home. For earth, and sky, and water, and mine had all been here for ages. But savages could not of these make a prosperous commonwealth. It is intelligence and character alone which can make a great and thriving state. And so the grave question which pressed itself on the fathers still forces itself on us. How shall we train our children to make the most of these conspicuous advantages, to build

a state which shall be truly great, to contribute their full part to the honor and glory of the nation, to lead happy and useful lives, to be a blessing to mankind? Can we do better than to answer this question in the spirit in which they answered it when, in accordance with the direction of the ordinance of '87, they took care that schools and the means of education should be forever encouraged, and laid deep and strong the foundations of school and university?

We may be pardoned for believing that the result in our own State has justified what we may call the Michigan policy. We cling to it still. But whatever be the method of endowment of our great schools, may the day never come when they shall be inaccessible to the humblest youth in whom God has lodged the divine spark of genius, or that more common but sometimes not less serviceable gift of useful talent. Let not a misapplication of the *laissez faire* doctrine in political economy, which has its proper place, lead us to the fatal mistake of building up a pedantic aristocracy. Good learning is always catholic and generous. It welcomes the humblest votary of science, and bids him kindle his lamp freely at the common shrine. It frowns on caste and bigotry. It spurns the artificial distinctions of conventional society. It greets all comers whose intellectual gifts entitle them to admission to the goodly fellowship of cultivated minds. It is essentially democratic in the best sense of that term. In justice, then, to the true spirit of learning, to the best interests of society, to the historic life of this State, let us now hold wide open the gates of this university to all our sons and daughters, rich or poor, whom God by gifts of intellect and by kindly providences has called to seek for a liberal education.

A P L E A

FOR

VOCAL MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS;

-BY-

W. L. SMITH,

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

VOCAL MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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Among the innumerable gifts which an all-wise Providence has seen fit to bestow on man, the most important is a mind susceptible of education and refinement; and the noblest work in which humanity can engage is the taking hold of the tender intellect, fresh from the hands of the Creator, and with fostering care to develop and cultivate until the possessor becomes an intelligent being, able to do his or her part in making a better world of this. But, as teachers, many fail to do their full duty, in that they seek to educate only a part, instead of all the faculties of which the young may be possessed. The head, and not the heart, receives their entire attention, and much of their most earnest work falls useless to the ground, because the moral nature has been utterly neglected. A desire for the true and the beautiful is one of the most earnest of the human heart, and when sought out and carefully developed, it becomes a powerful agent in moulding the hearts and minds of the young, and thus it is an important adjunct in the great work of civilization. Our best educators are already acknowledging this fact, and although we yet hear from the fossil remnants of a past age that the rising generation should be taught nothing but that which may be called into immediate use in the ordinary vocations of life, it is but the low muttering from the storm passed over; and to-day the shadows of ignorance are dispersing, intelligent men are stepping rapidly to the front, and the standard of a truly practical education appears against a cloudless sky higher than ever before. True education demands that mankind must be taught not to live for self alone, but for the good of our common humanity. "He that is high minded and noble is greater and better than a mere successful man in business." To be able merely to make money and keep it is selfish,—it is but existence; but he that cultivates the heart widens his sphere of usefulness and makes his life nearer to what it was intended to be by the Creator. Art in its varied forms appeals to our love of the beautiful, and seeks to cultivate, ennoble, strengthen, and elevate not only the mental, but the moral qualities of our nature. Standing preëminent in the field of art is MUSIC, the universal language, and the language that will reach the heart.

The influence which music, in all ages and countries, has exercised over the soul of man all are ready to acknowledge, while we find that its uses also are

almost universal, and the services of musicians required upon all occasions, not only of joy, but of sorrow, from the cradle to the grave. Society seeks for music, and welcomes its devotees on every hand. The church needs it because, as a devotional agent, it appeals to the emotions and carries the soul, in humble adoration, through nature to nature's God. "Its plaintive strains calm and soothe; its joyous notes enliven, cheer, and animate; its loftier sounds elevate and transport." The state requires it; for music has a power to arouse the patriotic fire within the breast, and teach man to love his country. Armies have been raised and led to successful conflict by its aid, and thus the destinies of nations have been controlled by its power. Since, then, we see that its influences and uses are so great and so universally acknowledged, surely the importance of more general information concerning the subject of music is worthy of consideration. We are well aware that many say that an understanding of the principles of music is not desirable, because a directly practical use of them will not be made in after-life; but we would ask, then, why should any other subject be taught or receive investigation, wherein this so-called practical use does not enter, if music, for that cause, is to be neglected? If one does not expect to travel to other lands, why need he learn any more of geography than that which is confined to the limited space in which he may move? Why should a boy that intends being a farmer ever look inside of a factory or a machine shop? Such talk as this may do for the croakers of the past. The intelligent man of to-day desires that the rising generation should obtain a general knowledge of all subjects with which they may be brought into contact in the varied associations of life. Aside from the study of music in an æsthetic view or as an accomplishment, which is conceded to be a very desirable matter, we ask that more attention be given it, in order that mankind may be able to appreciate intelligently that which may be heard or to understand correctly what may be written. How few of the many who listen to music are able rightly to enjoy it? They hear its simpler strains, and are pleased; but when its grander beauties are presented, its richest gems unfolded to the ear, nearly all are lost because the mind, through ignorance, is unable to grasp and comprehend them. And, again, from this lack of knowledge concerning the subject, how utterly unable are they to render a just criticism on what they do hear; how little can they understand of what they may read about music or musicians; how circumscribed is their knowledge of the literature of music or the philosophy of sound; and how little do they know of the proper use of the human voice, not only as an instrument for singing, but for reading or speaking as well! Surely it is time that the delightful enjoyments which are found in the correct understanding of music should not be reserved for the few; but that the sunlight of song should be permitted to enter and gladden the hearts of all.

Having noticed the claims that music holds upon society, we come next to consider its more immediate relations as a fundamental branch of a common-school education. If the principles of music are ever to be properly understood by the masses, and the ability to sing become general, the work of teaching must be commenced in childhood, before the organs of hearing and vocalization become so fixed that musical sound can neither be appreciated nor produced. Experience has proved that, when commenced at an early age, there is scarcely one but what may be taught to sing. The musical ear is gradually developed by the ever recurring voice-pressure in the school room; the child becomes interested in the song-singing of his associates, and he tries

to sing with them. Perhaps he fails at first; but after oft-repeated attempts he at last succeeds. But if left to grow up with an ear uncultured and a voice untrained, he finds himself at adult age unable to sing, and laments that God gave him neither ear nor voice for music. A writer in the *Musical World* says: "Suppose an infant's hand were to be enclosed in a box in such a manner as not to impair its growth, but at the same time to prevent the possibility of its being exercised or used in the slightest, and that this treatment should be continued through boyhood and youth to maturity. At the age of twenty-one the box is removed; and the young man, finding his hand utterly helpless, begins to blame God with its useless condition. The utter absurdity of this is apparent to all; and yet an exact parallel to it may be found in the cases of thousands of men and women who claim that Providence has denied them or their children the power of musical utterance, when their inability to sing is only the result of neglect, too often willful." In a paper read before the American social science association by Dr. J. B. Upham, of Boston, it is stated that "the ability of children of school age to appreciate the sounds of the scale, and acquire an elementary knowledge of music, is almost universal. At a late test of this question in the primary and lower grammar classes of the Boston schools, it was found that of about forty pupils in the lowest primary class, whose average age was five and one-half years, some half dozen were unable to sing in tune. Proceeding upwards in the grades, these instances became less frequent; and when the second year of the grammar course was reached, not a single discordant voice was found in a class of one hundred and eight pupils of the average age of twelve to thirteen years." History furnishes indubitable proof that the brightest names on the musical roll of honor are those whose genius manifested itself in childhood, their musical education beginning even within the very limits of infancy, and so on developing and strengthening with their ripening powers, and culminating at last in that great perfection which gave to the world their grandest master-works.

The direct advantages to be derived from a study of vocal music are many, among which we may mention its great value as a promoter of health. Requiring, as it does, deep, full, and vigorous breathing, and calling into constant exercise so many organs that are directly related to the vital economy, its sanitary utility alone would entitle it to an honorable position in any curriculum of study. It was the opinion of the celebrated Dr. Rush that singing should be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. "I here introduce a fact," says the doctor, "which has been suggested to me by my profession, that is, the exercise of the organs of the voice by singing contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor have I ever known of more than one instance of spitting of blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education."

The power of music, as a medium of æsthetic and moral culture, has also been universally acknowledged. "It is a noted fact," says Dr. Tourjee of Boston, "that when music is taught in our public schools the ribald songs disappear from the streets." You may teach and preach moral precepts to the young as long as you desire, with but little resulting; but when once you wed those precepts to soul stirring melody, your labor will be lightened, for those strains will ever be bringing back to the mind the words and causing earnest thought. "As a moral agent, music has ever been the hand-maid of

civilization, and its grandest as well as most enduring tones have been poured forth in unison with the pure spirit of Christianity." Truly has it been said that "music is at home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament: it chastens vice, guides virtue, and gives at once a grace and government to genius." The immediate influence of music tends to break up the dull and monotonous routine of the average school-room, which often at best is too much like a prison-house. It promotes pleasant and kindly emotions, tends towards peace, contentment, gentleness, and good will; and in this way gives the teacher aid in the securing and maintainment of all that is desirable.

Another claim that we make for the study of music is that it promotes instead of retards advancement in other studies, and that pupils in schools where vocal music is carefully and systematically taught are found, as a rule, to be more proficient in their other studies than in schools where its study is neglected. This is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that habits of close attention, quick perception, and analytical thought are required in the study of music, and because of its attractive and pleasing character, they are quite easily secured. Pupils who have formed such habits are always found to be the best in all their studies. Another reason is that an occasional song or exercise in singing in the school-room relieves the mind from weariness, and in its stead imparts new vigor. It is the custom of our most successful teachers in the schools where music is properly taught not to devote all the allotted time to that study at once, but to divide it up and intersperse it at different intervals throughout the day. Whenever the pupils are discovered to be tired and listless, their attention is called to the music chart or black-board exercise which is before them, and for two or three minutes they are drilled upon their music lesson, the exercise requiring an erect position and rapid and full respiration. The change having been a rest, more beneficial than idleness, to them, the pupils then return to their studies with renewed energies of thought, and what seemed insurmountable before is easier now, and instead of time having been lost, it is gained. While the indirect aid given in this way toward the acquirement of a knowledge of other branches is great, the direct advantages to be secured to the study of reading by having singing taught in the schools is incalculable. This arises from the fact that it furnishes just what is needed to give practice to vocal expression. By means of written music the pupil is taught to use characters representing sounds; and hence it prepares for reading, in that the eye is trained to recognize symbols as expressive of thought, and at the same time practice is given in length, pitch, distinct articulation, and the proper quality of voice to be used in the expression of the thought. The human voice is a perfect instrument, but very few properly understand its use. Among the numerous faults in the use of the voice, we may mention the one most prevalent in schools, namely, the harsh, unnatural, screaming tone in which both teachers and scholars conduct their recitations. As Prof. Monroe, teacher of vocal culture in the Boston schools, has aptly said, "the natural, easy, musical quality of voice which marks refined society should be cultivated in the school-room from the beginning. Imagine a polite person asking a visitor to take a chair and be seated in the tone of voice used by scholars in reciting their arithmetical lesson! Yet the forced and stilted tone is as fitting in the one case as in the other. It is true that one must often speak loudly in the school-room, but the tone may be loud and pleasant at the same time." That which gives the greatest amount of proper practice in a given time is the cheapest method of attaining

the desired end. Suppose we have a class of thirty pupils in reading, and a half hour for recitation: we will have but one minute to give to each pupil, with no guide to direct the mind as to quality, pitch, or length of tone, except as the teacher gives the example to be imitated. But if we will call to our aid the study of vocal music, we save to each pupil the greater portion of the half hour. Of course I do not wish to be understood as suggesting the omission of the reading lesson; but I do claim that we would gain very much in the pupil's quickened perception, his better expression, and the improved quality and tone of voice, by giving a portion of the time now spent in reading to the study of vocal music; while we would find that nothing would be lost in acquiring the ability to "call words by name." If you go into a class of young ladies where music has not been studied, you will find many of them cannot read or recite so as to be heard in all parts of an ordinary school-room. But take a class that has practiced singing, and it will be very seldom that you will find a voice too feeble, or, because of impurity of tone, unable to fill the room, and this without speaking loud or harshly. By singing, rapid and distinct articulation and enunciation are taught, and the pupil learns how to use the voice so that it will not tire or wear out, but instead it will be able to produce full, rounded, properly formed sounds—most desirable qualities in reading or speaking.

We next come to consider one of the most important features of our subject, namely, that music as a means of mental discipline stands unequalled. This arises from the fact, which has already been referred to, that in reading music the closest attention, quickest perception, and greatest concentration of active thought are required, owing to the many complex relations that notes bear to each other, as regards the length and pitch, power and quality of the sounds they represent, all calling into simultaneous activity so many distinct ideas; while, unlike other studies that are used for purposes of mental culture, in which the great majority of the pupils must be driven, music, being so pleasant and attractive in its character, the child is naturally led, not forced, into those habits which form the basis of all true knowledge. What is the proper mission of our schools? Is it to make the brain of the child a literary lumber room, into which to crowd a great number of undigested rules in "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic," or is it the mental training that is the desirable end in view? The latter is, we think, the preferable one; for, if the tender intellects are accustomed to habits of close attention, quick perception, logical thought and analysis, then will those studies which go to make up what is termed a practical education become more and more practically understood by the child, because of its ability to control its reasoning faculties. A prominent educator has truly said, "If we distinguish between practical knowledge added to the mind and mental culture, we shall see how comparatively useless the practical knowledge is apart from the mental culture we fortunately gain by all our mental exercises. To be able to read is not of itself of much value; but the knowledge and culture we gain by reading may be vastly so. To write is nothing, unless we have thought to communicate. To be able to compute makes us useful only as adding machines for others, unless we are able to determine the conditions of problems and have judgment as to the relations of things." Without the complete control of our mental faculties we are unable to take up and carry forward a careful course of reasoning on any important subject; and for this reason many an excellent work in some department of scientific thought is often laid aside with dissatisfaction, because of our mental deficiency. "But," says one, "if you are going to speak of sci-

ence, we would ask what is its use? Give us common sense." Common sense, so called, has often led into dark byways, while scientific thought and investigation have given light not only to individuals, but to entire nations and to the world. Common sense without science would still have had our earth resting on the tortoise's back; but science proved the error, and has elevated our race from barbarians to intelligent beings. These are the times when scientific thought and investigation are required in every place on land and sea, on the railways and the rivers, in the counting rooms and the factories, on the farms of the husbandmen and in the workshops of the mechanics, at the desks of the teachers and in the offices of the lawyers, in the laboratories of the physicians and the studies of the clergymen; and at the firesides of all good men there must be an intellect able to seize and investigate every useful subject, whether it belongs to the world of science, of literature, of taste, or of morals. Any study, then, that will aid in giving to the greatest number of persons the best possible control of all their mental faculties should not be treated indifferently by those who have charge of the education of the young. To music we accord such a power, and claim its candid consideration by every wide-awake and earnest educator.

But the question as regards its cost arises, and we must now consider that matter and see if it is not economy to have music taught in the public schools. There is scarcely a man of means but will have his children liberally instructed in this art; and is the child of the poor man to be deprived of the exalting and ennobling results of a cultured voice, because a few penurious tax-payers raise the cry of extravagance? If we will make a calculation of the cost of instruction in vocal music in the public schools of such cities as employ special teachers, we will find that it amounts to a very small item to the tax-payers; or, basing our calculation upon the total enrollment of children in those schools, the cost of instruction for each child counts but a few cents for the entire year. In return for this every child in school receives instruction in the principles of musical science, the courses of study usually being so arranged that, during the eight years below the high school, a thorough and practical education in reading music at sight is given, while in the high school attention is paid to an understanding of advanced musical theory and the study and practice of classical and other music of a high order of excellence. With this thorough knowledge, so cheaply obtained, the child—should it belong to a family that can afford a piano, organ, or other musical instrument—can apply its knowledge of music to that instrument, under a competent teacher, in a very few lessons, compared with the number that otherwise would have been required to attain to a corresponding degree of proficiency. In this way the parent saves a large amount that, under other circumstances, he would have been required to pay for private instruction; while the poor man's child, in the meantime, who has no other instrument than that which God has given it, has learned to use the same intelligently; and it now can read and learn for itself the songs which it shall sing to gladden its home or the hours of toil, instead of being required to learn them from the lips of those more fortunate in their opportunities for education.

As to the system to be used, that in which the principle that is so essential in all branches of educational work—the principle of exactly adapting the course of instruction to the intellects and attainments of the children—is the one which should be adopted in the teaching of music. In many places rote-singing is practiced to a greater or less extent, and while we would not suggest that it be altogether discarded—for it may be made a profitable exercise—we

would object to its supplanting the study of the elements of musical science, and also the manner in which it is permitted, we may say, to take care of itself. If proper attention be not given it, rote-singing often becomes worse than a useless exercise, for in many cases great injury is done to the health and the voices of the children. So-called Sunday-school songs are indiscriminately used that were written without any regard to the compass of children's voices; or, if suitable music is selected, no attention is paid to the correct key, and consequently the child is compelled to sing at either too low or too high a pitch, while each one is urged to sing with all the power of voice possible, and the one that can scream the highest or the loudest receives the greatest meed of praise. By such work as this there are thousands of our best voices every year forever ruined, while others are robbed of that sweet, rich, pure, musical quality of tone so much to be desired, but instead are made literally "cracked" voices. The best of blessings may be changed to curses if we do not know how to use them; and if we would have vocal music remain in its proper place among the blessings of existence, loud, harsh and expressionless singing should be forever banished from our schools, and every child taught to understand that the musical voice is an instrument of gradual development and growth of strength and beauty; but that if injudiciously used, it may very easily be injured or lost forever. "That system is best which discards all superficial forcing for display, and commences at the beginning, thence progressing as fast as the capacity of the pupil will permit, and no faster; developing the voice by judicious encouragement and well-timed practice; perfecting the intonation by exercises selected to that end; improving the reading by slow and gradual steps: in short, leading the pupil through the necessary routine of study, by gentle, gradual, but sure progression, until the science becomes no longer a sealed book, nor its study a tedious course of drudgery."

In cities where special teachers competent for the work may be employed, but little difficulty need arise in the arrangement and supervision of musical instruction. As to villages and rural districts, a sufficient number might be connected in the form of "circuits," for which special teachers could be obtained, and in this way giving equal opportunity for culture to children living in the country with those residing in cities. But we know that such an arrangement, notwithstanding its feasibility, is not likely to meet with universal adoption. Consequently it will remain for the regular teachers in our schools, in the great majority of cases, to perform all the work that may be done in this department. In this connection the question will naturally arise in the minds of many, how it is possible for the ordinary school teachers to impart musical instruction, since so many know nothing of the science, or are unable to sing. Perhaps the best answer is the simple statement that all such as have earnestly and perseveringly attempted the work have succeeded, and succeeded well. Teachers are accustomed to habits of study and investigation; and if they will make use of a suitable text-book they need not find any difficulty in learning the principles of musical science, so as to be able to teach the same to their pupils. If a teacher is unable to sing, undoubtedly there may be found some pupils in the school, or a friend, who can and will gladly assist until the entire school can sing the scale correctly. When this has been accomplished the teacher's work will consist in giving instructions in the elements, and seeing that proper practice is given by the school in the exercises and songs; and, in the work of practice, teachers should never sing with their pupils if it is desired that they should become

independent singers. Just as well might they solve all the arithmetical problems for the children as to lead in the musical exercises where study is involved. Hundreds of instances might be cited to show the success of teachers who at one time thought it impossible for them to do anything in the matter, but who have since earnestly taken hold of it; but it is certainly unnecessary, as we hope that every faithful teacher, who seeks to render to those whose education is entrusted to him the greatest amount of good, will make the experiment, and ascertain for himself whether or not we are correct.

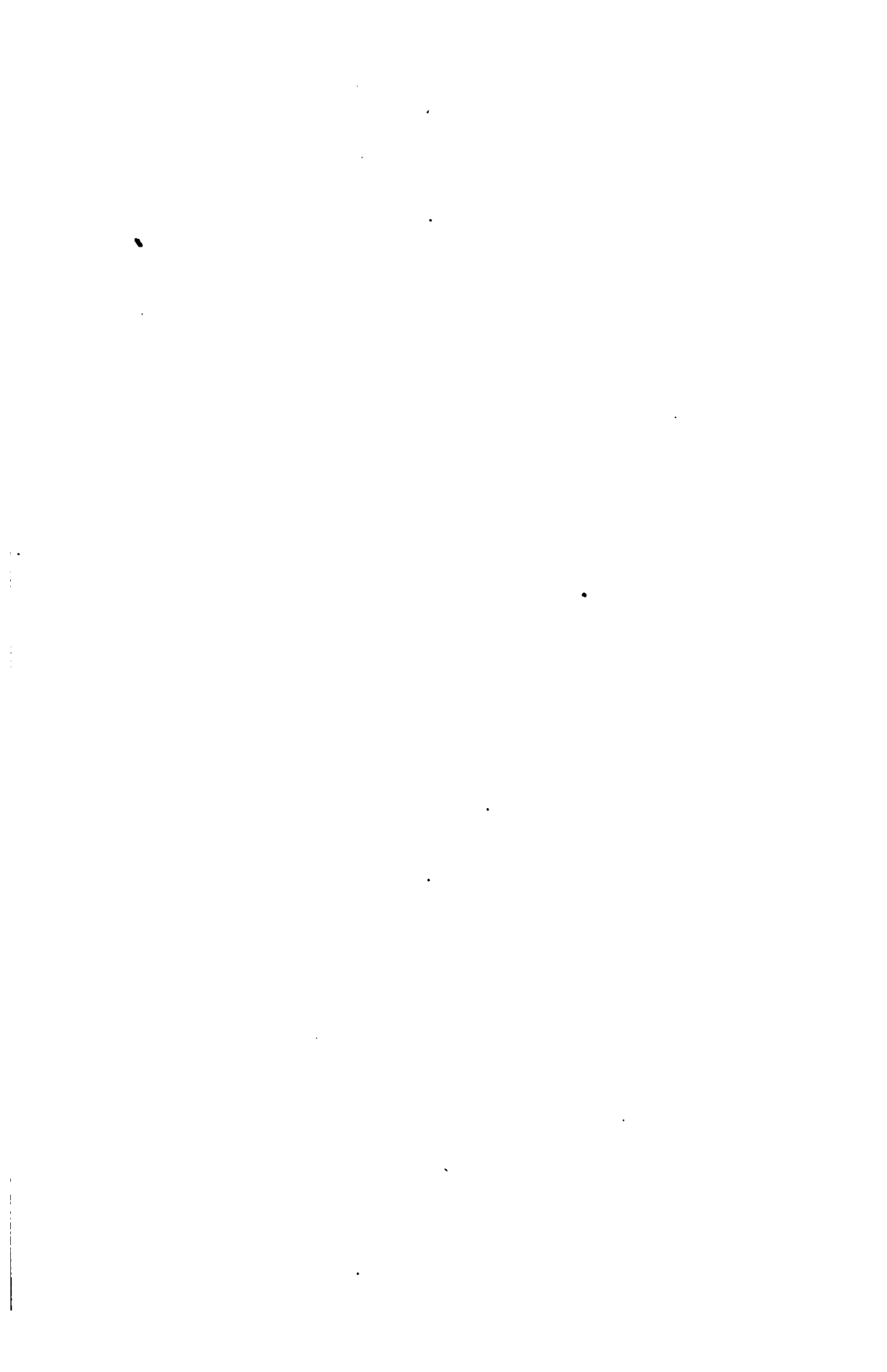
As to text books and systems, do not make a failure of your work by adopting any that have not been thoroughly tested and "found not wanting" by those whose experience and success in this particular department is sufficient proof that they are able to decide. Knowing the lack of general intelligence in regard to musical instruction in public schools, and prompted by a desire to make money, many book publishers are annually flooding the country with a class of so-called day-school singing books that are literally filled with gilded, jingling trash, which is perhaps to the uncultured ear quite attractive at first, but which will not endure continued use in the school-room, and becomes instead nearly worn out in the learning. By the use of such music many teachers have made a failure much to be regretted by those interested in the progress of culture. Carefully graded music readers have been published, however, which furnish to the teacher and pupil every necessary aid, and in which the music has that intrinsic worth which causes it to grow brighter and better as long as it is needed to be used; and in the use of such text-books every earnestly persevering teacher will ultimately find success.

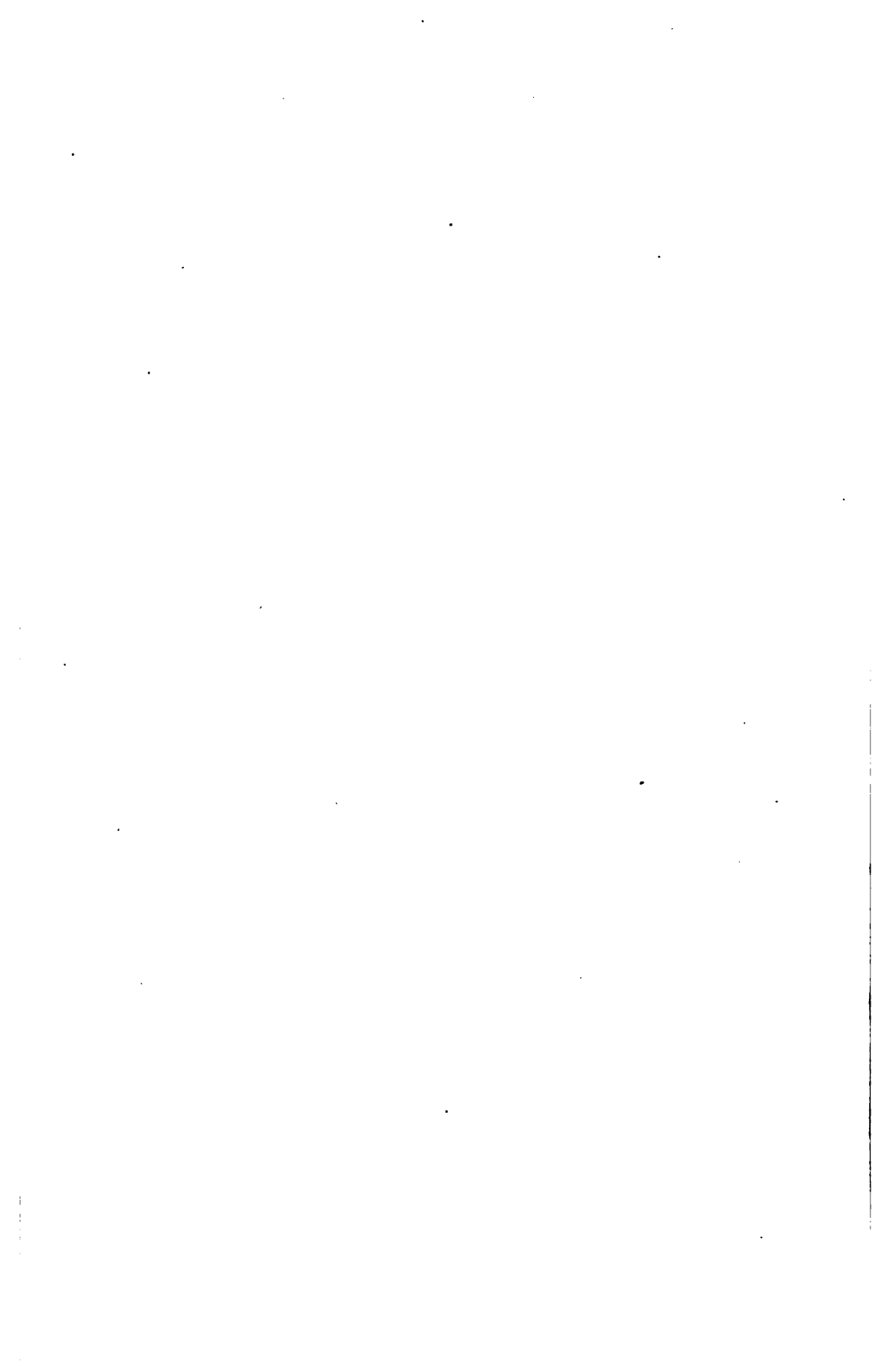
Teachers, are you not willing to join in and give your aid to this noble work? It is in your power to accomplish much; and why should you delay? The success of music as a fundamental branch of a common school education has already been achieved, and its claims as such are being acknowledged as rapidly as the people properly understand them. Only a few years ago scarcely a dozen cities in the United States had music systematically taught in their public schools; to-day the cities, towns, and villages in which it is an established branch of instruction can be numbered by thousands, while in several states it is required by legislative enactment to be taught in all the public schools, in country as well as city, and it is only a question of time when music and song shall be heard in every school-room and household in the land. Then do not wait until that time to do your full duty in the cause of progressive education. Do not permit others to be the only pioneers in opening up this delightful field of knowledge to the young, but commence at once, and never will you regret it.

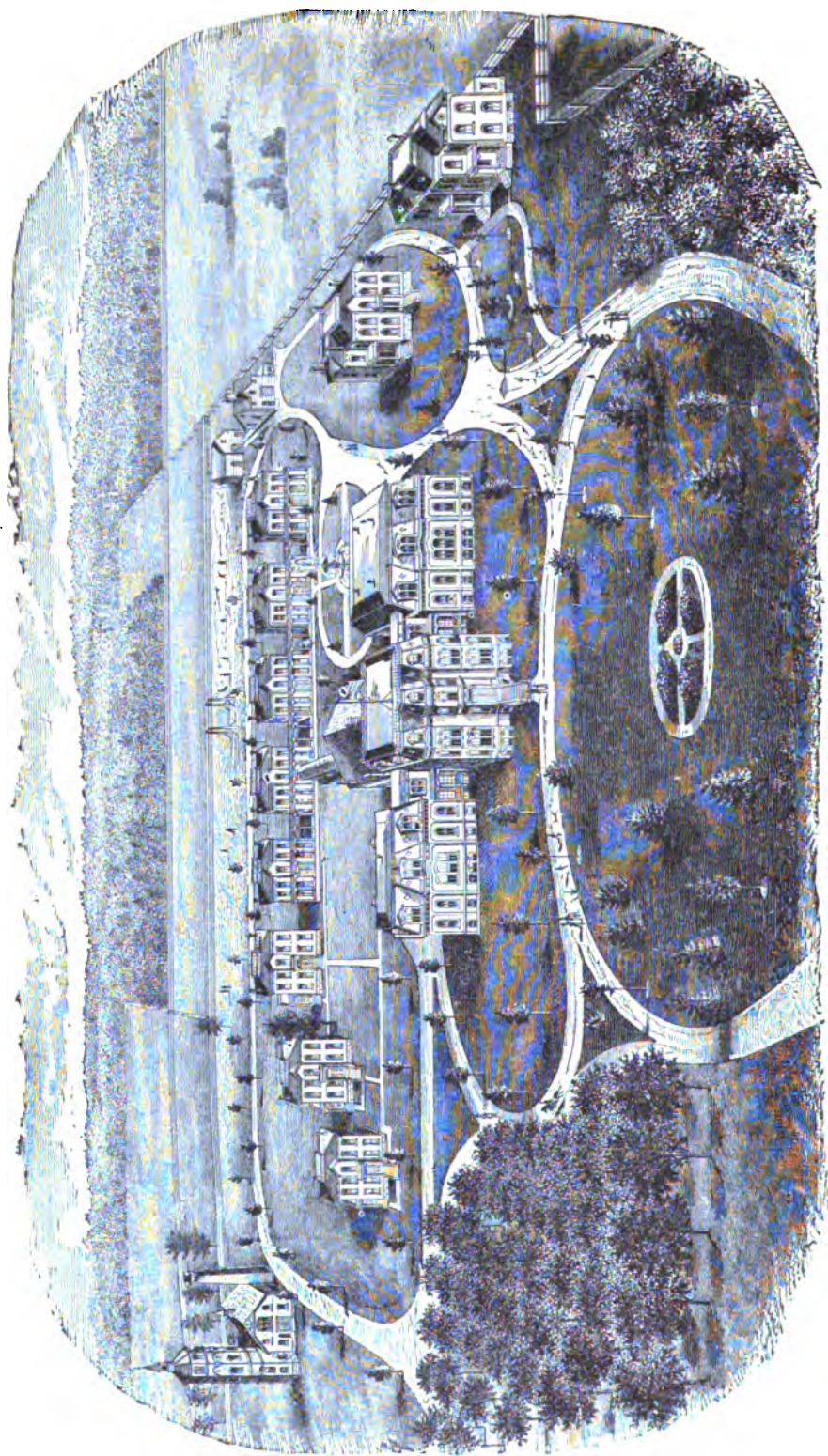
When those who have charge of educational interests understand rightly the benefits and advantages arising from the study of music in schools, then will it be taught. If any one doubts that there are benefits and advantages to be derived from its study, let him visit and inquire carefully into the matter in those places where the experiment has been properly made, and he will return convinced of the truth of our statements, whether he be willing to acknowledge it or not. When the time comes that the rights of the young shall not be ignored, then shall we have music taught in all the schools. Then will our school-rooms assume a different appearance; children will be more light-hearted and joyous; lessons will be more easily learned; teachers will have less difficulty in securing attention and maintaining good order; homes will be more pleasant and attractive; the young will not be so easily lured into the

gilded palaces of sin, for social enjoyment will be found elsewhere; our churches will be full of music, for all the worshippers therein will be able to join in the grand choruses of praise; associations for musical culture will spring up and live and grow, in which the grandest works of the great tone-masters will be opened, and not permitted to remain, as now, a sealed book to the masses. The chief pastime of society will not then consist merely in gossip and scandalous talk, but culture and improvement will be marked on every hand. Is not this a consummation to be earnestly hoped for? And if we are alive to the needs of the hour, we will actively work that at last it may be obtained.









MICHIGAN STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CONTROL
OF THE
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL
FOR
DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
FOR THE
Year ending Sept. 30, 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

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ATTENDING PHYSICIAN,

DR. D. C. POWERS.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The "State Public School" of Michigan is situated one mile north of the heart of the city of Coldwater, and just outside the corporation limits. The distance from the depot is about one and three-fourths miles. Hacks are always in waiting on the arrival of trains, which will take strangers to the School for fifty cents each.

Coldwater is located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about 156 miles east of Chicago, 86 miles west of Toledo, and 115 miles southwest of Detroit.

The buildings consist of the administration building, with the ground plan in the shape of a cross, having a frontage of 198 feet by a depth of 175 feet, in the central part, around which are grouped eleven others, one of which is used for a water-tower, boiler and engine house, and laundry, one for a hospital, and the other nine for cottages. All of these are warmed with steam, and lighted with gas from the city gas-works. They are constructed of brick, and have not only a solid, but cheerful and home-like appearance. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing, and ventilating apparatus have been introduced.

The site is a commanding one, about twenty feet above that of the city, having a charming prospect in every direction. There is a small farm of 71 acres connected with it, on which is a bearing orchard of 300 apple trees. The total cost of the whole outfit is about 189,000.

The system is the family and congregate combined. The children work, eat, and attend school together in the main building, but in all other respects live as separate families, except that the families are somewhat larger, numbering from twenty-five to thirty members. The cottages are the homes, over which preside cultivated women, who care for the children as mothers of a smaller family.

The price of admission to the institution is dependency on the public.

The object of the institution is to provide for all the dependent children of the State, whether in or out of the county poor-houses, who are sound in body and mind, over three and under twelve years of age; to maintain and educate them while temporarily here, and as soon as satisfactory homes are found to place them there under contracts securing good treatment, as members of the family, and an elementary education, thus fitting them for good citizenship.

The school was opened May 21, 1874, since which time 776 have been admitted. The accommodations are for 300 children.

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STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, }
September 30, 1879.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, herewith, the report of the Board of Control of the State Public School to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

Very respectfully,

C. D. RANDALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. C. A. GOWER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

You are hereby respectfully presented with the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Public School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879.

For a more special account of the general operations of this institution, reference is made to the report of Mr. Alden, the superintendent, and, for the continued gratifying sanitary condition, to the report of Dr. Powers, the attending physician.

The general administration of the institution, the economical results, the health of the children, the management of the schools, cottages, and hospital, the success of indenturing children, and afterwards keeping watch over them during minority, are all very gratifying to this board.

Each year strengthens the convictions of the members of this board that the Michigan system of treating dependent children is the most humane and economical that has yet been adopted by any government to prevent crime and pauperism and to save the children of the poor. A few years ago social scientists turned their attention principally to the reformation of criminals. Now, with them, the question is how to prevent the child from becoming dependent or delinquent. Michigan has said, by law and experience, that reformation was expensive and uncertain, while prevention was sure and economical.

This State has long been widely known by reason of its University and public school system. Our name is now also often repeated in this country and abroad by reason of this educational charity. Among the many commendations is that of the venerable statesman, Drouin De Lhuys, of France, member of the Institute, who says of the State Public School, in an address before that society about one year ago:

[Translation.]

"The end sought is of such high importance and the examples we can borrow are so encouraging that the Academy will, I hope, receive with interest some details of this enterprise of a character so entirely new. * * * You behold, gentlemen, the State of Michigan, which is only about forty years old, has the merit of being in advance of ancient Europe in the inauguration of a new era for dependent children."

This compliment, from so high a source, must be especially gratifying to our people. Several States are discussing our system favorably, and an effort is being made in Washington to influence Congress to introduce this Michigan method into the District of Columbia.

In the International Prison Congress in Stockholm in 1878, in the meeting of the superintendents of the poor in Michigan in 1879, and of Pennsylvania in 1878, in the National Conference of Charities in Chicago in 1879, in the American Social Science Association in Saratoga this year, and in other similar meetings, the name of the Michigan State Public School was always received

with the highest favor. Education amidst home surroundings, with good moral and religious influences, final restoration to family homes, and all at as low a cost as even county poor-house support, is what gives this school so good a name with our people and with others away. A more thorough acquaintance with this institution, a more lively sympathy between it and our people, and assistance in securing good homes, is especially desired by this board.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THIS SCHOOL.

The continued favor shown by the Legislature for this institution is very gratifying. The joint committee of the Senate and House, during the session of 1879, visited the school and made a very thorough examination into the system and methods used. This board was present during such visit and called attention to the need of appropriations for current expenses and for completing the buildings. The committee, after careful examination, unanimously recommended the following:

Current expenses for 1879 and 1880, for each year.....	\$36,000
Furniture.....	600
Repairs of building, steam and water-works.....	2,000
Rear additions to the five old cottages.....	2,500
New kitchen.....	1,500
Sidewalks, cement floors, grading, fencing, trees, etc.....	800
Books for the children.....	200
Additional hydrants, pipe connections, steam pump, hay and platform scales.....	1,000
Covering steam pipes.....	800
For the completion of the sewerage of the institution and for the purchase of land.....	6,000

Most of the work contemplated by these appropriations has been completed this season with the means placed at the disposal of this board, without creating any deficits in the special funds; nor is any expected in the current expense account. Yet the strictest economy is necessary by reason of the advance in prices. The amount for current expenses is \$3,000 less than requested by the board for the two years.

THE NEW SEWER.

One of the most important items above named is that in regard to a completion of the sewerage. The appropriation act purposely left the responsibility with this board of selecting such method as the board should consider best. The old sewer extended about 160 rods from the buildings to a dry ravine, where it terminated, as a necessary temporary expedient. With no outlet but the very porous soil, it had become an annoyance to neighbors, making the adoption of some other system necessary. The board made a thorough examination of various methods of disposing of sewage used in this country and abroad by cities and institutions. The question as to which was the best was found to be very perplexing. Between the advocates of the usual water-carriage method and the more modern one of utilizing the sewage by irrigation, using pumps, cisterns, etc., there was found to be an uncompromising difference of opinion. Part of the board and the superintendent visited institutions out of this State where the irrigation method was in use; but after a full examination the board concluded that the water-carriage system was best adapted to the situation and climate of this institution, and hence decided to continue the sewer with an eight-inch pipe, about 205 rods farther, to Mud Creek. The right of way was pro-

curred, including the title in fee, to one acre on the creek, and the sewer was laid this season. The depth in the ground is about five feet. The total fall from the buildings to the creek is about 45 feet, the least fall over any section being about five inches in 100 feet. The socket pipe-joints are laid in cement. The creek is about five feet deep, two rods wide, and flows through a marsh, emptying into Coldwater river over a mile below the city and about 150 rods from the end of the sewer. The river is broad, deep, and navigable for several miles by a small steamer. No one lives down stream near the river for several miles, by reason of its marshy shores. The creek approaches within 15 rods of the hard land at the sewer end which is built out on the marsh about 150 feet by piles and filling in around the pipe. A building five feet square, locked, protects the lower end. From this there is an open ditch to the creek. About 40 feet from the sewer end is a small pond, three rods across, which is a great spring, discharging at least 1,000 barrels daily. From this an open ditch carries along this pure spring water, takes up the sewage and carries it to the creek, greatly diluted, with a good moving current. It is doubtful whether there is any better sewerage for any other institution in the State. The result is very satisfactory to the board, and it is believed it will materially contribute to continuing the uniform good health of the children. All the sewage now passes down this sewer,—the laundry water, that from the water-closets, the kitchen, etc. The amount is about 300 barrels daily, of which 95 per cent is water, which, uniting with 1,000 barrels of pure spring water, can cause no offense.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

There has been a purchase made of 26 acres of land adjoining the institution grounds on the north, for \$100 per acre. This makes an excellent addition to the farm, and will furnish pasturage so much needed for cows to furnish milk for the children. The State now owns here, including one acre at the sewer end, seventy-two acres.

NEW ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The two-story additions to the five old cottages, the new kitchen on the west side of the dining-room, and the new dining-room for employés, altered from the old kitchen, have been completed and add very much to comfort, convenience, and better working of the institution. A small plat—about two acres—has been set apart on the higher ground for a grove and cemetery, and will be underdrained, graded, and planted with native trees. With the cottage additions, a more thorough ventilation has been secured and more extended dormitory rooms furnished.

COVERING STEAM PIPES.

This is another important work. The main steam pipes have been taken up and covered with the Wickoff wood pipe, in some respects similar to that used by the Holly company in Lockport, N. Y., and in Detroit. There will be, it is believed, a material saving of heat by using this new protection. The thanks of this board are due to Mr. Holly for his advice in this work. The water mains have been extended about 300 feet and two hydrants added, which makes much more complete our system of protection from fire, which is, with the large steam-pump over the well playing directly on the mains and hydrants, somewhat similar to the Holly water-works method.

PRESENTATION.

The thanks of this board are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Prang

& Co., of Boston, for fifteen of their most beautiful chromos and thirty of their best illuminated mottoes, presented by them in April last. They are mostly illustrative of child life and add very much to the attractiveness of the children's cottage homes. In a letter to the Secretary of the board, they say: "We hope what we send you will be the silent means of doing untold good to the young in whose welfare you are so deeply interested."

THE CHILDREN.

The average mental, moral, and physical standing of the children was never better in the institution. The county authorities are sending less of those who should be in a reformatory and more of those for whom the school was established. The central idea of this institution, as found in the law, in all regulations of this board and in its annual reports, is this: that "This is a half-way house for the child on his or her way from the home lost, by the sins or misfortunes of parents, to another and a good family home." Vicious children seldom find good homes and seldom remain in them when found. Such children stand in the way of the really dependent ones, preventing them from passing through this home. It is to be hoped that county authorities will send their best children, for the most good can be done for them. The Legislature 1879 provided for a reform school for girls, which, when in operation, will no doubt relieve this institution from the constant pressure to send those who, for moral reasons, are improper inmates here. The Superintendent's report shows that there are yet in the poor-houses dependent children who should be here. To admit them all there must be an increase of indentures. The net gain of indentured children this year is over one hundred. Had the State agency system been adopted, so often asked for by the board, it is believed all dependent children in the State could be brought here and put in families. No child should be sent to the poor-house but directly here.

Here are three hundred children waiting for homes. To them we call the attention of the many kind and generous men and women of Michigan and ask their assistance in procuring homes for them. They could aid very much in this good work, and their assistance will be warmly appreciated.

OUR WORKERS.

The plan of this institution would avail little had we not zealous and efficient workers. We have an excellent corps of employés. This board takes pleasure in commending those who have done so much to make this school a success,—to give it a good name at home and abroad,—and especially who have had such a warm sympathy for and have done so much to better the condition of the little ones in their care. To all of our employés the board extends commendation and thanks.

Asking from the people of this State a renewed interest in this school for the children of the poor and for their kindly assistance in this work, also soliciting from you, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, aid and council in this department of your educational work, with the confident hope that this institution will, year by year, increase in usefulness to the cause of education and be a moral benefit to the dependent class and an efficient preventive of social evils, and continuing hopefully in our work, we remain,

Very respectfully, yours.

JAMES BURNS.

H. H. HINDS.

C. D. RANDALL.

C. D. RANDALL, *Secretary.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Public School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of presenting you, herewith, my report for the year ending September 30, 1879, which is the Sixth Annual Report of the State Public School:

CURRENT EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1879.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Amount expended.....	\$35,543 15	Inventory Oct. 1, 1879.....	\$10,121 75
Bills payable Oct. 1, 1879.....	617 90	Paying bills of 1878.....	677 36
Inventory Oct. 1, 1878.....	8,673 33	Current expense for the year...	34,035 27
	<u>\$44,834 38</u>		<u>\$44,834 38</u>

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	Bed- ding.	Butter and Eggs.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Furni- ture.	Farm and Barn.	Flour and Meal.	Groceries.
October, 1878..	\$2,008 05	-----	\$149 54	\$563 08	\$593 16	\$84 23	\$6 60	\$98 70	\$160 70
November, " ..	3,295 26	\$81 93	85 53	344 50	676 15	16 64	109 30	133 55	336 75
December, " ..	4,619 29	-----	73 86	640 32	322 43	52 78	29 37	264 38	171 77
January, 1879..	3,195 16	-----	96 90	84 93	714 54	110 76	50 99	185 03	141 21
February, " ..	2,231 23	18 61	100 98	222 45	807 72	94 63	42 46	103 00	276 44
March, " ..	4,600 19	135 70	71 88	154 45	475 22	115 20	81 26	107 00	565 67
April, " ..	2,152 29	6 00	37 85	277 53	59 40	46 39	56 91	234 00	23 65
May, " ..	2,160 84	-----	200 15	475 25	235 20	95 48	106 95	140 53	174 75
June, " ..	3,143 23	-----	14 98	143 61	219 31	64 92	80 09	11 50	133 58
July, " ..	2,424 37	-----	61 93	292 49	50 14	21 02	71 23	271 26	235 42
August, " ..	2,761 73	-----	44 75	229 98	447 44	58 03	52 20	230 40	337 99
September, " ..	2,926 46	-----	96 24	85 31	619 20	46 04	141 61	-----	211 86
Total.....	\$35,543 15	\$222 24	\$1,034 59	\$3,513 80	\$5,269 91	\$306 12	\$328 87	\$1,879 35	\$2,819 79

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

Hospital Stores.	Lights.	Meat and Fish.	Miscella- neous.	Officers and Employee.	Printing, Station'ry, and Postage.	Repairs.	School.	Vegeta- bles.	Milk.
		\$74 40	\$27 73	\$42 75		\$29 47	\$11 00	\$166 79	
\$13 50	\$98 10	102 74	72 73	986 14		41 36			\$106 34
2 44	119 70	100 16	287 87	2,080 04	\$17 86	172 80	64 59		220 22
5 43	119 70	197 81	278 12	1,071 76	8 93	129 06			
5 00	128 40	73 50	123 64	31 04	9 49	47 77		30 62	115 48
11 63	104 10	242 02	144 98	2,012 54	6 53	178 22	49 47	80 50	112 92
10 05	86 10	1 50	50 61	955 90	49 50	87 53	75	53 15	115 47
	58 20	220 85	123 74	11 32	117 37	18 69	6 36	13 06	117 96
14 59	48 00	161 45	99 94	1,892 14	3 41	34 05		2 80	223 91
8 35	37 20	168 53	47 84	1,088 77	12 00	4 45	23 24	28 50	
9 98	36 00	68 44	58 45	1,000 21	3 00	4 40	15 62	35 89	98 25
4 87	49 20	107 26	205 29	1,060 32	16 50	9 93	29 77	52 26	190 80
\$35 84	\$684 70	\$1,519 55	\$1,520 44	\$12,242 93	\$244 09	\$752 52	\$202 80	\$413 56	\$1,302 05

TABLE I.—*Number Received from each County.*

COUNTIES.	LAST YEAR.		PREVIOUS.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Alcona.....			1	2	3
Allegan.....	1	1	12	7	21
Alpena.....			3		3
Antrim.....			1		1
Barry.....	1		5	4	10
Bay.....			6	4	10
Benzle.....			1		1
Berrien.....	1	5	18	6	30
Branch.....	8	1	18	6	33
Calhoun.....	3		23	9	35
Cass.....	1	2	13	3	19
Cheboygan.....	1	1	2		4
Clinton.....	2	1		2	5
Delta.....			2		2
Eaton.....			14	5	19
Genesee.....	3	3	15	6	27
Grand Traverse.....			1	2	3
Gratiot.....			4		4
Hillsdale.....	1	1	8	3	13
Houghton.....			8	7	15
Huron.....			2		2
Ingham.....	4		6	5	15
Ionia.....	2		5	4	11
Isabella.....		2	2		4
Iosco.....	1		1	1	3
Jackson.....	2		12	8	22
Kent.....	3		26	12	41
Keveeenaw.....			2	2	4
Kalamazoo.....			18	5	23
Lenawee.....	3	1	15	11	30
Livingston.....	2		2		4
Lapeer.....	3	3	5	4	15
Lake.....			3	2	5
Menominee.....			2	1	3
Mecosta.....	2		3	3	8
Manistee.....			5	4	9
Marquette.....			19	14	33
Mason.....		1	5	3	9
Midland.....			6	2	8
Macomb.....	4		4		8
Monroe.....			6	7	13
Montcalm.....	2		6	4	12
Muskegon.....			9	3	12
Newaygo.....	2		3		5
Oakland.....	1	2	9	1	13
Oceana.....			2	2	4
Ontonagon.....			2		2
Osceola.....			7	4	11
Ottawa.....			6	3	9
Saginaw.....		2	8	7	17
Shiawassee.....	3		8	7	18
St. Clair.....	3	1	15	3	22

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LAST YEAR.		PREVIOUS.		TOTAL.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
St. Joseph.....	1	7	14	2	24
Tuscola.....	2	1	2	5	10
Van Buren.....	1	-----	8	5	14
Washtenaw.....	3	1	11	2	17
Wayne.....	2	2	38	13	55
Wexford.....	-----	-----	2	1	3
Totals.....	68	38	450	220	776

TABLE II.—Number Received, Indentured, etc., last year.

Number received.....	108
“ indentured.....	115
“ returned to counties whence they came.....	18
“ absconded.....	1
“ died.....	1

TABLE III.—Number Received, Indentured, etc., since the School opened.

Whole number received.....	776
“ “ indentured.....	397
“ “ returned to counties.....	51
“ “ sent to Reform School.....	4
“ “ absconded.....	5
“ “ died.....	33
“ “ remaining in School September 30, 1879.....	286
	776
	776

TABLE IV.—Number Present at Beginning of each Month.

October.....	314
November.....	305
December.....	304
January.....	303
February.....	305
March.....	315
April.....	317
May.....	317
June.....	302
July.....	296
August.....	294
September.....	296
Average attendance.....	305½

TABLE V.—*Sex, Parentage, etc., of Children Received during the past Year.*

Males.....	68
Females.....	38
Whites.....	101
Colored.....	5
Native parentage.....	76
Foreign parentage.....	30
Orphans.....	13
Half-orphans.....	41
Whose parents are both living.....	39
Who came from poor-house.....	56
Whose parents were convicted of crime.....	20
Whose parents were intemperate.....	32

TABLE VI.—*Present Standing of the School.*

Number reading in Chart.....	47
“ reading in First Reader.....	83
“ reading in Second Reader.....	34
“ reading in Third Reader.....	80
“ reading in Fourth Reader.....	40
“ able to write letters.....	115
“ able to add practical examples.....	140
“ able to subtract practical examples.....	160
“ able to multiply practical examples.....	40
“ who know the Multiplication Table.....	72
“ who are studying Outlines of Geography.....	80
“ who are studying Colton's Grammar School Geography.....	40
“ who are studying Hager's Primary Arithmetic.....	48
“ who are studying Hager's Elementary Arithmetic.....	72
“ who are studying Swinton's Language Lessons.....	40

TABLE VII.—*Present Age of School.*

Number between 3 and 4.....	3
“ “ 4 and 5.....	2
“ “ 5 and 6.....	11
“ “ 6 and 7.....	17
“ “ 7 and 8.....	24
“ “ 8 and 9.....	35
“ “ 9 and 10.....	35
“ “ 10 and 11.....	54
“ “ 11 and 12.....	37
“ “ 12 and 13.....	34
“ “ 13 and 14.....	23
“ “ 14 and 15.....	4
“ “ 15 and 16.....	4
“ “ 16 and 17.....	1
“ “ 18 and 19.....	2
Total.....	256

Average age 9.6 years.

TABLE VIII.—*Course of Study.*

CHART ROOM.

Calesthenics,
Singing,
Geography of the School-room,
Making figures,

Learning to count,
Spelling and reading from Chart,
Model First Reader commenced,
Drawing on slates.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Model First Reader (Word Method),
Spelling,
Oral Arithmetic,
Addition and Subtraction Tables,

Map of Michigan and Script Writing on
Slates,
Drawing on Slates.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Model Second Reader,
Independent Child's Speller,
Oral Arithmetic,
Script Writing on Slates,

Drawing on Slates,
Sheldon's Object Lessons,
Oral Instruction in Geography.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Model Third Reader, Spelling,
Hagar's Primary Arithmetic,
Drawing,

Sheldon's Object Lessons,
Colton's Introductory Geography.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Harvey's Third Reader,
Third Model Reader,
Swinton's Language Primer,
Colton's Common School Geography,

White's Progressive Art Studies,
Intellectual Arithmetic,
Spelling, Writing,
Hagar's Elementary Arithmetic.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE, OR GRAMMAR.

Swinton's Language Lessons,
Intellectual Arithmetic,
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature,
Colton's Common School Geography,
Analytical Speller,

Hagar's Elementary Arithmetic,
Anderson's Junior Class History of the
United States,
White's Progressive Art Studies.

TABLE IX.—*Names of County Agents of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable Institutions, who have been appointed up to date, to find homes for the Children and look after the indentured.*

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	RESIDENCE.
James McMahon.....	Washtenaw.....	Ann Arbor.
O. F. Hyde.....	Kent.....	Rockford.
H. S. Russell.....	Lenawee.....	Adrian.
Jerome T. Cobb.....	Kalamazoo.....	Schoolcraft.
Charles E. Mott.....	Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.
J. Clark Pierce.....	Branch.....	Coldwater.
A. O. Hyde.....	Calhoun.....	Marshall.
Thos Dawson.....	Macomb.....	Memphis.
Silas Ireland.....	Berrien.....	Niles.
S. S. Staut.....	Allegan.....	Cheshire.
John Barter.....	Saginaw.....	South Saginaw.
Judge A. Miller.....	Bay.....	Bay City.
Lewis G. Palmer.....	Mecosta.....	Big Rapids.
Bradford Smith.....	Wayne.....	Detroit.
H. P. Wards.....	St. Clair.....	St. Clair.
James O'Donnell.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.
John N. Foster.....	Mason.....	Indington.
Franklin Wells.....	St. Joseph.....	Constantine.
David B. Hale.....	Eaton.....	Eaton Rapids.
Geo. M. Dewey.....	Barry.....	Hastings.
Alfred G. Bates.....	Monroe.....	Monroe.
Richard C. Miller.....	Montcalm.....	Greenville.
A. Van Auken.....	Van Buren.....	South Haven.
Frank C. Sibley.....	Ionia.....	Ionia.
Hezekiah Brown.....	Osceola.....	Evart.
Daniel C. Jacokes.....	Oakland.....	Pontiac.
Wm. Van Buren.....	Ingham.....	Lansing.
James Greacen.....	Kalkaska.....	Kalkaska.
Chas. Lazelere.....	Cass.....	Dowagiac.
Benj. T. Smith.....	Iosco.....	Alabaster.
Albert S. White.....	Oceana.....	Hart.
R. M. Dullam.....	Genesee.....	Flint.
E. S. Dickinson.....	Otsego.....	Otsego Lake.
Hewett C. Harrington.....	Clinton.....	Ovid.
Wesley B. Horton.....	Manistee.....	Manistee.
Elvin L. Sprague.....	Grand Traverse.....	Traverse City.
Emmet T. Holcomb.....	Clare.....	Farwell.
Alex. De Long.....	Lake.....	Baldwin.
Henry D. Post.....	Ottawa.....	Holland City.

TABLE X.—*Productions of Labor in various Departments.*

FARM.

Tons Stalks	13	Bunches Celery	790
" Hay	3½	Bushels Radishes	88
Bushels Peas	8	" Turnips	425
" String Beans	7	" Lettuce	7½
" Carrots	36	" Lima Beans	10
" Field Corn in ear	633	Quarts Strawberries	570
" Cucumbers	120	" Raspberries	60
" Potatoes	504	" Currants	118
" Onions	40	" Gooseberries	32
" Tomatoes	22	No. Squash	162
" Beets	10	" Cabbage	3,000
" Apples	25	" Melons	600
Pounds Pork	3,747	Quarts Milk	3,650
" Asparagus	340	Doz. Green Corn	358
Doz. Eggs	300		

SEWING ROOM.

Dresses	157	Bibs	42
Aprons	653	Spreads	157
Shirts	362	Table Cloths	15
Drawers	142	Pants	1
Cloaks	23	Pillow Slips	295
Sheets	146	Overalls	4
Napkins	126	Bed Ticks	5
Towels	228	Night Gowns	169
Handkerchiefs	1,046	Cotton-flannel under-shirts	111
Waists	120	Suspenders	201
Coats	1	Pillows	18
Blankets	8	Chemise	36
Quilts	1	Erasers	40
Repellents	37	Table Cloths	15

SHOE SHOP.

Boots made	8	Shoes repaired	1,825
Shoes "	424		

KNITTING ROOM.

Socks knit	295	Mittens knit	283
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BAKERY.

Loaves of Bread	61,327
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TABLE X.—*Dietary.*

BREAKFAST.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Coffee. Oat Meal. Bread. Meat Gravy.	Milk. Fine Hominy. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy.	Coffee. Coarse Hominy. Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Oat Meal. Bread—Hash. Molasses.	Milk. Oat Meal. Bread. Codfish.	Milk. Rice. Bread. Cream Gravy.

DINNER.

Bread. Potatoes. Cold Meat. Cream Gravy. Pickles. Pie.	Bread. Pickles. Fruit. Butter. Vegetable Soup.	Bread. Potatoes. Pot-pie. Fruit. Cabbage.	Bread. Potatoes. Meat Gravy. Pork and Beans.	Bread. Potatoes. Salt Fish. Meat Gravy. Fruit. Turnips.	Bread. Bean Soup. Cabbage. Fruit.	Bread. Pork and Beans. Pickles. Fruit. Turnips.
---	---	---	--	--	--	--

SUPPER.

Bread. Milk. Gingerbread	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Bread. Mush. Milk.	Bread. Milk.	Bread. Milk. Molasses.	Bread. Mush. Milk.
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The above is the regular dietary; but in addition to this, during the season when vegetables and green fruits were abundant, the children's table were furnished with string beans, peas, squash, berries, etc., etc.

TABLE XI.—*Number of Officers and Employés, and Salaries.*

GRADE.	SALARIES.	GRADE.	SALARIES.
Superintendent.....	\$1,500	1 Foreman Shoe Shop.....	450
Asst. Supt. and Clerk.....	700	1 Farmer.....	240
Matron.....	360	1 Night Fireman or Watchman	300
6 Teachers, each.....	300	2 Superintend'ts Dining Room	132
9 Cottage Managers, each.....	300	1 Cook.....	216
1 Substitute Cottage Manager..	300	1 ".....	144
1 Hospital Manager.....	300	1 Laundress.....	192
1 Seamstress.....	168	1 House Cleaner.....	144
1 Engineer.....	600	2 Domestic, each.....	132
2 Seamstresses.....	144	1 Asst. Farmer.....	96
1 Carpenter and Painter.....	240	1 " Laundress.....	192
1 Foreman Bake Shop.....	360	1 Domestic.....	120

From the above tables it appears that the average number of children maintained at this institution during the past fiscal year has been 305½, and that the expense of their maintenance has been \$34,035.27, or \$111.34 per capita. This is a lower per capita than that of any former year, and is doubtless, lower than it will be next year, as there has recently been a marked advance in prices of all kinds of productions. Four hundred and twenty children have been cared for at the institution or placed, through its agency,

in families, and the counties have been relieved of the support of that number at a cost to the State of \$34,035.27, as above stated, or at a cost per capita of \$81.03.

There has been no prevailing sickness, and but little sickness of any kind. Diphtheria has prevailed in the city and surrounding country and carried off many victims, but not one case has occurred in this institution. Out of the 460 children and employés who have been connected with the School at some time during the past year there has been one death only. This child died with consumption, and had been feeble for years. One serious accident has occurred. A child, out in the woods with his teacher and companions, fell from a tree which he had climbed and broke his leg. It is surprising that among so many boys who are very daring and often rough in their plays, more accidents have not happened.

The farm is becoming more productive every year, and a large amount of vegetables have been raised—enough to supply the institution abundantly. We have also produced nearly all the pork and lard consumed. Our herd of swine is as fine as any in the county. Premiums on swine and vegetables were taken at the last county fair, amounting to nearly \$17.00, with which a large and elegant urn for our lawns has been purchased. An addition to our farm, on the north side, of twenty-six acres, has recently been made with money appropriated for that purpose by the last Legislature, which, in time, will furnish a fine pasture for a herd of cows, but for the coming year will barely pay the expense of cultivation, as it must be fertilized and seeded before it will become very productive.

Many improvements have been made during the year in the grounds and buildings which have added greatly to the appearance of the institution as well as to its conveniences, health, and safety.

Seven hundred and seventy-six children have been received since the institution opened, of whom 397 have been placed in families. Of this number 111 have been indentured to relatives and 12 have been adopted under the new law. Reports have been received from about three-fourths of the whole number, by which it appears that the great majority are doing fairly well. Only twenty-six have been reported as having run away from their homes, and of these quite a number have since hired out to farmers where they are doing well. As the boys grow older, without doubt, a larger percentage of them will leave their homes, for I find a strong prejudice existing in the minds of many against being indentured till twenty-one years of age; particularly among the most active and ambitious. With so many opportunities for advancement and securing employment as exist in this State, they often feel that they could do much better if allowed to strike out for themselves on arriving at the age of eighteen or nineteen years, and, without question, some of them could. It may, in time, seem advisable to have the law so amended as to permit us to indenture children for a shorter time than is now required.

Since my last report was made circulars have been sent to the superintendents of the county poor throughout the State inquiring how many healthy and intelligent children, over three and under fourteen years, admissible under the law to this institution, still remained in the poor-houses. Answers were received from fifty-eight counties, and from these reports it appears that there were remaining, of this class, December 30, 1878, 132 children, besides several hundred diseased and feeble-minded children and children under three and over fourteen years of age not admissible to this school at that time. It is

to be regretted that our capacity for receiving children does not yet equal the demand made upon us.

On the 10th of last December, this institution was placed in connection with the city telegraph office, one and one-half miles distant, by a telegraph line; the entire outfit costing about \$120. It has proved a great convenience in sending and receiving dispatches, of which we have a large number; but the main object we had in view in establishing the line was to furnish the means of support to our maimed and feeble children, of whom we have quite a number. A boy from the city office who could receive messages was engaged for a few months, at \$10 per month, to take charge of our office and teach the art of telegraphy to a few of our children, who made such rapid progress that we now have half a dozen boys who can send and receive messages quite well. One of them, a boy from Saginaw, who lost a leg previous to entering the School, made such remarkable progress that, for some months past, I have placed him in charge of the office where he now has a class of ten children under his tuition. He can read quite readily from the main line, and has received from twenty-five to thirty words per minute. Several others are doing exceedingly well, and will be able to take charge of offices as soon as their education is sufficiently advanced in other directions. About one hour per day, on an average, is spent by each member of this class in learning telegraphy, which interferes but little with other studies. Much of the credit of our success in this department is due to Mr. L. P. Palmer, who has charge of the city office, and who has gratuitously aided me in every possible way in starting the enterprise.

So few changes have been made in the routine work of the institution from that of former years, which has been frequently spoken of, that it is unnecessary to speak of it again this year.

The institution I believe to be in a prosperous condition, and, as a whole, I have a very excellent and competent corps of workers. Absolute perfection is not expected in them, nor is it attainable. Year by year we hope to improve in our work, but I do not expect that it will ever be what an ideal institution should be. Still there can be no question that it is accomplishing a great and good work, and that thousands, in time, will be saved through its instrumentality.

Our thanks are again due the ladies and gentlemen from the city who have assisted us during the past year in our Sunday school, and to the editors of the Hastings Banner, Lansing Republican, Deaf Mute Mirror, Coldwater Republican, Coldwater Reporter, and Coldwater Weekly Press for copies of their papers which have been regularly sent.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN P. ALDEN,

Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control:

The past year, in this institution, has been marked by a very small amount of sickness. The general good health of the children has been remarkable. The entire absence of any form of zymotic disease among so large a number of children, closely associated throughout the year, speaks well for the sanitary arrangements and general good management of the institution. There has occurred but one death during the year, and that was from an old lesion of the lungs, caused by an attack of measles with pleuro-pneumonia some years before. There has been no case of continued fever of any kind, no case of dysentery, no case of diarrhea continuing more than a day or two, and no case of diphtheria, notwithstanding the disease has prevailed to a greater or less extent in the city and country around during most of the year. In the month of February a "catarrhal wave" struck us and a good many of the children were suddenly attacked with catarrhal fever or cold, developing in several severe croupal symptoms; but in two or three weeks it was all over. There has been also, I think, a notable freedom from anything like severe accidents, considering the number of children so constantly thrown together, one case of fracture of the femur or thigh bone in a boy, caused by falling from a tree he had climbed, being the only instance of accident worth mentioning. This would seem to give evidence of the careful oversight of the children by those having them in charge. The few remaining cases of ophthalmia in the institution at the beginning of the year have recovered, and only slight and transient attacks of inflammation of the eyes have occurred since. The number affected with that annoying weakness, *enuresis* or "bed-wetting," is very much lessened. The most troublesome ailment with which we have had to contend, especially this year, has been *tinea capitis* or disease of the scalp. While most of these cases have yielded reasonably soon to treatment, a few have proved quite obstinate. But it is hoped, with the measures now adopted, the complaint will, ere long, be entirely eradicated from the School. The building used for a hospital is not as suitable and convenient for such a purpose as could be desired; but having been thoroughly renovated and repaired during the past summer, it is now in a very good condition.

D. C. POWERS,
Physician.

to be regretted that our capacity for receiving children does not yet equal the demand made upon us.

On the 10th of last December, this institution was placed in connection with the city telegraph office, one and one-half miles distant, by a telegraph line; the entire outfit costing about \$120. It has proved a great convenience in sending and receiving dispatches, of which we have a large number; but the main object we had in view in establishing the line was to furnish the means of support to our maimed and feeble children, of whom we have quite a number. A boy from the city office who could receive messages was engaged for a few months, at \$10 per month, to take charge of our office and teach the art of telegraphy to a few of our children, who made such rapid progress that we now have half a dozen boys who can send and receive messages quite well. One of them, a boy from Saginaw, who lost a leg previous to entering the School, made such remarkable progress that, for some months past, I have placed him in charge of the office where he now has a class of ten children under his tuition. He can read quite readily from the main line, and has received from twenty-five to thirty words per minute. Several others are doing exceedingly well, and will be able to take charge of offices as soon as their education is sufficiently advanced in other directions. About one hour per day, on an average, is spent by each member of this class in learning telegraphy, which interferes but little with other studies. Much of the credit of our success in this department is due to Mr. L. P. Palmer, who has charge of the city office, and who has gratuitously aided me in every possible way in starting the enterprise.

So few changes have been made in the routine work of the institution from that of former years, which has been frequently spoken of, that it is unnecessary to speak of it again this year.

The institution I believe to be in a prosperous condition, and, as a whole, I have a very excellent and competent corps of workers. Absolute perfection is not expected in them, nor is it attainable. Year by year we hope to improve in our work, but I do not expect that it will ever be what an ideal institution should be. Still there can be no question that it is accomplishing a great and good work, and that thousands, in time, will be saved through its instrumentality.

Our thanks are again due the ladies and gentlemen from the city who have assisted us during the past year in our Sunday school, and to the editors of the *Hastings Banner*, *Lansing Republican*, *Deaf Mute Mirror*, *Coldwater Republican*, *Coldwater Reporter*, and *Coldwater Weekly Press* for copies of their papers which have been regularly sent.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN P. ALDEN,

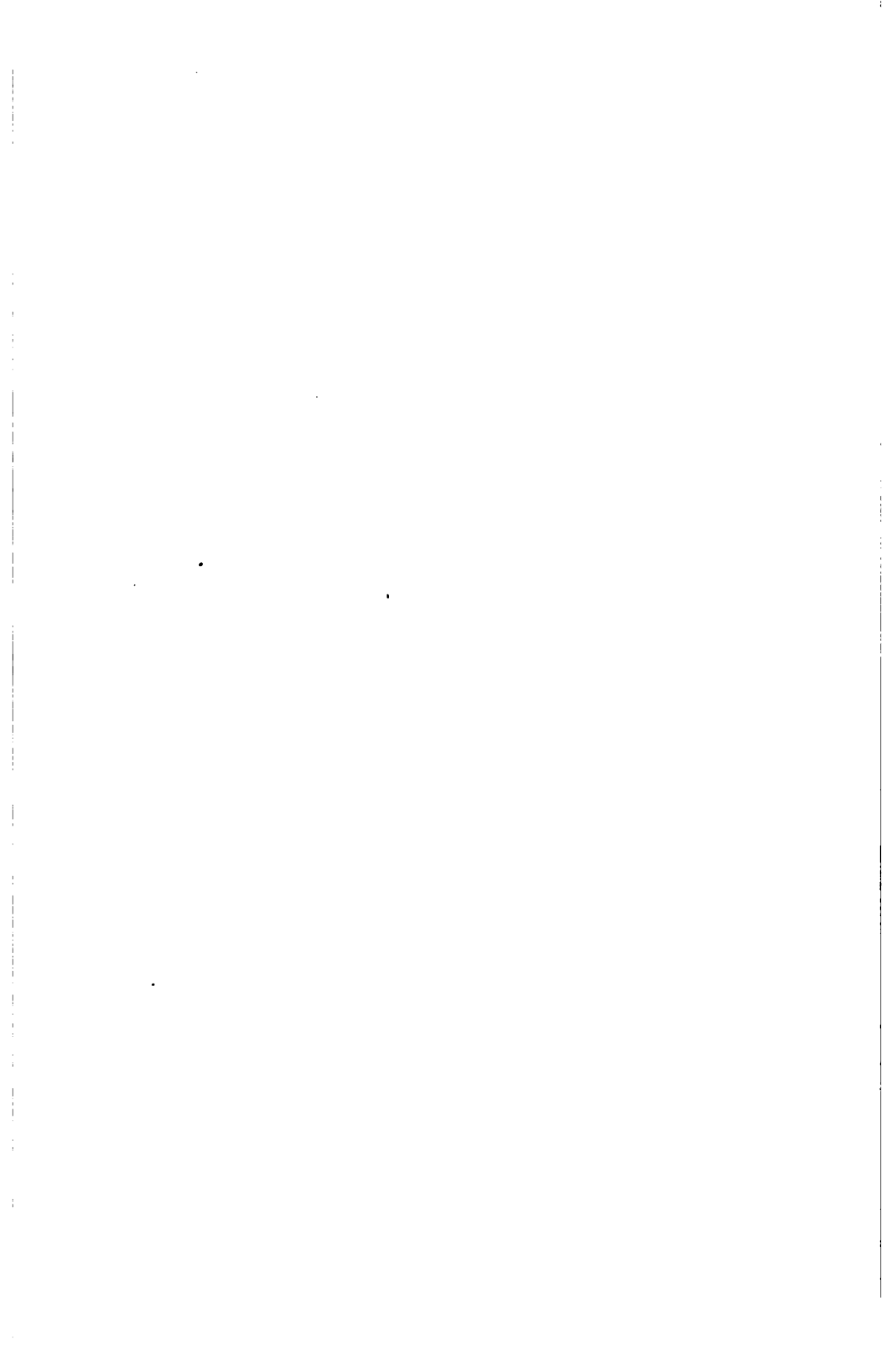
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control:

The past year, in this institution, has been marked by a very small amount of sickness. The general good health of the children has been remarkable. The entire absence of any form of zymotic disease among so large a number of children, closely associated throughout the year, speaks well for the sanitary arrangements and general good management of the institution. There has occurred but one death during the year, and that was from an old lesion of the lungs, caused by an attack of measles with pleuro-pneumonia some years before. There has been no case of continued fever of any kind, no case of dysentery, no case of diarrhea continuing more than a day or two, and no case of diphtheria, notwithstanding the disease has prevailed to a greater or less extent in the city and country around during most of the year. In the month of February a "catarrhal wave" struck us and a good many of the children were suddenly attacked with catarrhal fever or cold, developing in several severe croupal symptoms; but in two or three weeks it was all over. There has been also, I think, a notable freedom from anything like severe accidents, considering the number of children so constantly thrown together, one case of fracture of the femur or thigh bone in a boy, caused by falling from a tree he had climbed, being the only instance of accident worth mentioning. This would seem to give evidence of the careful oversight of the children by those having them in charge. The few remaining cases of ophthalmia in the institution at the beginning of the year have recovered, and only slight and transient attacks of inflammation of the eyes have occurred since. The number affected with that annoying weakness, *enuresis* or "bed-wetting," is very much lessened. The most troublesome ailment with which we have had to contend, especially this year, has been *tinea capitis* or disease of the scalp. While most of these cases have yielded reasonably soon to treatment, a few have proved quite obstinate. But it is hoped, with the measures now adopted, the complaint will, ere long, be entirely eradicated from the School. The building used for a hospital is not as suitable and convenient for such a purpose as could be desired; but having been thoroughly renovated and repaired during the past summer, it is now in a very good condition.

D. C. POWERS,
Physician.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR
THE YEAR 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, January 1, 1880. }

To His Excellency CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor*:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I beg leave herewith to submit my annual report.

The suits to which I attended on behalf of the State in the Supreme Court are fully set forth in Schedule A, annexed to this report.

Schedule B is a report of chancery cases, instituted during the past year, in which the State was interested.

Schedule C contains a list of cases in which proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* were authorized.

An abstract of the reports of the several prosecuting attorneys throughout the State, as made to this office, is presented in the appendix.

The case of *The Empire Transportation Company vs. The Auditor General*, pending in the Ingham Circuit, involving the constitutionality of Public Act No. 173, Laws of 1873, has been discontinued by the plaintiff.

The case of *The State vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company*, for taxes, now pending in the Wayne Circuit Court, will likely be brought to trial at the ensuing March term of court.

Very respectfully,
OTTO KIRCHNER,
Attorney General.

SCHEDULE A.

JANUARY TERM, 1879.

1. Stephen Boody *vs.* The People. Error to Eaton Circuit. Continued on motion of attorney for plaintiff in error.
2. Joseph A. Shearer *vs.* The People. Error to Montcalm Circuit. Shearer had been convicted of a simple assault and battery and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The Court reversed the judgment as to three months of the imprisonment.
3. The People *ex rel.* Gratiot County *vs.* The People. Continued.
4. William Baker *vs.* The People. Error to Huron Circuit. Argued by Plaintiff in Error, and Brief submitted on behalf of the People by Hon. Richard Winsor, Prosecuting Attorney for Huron County. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.
5. Anthony Bachman *vs.* The People. Error to Berrien Circuit. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.
6. Porter A. Shepard *vs.* The People. Error to Oakland Circuit. Argued and submitted.
7. The County Treasurer of Houghton County *vs.* The State Treasurer. The questions presented by the record were of some public importance, but inasmuch as the case was disposed of by the Court on purely technical grounds no statement of it need here be given. Mandamus denied.

APRIL TERM.

1. The People *vs.* Gorden. Exceptions before judgment from Recorder's Court of Detroit. Exceptions sustained and Court below advised to discharge the prisoner and discontinue prosecution.
2. Orson Flagg *vs.* The People. Error to Benzie Circuit. Judgment reversed and prisoner ordered to be discharged.
3. Attorney General *vs.* The Police Justice of Detroit. The Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County offered to make complaint to the Police Justice of the City of Detroit, charging one Abel, who had exercised the office of ward collector of the 12th ward of the city, with the embezzlement of county funds. The Police Justice was of opinion that under the provisions of the charter of the city, the Recorder's Court alone could take cognizance of the case in the first instance, and he therefore refused to receive the complaint. The Court granted a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the Police Justice to entertain the complaint in accordance with the prayer of the petition.
4. In the matter of William Amidon. Amidon was sentenced by a Justice of the Peace to imprisonment in the State Reform School until he should at-

tain the age of twenty-one years. This sentence was excessive and void under the Act of 1877. The prisoner was discharged.

5. *Henning vs. The People*. Error to Washtenaw Circuit. Judgment affirmed.

6. *Porter A. Shepard vs. The People*. Error to Oakland Circuit. This case was argued and submitted at the January term. Shepard had been convicted of maintaining a public nuisance in the city of Pontiac. The court below imposed upon him a fine and ordered the sheriff to abate the nuisance by destroying Shepard's mill-dam. The conviction and fine were sustained, but it was held that under the Statute the Court had no power to order the destruction of the dam.

7. *The People vs. Arnold alias Houghton*. Exceptions before judgment from Recorder's Court of Detroit. Argued for the People by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County. Exceptions sustained and Court advised to grant a new trial.

8. *The People vs. Gordon*. Exceptions before judgment from Recorder's Court of Detroit. Argued for the People by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County. Exceptions sustained and prisoner ordered to be discharged.

JUNE TERM.

1. *Jefferson Hull vs. The People*. Certiorari to St. Joseph Circuit. Hull had been adjudged to be the father of an illegitimate child. The Court ordered him to pay a certain weekly sum for the maintenance of the child, but the order did not designate the person to whom the money should be paid. For this defect, the proceedings were quashed.

2. *Patrick Quinlan vs. The People*. Error to Sanilac Circuit. Defendant pleaded guilty to an information which charged him with selling beer on a day of general election, contrary to the Statute. The plea was entered at the July term, 1878. It was thereupon ordered that sentence be suspended till the following term and that defendant enter into his personal recognizance in the sum of \$100. In April, 1879, although two terms had intervened without taking any action against him, the defendant was sentenced. The sentence was clearly erroneous, according to the rule established in *Weaver vs. The People*, 33 Mich., and the judgment was reversed without argument on either side.

3. *Ex. rel. Houghton County vs. The Auditor General*. Petition for a mandamus to compel the Auditor General to draw his warrant for \$37,092.44 claimed to be due Houghton County on the annual settlement after the October tax sales.

Houghton County did not make her return of lands delinquent for non-payment of taxes for the years 1870 and 1871 within the time required by law, and the returns were rejected by the then Auditor General, Hon. William Humphrey. No steps were taken by Houghton county until the April term of 1877, when an application was made for a mandamus to compel Auditor General Ralph Ely to credit Houghton county with the amount of taxes returned as due upon the delinquent lands. The Court (*ex rel. Houghton County vs. The Auditor General*, 36 Mich., p. 271,) held that the returns had been properly rejected, and that Houghton county was not entitled to the credit asked for, and the mandamus was denied.

Subsequently, however, Auditor General Ralph Ely received the returns and gave to Houghton county a credit for the amount of taxes returned as unpaid.

The lands were advertised for sale, and were afterwards returned to the Auditor General's Office as sold to the State. The amount of these bids was credited by the Auditor General to Houghton county. An application was then made to Auditor General W. Irving Latimer, who had succeeded Hon. Ralph Ely in the office, for a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount so credited to Houghton county. The Auditor was advised not to issue his warrant. On his refusal to do so, this proceeding was instituted.

The Court held that the sale of the tax lands under the circumstances was void, and that Auditor General Latimer properly refused to issue his warrant. *Mandamus* denied.

4. The County of Clare *vs.* The Auditor General. Appeal in chancery from Ingham Circuit. The counties of Clare, Midland, and Mecosta were the only parties really interested. The Auditor General was merely a nominal defendant.

5. The People *ex rel.* The Attorney General *vs.* The Police Justice of the City of Detroit. Petition for *mandamus* to compel the Police Justice to entertain a complaint, made by one Darling, under section 7190, Compiled Laws of 1871, against one Hurst for a fraudulent disposal of real estate. Held that the section applies only to fraudulent transfers of personal estate and that the Attorney General was not a proper relator.

6. The People *vs.* Alexander T. Hurst. Exceptions from Recorder's Court of Detroit. Exceptions sustained and new trial granted.

OCTOBER TERM.

1. James Stuart *alias* James O'Brien *vs.* The People. Error to Superior Court of Grand Rapids. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

2. John O'Hara *vs.* The People. Error to Alpena Circuit. Argued on behalf of plaintiff in error. No argument in support of conviction. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

3. Henry Malliatt *vs.* The People. Error to Manistee Circuit. Argued on behalf of The People on Brief of Louis Morris, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Manistee County. Judgment of Court below affirmed.

4. James Willetts *vs.* The People. Error to Livingston Circuit. Judgment below reversed and prisoner discharged.

5. William Frye *vs.* The People. Error to Mason Circuit. Judgment below affirmed.

6. Oscar Semon *vs.* The People. *Certiorari* to Van Buren Circuit. Proceedings below sustained.

7. The People *vs.* John L. Knapp. Exceptions before judgment from Lenawee Circuit. Exceptions sustained and Court advised to grant a new trial.

8. William Cummin impleaded with, etc., *vs.* The People. Error to Wayne Circuit. Judgment below affirmed.

9. William K. Printz *vs.* The People. Error to Wayne Circuit. Judgment below affirmed.

10. *Ex rel.* Ayers *vs.* The Board of State Auditors. Argued and submitted and not determined.

11. *Ex rel.* Cook *vs.* The Attorney General.

12. *Ex rel.* Yates *vs.* The Attorney General.

Both cases were applications for *mandamus* to compel the Attorney General to file information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the Detroit, Grand

Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under sections 7085 and 7086 of the Compiled Laws of 1871. The Attorney General declined to proceed against the railroad company for the reason that the joint committee on the judiciary and railroads, at the last session of the Legislature, had reported in favor of the legal organization and corporate existence of the company, and that the relators had no rights in the premises which could be vindicated by the proceeding. The Court declined to issue even an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue as prayed for, but peremptorily denied the petition.

13. *Ex rel. Cook vs. The Attorney General.* Petition for mandamus to compel the Attorney General to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the Police Justice of Grand Rapids. The Court held that the Police Justice was in the lawful exercise of his office and denied the writ.

14. *Ex rel. Auditor General vs. The State Treasurer.* Argued and submitted by Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop for the Auditor General, and by the Attorney General for the respondent. The Court ordered the case to be put on the docket for next term for further argument.

SCHEDULE B.

Janette Wilder *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy of subpoena January 10, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

John S. Lewis *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena January 22, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

William C. Weber and William C. Yawkey *vs.* The Auditor General. In Midland Circuit. Received copy subpoena and injunction February 5, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Midland County same date.

Samuel W. Hubbel *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena February 5, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

John Bumfield *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy of subpoena February 13, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

Peter Smith *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena February 13, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

Sidney L. Hovey *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena March 12, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

James W. Spencer *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena March 12, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

Robert Young *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena March 12, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

John Scriven *vs.* The County of Gratiot and The Commissioner of the State Land Office et al. Appearance entered and answer filed for the Commissioner of the State Land Office. Cause argued. Other defendants appearing by the Prosecuting Attorney.

Margaret P. Turner *vs.* The Auditor General. In Midland Circuit. Received copy subpoena April 12, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney Midland County, same date.

Joseph O. Adams *vs.* The Auditor General. In Tuscola Circuit. Received copy subpoena April 16, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola County same date.

William Clark *vs.* The Auditor General. In Wayne Circuit. Received

copy subpoena and injunction April 19, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, same date.

Second National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, *vs.* The Auditor General. In Wayne Circuit. Received copy subpoena and injunction April 19, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, same date.

Caius M. C. Cook *vs.* The Auditor General. In Shiawassee Circuit. Received copy subpoena June 4, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee County, same date.

Adaline A. Sutherland *vs.* The City of East Saginaw and The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena June 11, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County same date.

John C. Valentine et. al. *vs.* The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena July 15, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County same date.

Nelson W. Northrop *vs.* The Auditor General. In Newaygo Circuit. Received copy "Narr" July 21, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Newaygo County, same date.

Simon Rindkopf *vs.* The Auditor General. In Iosco Circuit. Received Copy subpoena July 24, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Iosco County, same date.

Alexander Hurtbise *vs.* The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena July 28, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County same date.

Sarah T. Emmons *vs.* The Treasurer of the Township of Ecorse, The Treasurer of Wayne County, and The Auditor General. In Wayne Circuit. Received copy of subpoena, injunction, supplemental bill, and notice of motion, August 7, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne County, same date. August 12, 1879, received certified copy order continuing injunction. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County same date.

Seth Willey *vs.* Hiram Maxfield, The Auditor General, and the Controller of East Saginaw. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena August 25, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw County, same date.

Andrew L. Maxwell *vs.* The Auditor General and the Treasurer of Bay County. In Bay Circuit. Received copy injunction September 20, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Bay County, same date.

Cyrus Woodman and Elihu B. Washburne *vs.* The Auditor General and The County Treasurer of Mackinac County. In the United States Circuit Court, Sixth Circuit and Western District of Michigan, Northern Division. Received copy subpoena, bill, and restraining order, September 23, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Mackinac County, same date.

Helen S. Benson *vs.* The Auditor General. In Bay Circuit. Received copy subpoena September 26, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Bay County, same date.

Elias Kerr *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Shiawassee County. In Shiawassee Circuit. Received copy subpoena October 8, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee County, same date.

Edmond Hall *vs.* The Auditor General, and The Treasurer of Shiawassee County. In Shiawassee Circuit. Received copy subpoena October 8, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee County, same date.

Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company *vs.* The Auditor General, and The Treasurer of Oceana County. In Oceana Circuit. Received copy subpoena

October 16, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Oceana County, same date.

Crosier Davison *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Mackinac County. In Mackinac Circuit. Received copy subpoena and injunction October 16, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Mackinac County, same date.

George W. Cass and Thomas A. Scott *vs.* The Auditor General. In United States Circuit Court for the Sixth Circuit and Western District of Michigan, Northern Division. Received copy subpoena, bill of complaint, injunction, restraining order, with schedules attached, and notice of motion October 16, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Kent County, same date.

Alfred N. Rinch *vs.* The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena October 21, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw County, same date.

Abram P. Fleivelling *vs.* The Auditor General, The County of Gratiot, and The Township of Sumner. In Gratiot Circuit. Received copy subpoena October 30, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Gratiot County, same date.

William Lomasniz *vs.* The Auditor General et. al. In Bay Circuit. Received copy subpoena October 31, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Bay County, same date.

Michael Doyle, Lafayette Wayne, Michael W. Rodford, James Davidson, Elizabeth Vandenberg, Joseph Benton, Samuel Foster, and Anson Wayne *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Midland County. In Midland Circuit. Received copy subpoena November 5, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Midland County, same date.

Lafayette Stronohan *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Midland County. In Midland Circuit. Received copy subpoena November 5, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Midland County, same date.

Samuel Foster and Michael Doyle *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Midland County. In Midland Circuit. Received copy subpoena November 5, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Midland County, same date.

Chauncey W. Wisner *vs.* The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena December 1, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw County, same date.

Rollin E. Kelsey *vs.* The Auditor General and The Treasurer of Shiawassee County. In Shiawassee Circuit. Received copy subpoena and injunction December 12, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Shiawassee County, same date.

Sylvanis S. Mitts and William Meorill *vs.* The Auditor General. In Saginaw Circuit. Received copy subpoena December 17, 1879. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Saginaw County, same date.

David M. Cooper, John C. Devereau Williams, and Sophia Mehling *vs.* The City of Detroit, The Detroit Board of Public Works, Otto Kirchner, Attorney General of the State of Michigan, Henry Martz, and Robert P. Toms, trustees. Bill was filed November 7, 1879, for the purpose of restraining the erection of buildings, for market purposes, on Michigan Grand Avenue, in the City of Detroit. Suit pending.

SCHEDULE C.

Attorney General ex rel. Ephram B. Evans *vs.* Clark H. Sutherland. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of County Clerk, and Register of Deeds for Clare County. Authority given to John A. Edgett, Esq., East Saginaw, Michigan, to prosecute, January 4, 1879.

Attorney General ex rel. Daniel Sheehan, George H. Morrison, Mott Thompson, and Edward C. D. Clark *vs.* Geo. Reid, John H. Plunkett, Joseph Deiderich, and Jas. Hanmer. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of clerk in assessor's office in the city of Detroit. Authority given to Alfred Russell, Esq., Detroit, Michigan, to prosecute, February 21, 1879.

Attorney General ex rel. Wm. Bœnninghausen, Jas McKay, Conrad Bettinger, and John W. Kurth *vs.* John J. Perrin, Robt. E. Roberts, Jr., Joseph O. Bellair, and Lewis C. Watson. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto*, to try title to office of clerk in the office of Receiver of Taxes of the City of Detroit. Authority given to Alfred Russell, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, to prosecute, February 21, 1879.

Attorney General ex rel. Wm. A. Throop *vs.* Thos. F. Langdon. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title of office to chief clerk in assessor's office of Detroit. Authority given to Alfred Russell, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, to prosecute, February 21, 1879.

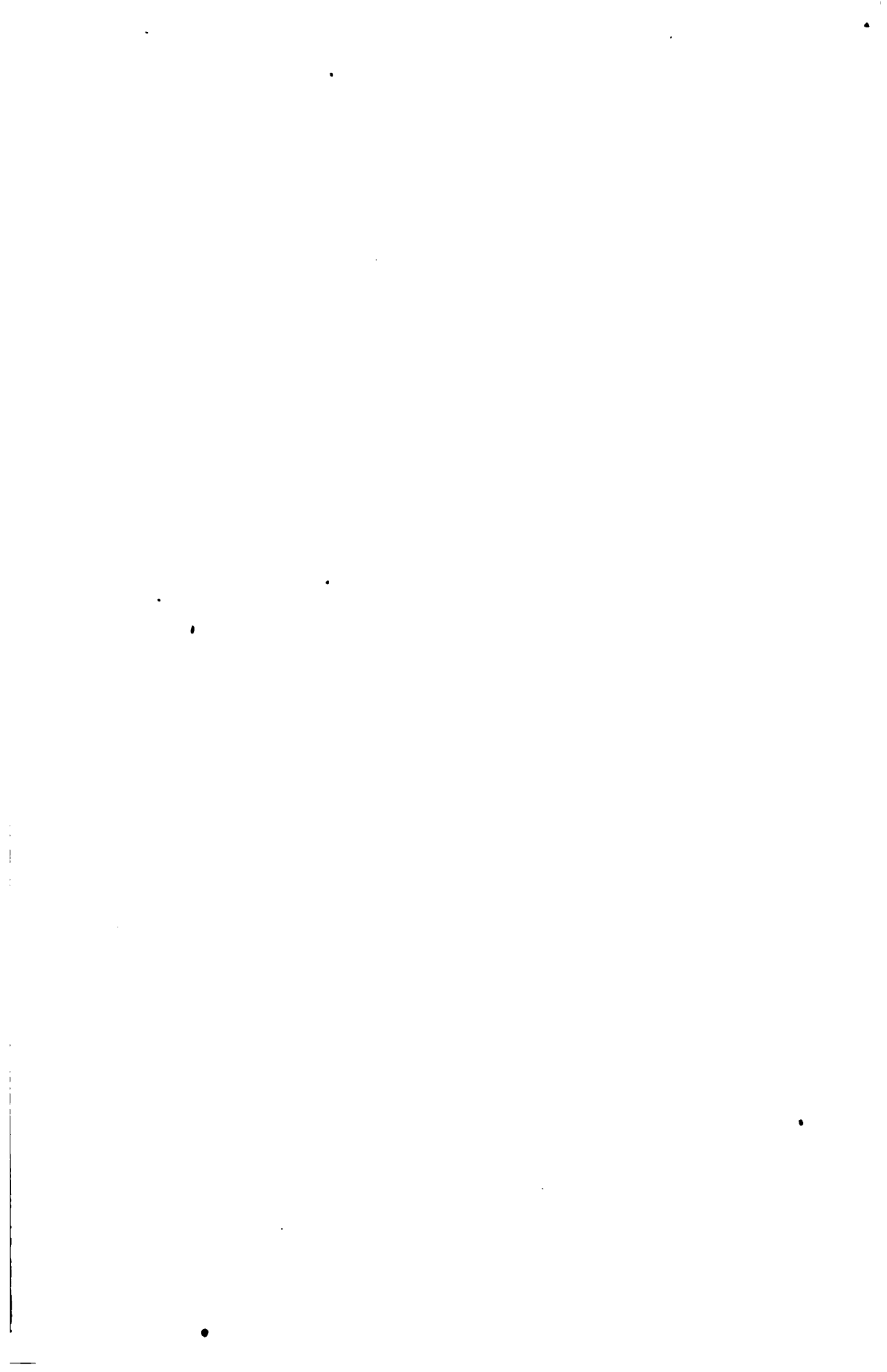
Attorney General ex rel. John W. Thomson *vs.* Peter Ternes. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of Assistant Receiver of Taxes, of City of Detroit. Authority given to Alfred Russell, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan, to prosecute, February 21, 1879.

The People ex rel. John Burnap *vs.* Elias S. Ingersoll. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of Supervisor of the Township of Sumpter. Authority given to Seth E. Eugle, Esq., to prosecute, April 12, 1879.

Attorney General ex rel. David M. Benjamin *vs.* The Manistee River Improvement Company. Supreme Court. Information to inquire by what right respondent collects tolls. Authority given to Messrs. Hughes, O'Brien and Smiley to prosecute, May 28, 1879.

Attorney General ex rel. Frank Deming and Sam'l J. Serrill *vs.* The Pontiac and Auburn Plank and Gravel Road Company. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to ascertain whether company had complied with the provisions of its charter. Application was made to Judge Campbell and leave to file the information was denied.

Attorney General ex rel. Frank Deming and Sam'l J. Serrill *vs.* The Auburn and Utica Gravel Road Company. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to ascertain whether company had complied with the provisions of its charter. Application was made to Judge Campbell and leave to file the information was denied.



APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

For the year ending December 31, 1879.

ALCONA COUNTY.

R. Z. ROBERTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 25.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	7	One case pending last report on appeal to circuit, fined \$25 by circuit judge; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> on acknowledgment of satisfaction in open court by compl't; 5 fined \$5 each and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Bribery.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Cutting shade trees.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> on payment to compl't of damages and acknowledgment of satisfaction in open court.
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Liquor law, violation of:		
Selling to minors.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 \$100 and costs.
Keeping saloon open on Sabbath.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Selling to habitual drunkards and intoxicated persons.....	6	Three convicted, fined \$25 each and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 pending.
Recognized to keep the peace.....	2	One required to recognize with surety 1 year; 1 six months.
Trespass to real estate.....	2	One convicted, fined \$15 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs. Both appealed and now pending in circuit court.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

H. B. HUDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 111.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	24	Four acquitted by jury; 3 discontinued; 17 convicted, fined \$2.20; \$4.20; \$1.43; \$11.04; \$5.44; paid; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 3 settled; 3 sent to county jail 15 days each; 3 fined \$1 each, paid; 1 bail estreated; 1 jury disagreed, discharged.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

ALLEGAN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Discharged by Co. agent, being under age of 12 years.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	4	One pleaded guilty to assault and battery, sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 convicted of assault and battery and 1 sent to Ionia for 90 days and 1 fined \$75, paid; 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	1	Convicted, sentenced \$30 and \$8 per month for 16 years—appealed to Supreme Court.
Burglary.....	4	Two acquitted; 2 convicted of larceny, fined \$50 each, paid.
Disorderly persons.....	8	Five acquitted; 3 convicted and gave bonds.
Drunkenness.....	42	Seventeen sent to county jail 10 days each; 3 to county jail 20 days each; 21 fined \$5 and costs, paid; 2 complaint withdrawn.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	3	Two convicted, fined \$1 each and costs; 1 complaint withdrawn.
False pretenses.....	3	One sent to Jackson State Prison 3 years; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Forgery.....	1	Information quashed.
Keeping open saloon contrary to law.....	2	One complaint withdrawn; 1 pending.
Larceny.....	11	Three convicted, fined \$50 each; 1 fined \$75, paid; 2 convicted, 1 sent to Ionia 1 year, 1 to Ionia 3 months; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year; 2 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed, pending.
Malicious injury to buildings.....	2	Complaint withdrawn.
Perjury.....	1	Reasons for not informing filed.
Willful trespass—cutting timber.....	3	Convicted, fined \$10 each and costs, paid.

ALPENA COUNTY.

A. R. McDONALD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 61.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	32	One convicted and fined \$40 and costs; 1 fined \$12 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 3 fined \$4 and costs; 7 fined \$1 and costs; 1 sentenced to county jail 60 days; 1 sentenced to county jail 30 days; 2 sentence suspended upon their entering into recognizance for their good behavior for 90 days; 8 sentence suspended on payment of costs; 1 jury disagreed; 4 acquitted; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Burglary.....	1	Discharged.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	4	One convicted and fined \$10 and costs; 2 sentence suspended upon payment of costs; 1, insane, discharged.
Disorderly conduct.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	4	One convicted and sentenced to Ionia House of Correction 9 months; 3 fugitives from justice.
Simple larceny.....	10	One convicted and fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sentenced to county jail 15 days; 2 sentence suspended on payment of costs; 1 jury disagreed; 3 discharged; 1 fugitive from justice.
Selling liquor on Sunday.....	4	Two convicted and fined \$25 each and costs; 1 sentence suspended on payment of costs; 1 jury disagreed.
Selling liquor to minors.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Violation of liquor tax law.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 sentence suspended on payment of costs.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

ROSWELL LEAVITT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 10.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	6	All convicted, of whom 1 was fined \$32, including costs; 1 fined \$50, including costs; 1 fined \$15, including costs; 1 fined \$3, including costs; 1 fined, in justice court, \$5 and costs and appealed, convicted in circuit court and fined \$15; 1 fined in justice court \$1 and costs or 10 days in jail.
Larceny, petit.....	3	All convicted; 2 sentenced to county jail 30 days; one female minor sentenced to Detroit House of Correction till 21 years old.
Murder.....	1	Acquitted.
BUSINESS OTHER THAN PROSECUTIONS.		
Coroner's inquests.....	2	One verdict excusable homicide; 1 verdict death from intoxicating liquors and exposure to cold while intoxicated.
Preliminary examinations not resulting in prosecution.....	8	All discharged for want of evidence.
Surety of the peace.....	2	One gave bonds; 1 committed in default of bonds; one discharged and complainant ordered to pay costs.

BARAGA COUNTY.

THOMAS M. BRADY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Prisoner discharged on failure of prosecuting witness to appear.

BARRY COUNTY.

LOYAL E. KNAPPEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 71.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One acquitted; 1 tried, jury disagreed and defendant discharged on <i>nolle pros.</i>
Assault and battery.....	32	Twenty convicted: 1 sentenced to pay fine of \$30; 1 sentence suspended; 1 fined \$7; 1 fined costs of prosecution; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$2 and \$14.18 costs; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$25; 1, \$40; 1 confined 10 days in jail; 1 confined 20 days in jail; 1 fined \$40; 1 fined \$15; 1, \$10; 2 (one case), \$7 each; 1 fined \$25; 2 (one case) fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$2 and \$3.09 costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 8 cases discontinued before trial in justices' courts, and being cases with the commencement of which I had nothing to do; 1 case dismissed by justice on account of failure of complaining witness to appear; 3 acquitted.
Burglary.....	3	All convicted: 1 sent to State Prison for 2 years; 1 for 3 years; and one sent to Ionia House of Correction for 1 year.
Child murder.....	1	Discontinued.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Discontinued.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	2	Acquitted. (1 case.)
Disturbing meeting.....	2	One acquitted; 1 convicted, fined \$10.
Drunkenness.....	1	Convicted and fined \$35.
False pretenses.....	4	Two compromised; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Forgery.....	4	Two discharged on examination; 2 convicted and sent to Ionia House of Correction, 1 for 9 months the other for fifteen months. Convictions had on three other cases against same parties and sentence in each case suspended until expiration of term of imprisonment.
Kidnapping.....	1	Compromised by parties (father and mother) and defendant discharged.
Larceny.....	7	Four convicted, of whom 1 sent to State Prison for 7 years; 1 fined \$20; and 2 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 acquitted; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> and costs paid by complaining witness.
Murder.....	1	Still pending.
Malicious injury.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25; other case dismissed by justice on default of complaining witness to give necessary security for costs.
Resisting officer.....	3	Still pending.
Seduction.....	1	Civil case, compromised by parties, and on request of complaining witness and costs being paid, criminal case dismissed.
Sureties to keep peace.....	1	Dismissed on account of failure of complaining witness to appear.
Violating liquor law.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> by reason of failure to find proof.

BAY COUNTY.

ALFRED P. LYON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 469.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Now pending,
Assault and battery.....	305	Thirty-three acquitted; 2 fined \$30 and cost; 1 fined \$50 and cost; 2 fined \$20 and cost; 1 fined \$15 and cost; 5 fined \$10 and cost; 1 fined \$8 and cost; 1 fined \$7 and cost; 12 fined \$5 and cost; 1 fined \$6 and cost; 1 fined \$4 and cost; 7 fined \$3 and cost; 6 fined \$2 and cost; 11 fined \$1 and cost; 2 fined 50 cents and cost; 3 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 90 days; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 5 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent to jail 40 days; 4 sent to jail 35 days; 3 sent to jail 30 days; 2 sent to jail 25 days; 6 sent to jail 20 days; 3 sent to jail 12 days; 9 sent to jail 15 days; 11 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 8 days; 13 sent to jail 5 days; 32 settled on payment of cost; 21 sentence suspended.
Burglary.....	6	One acquitted; 1 discharged on examination; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 6 months; 1 sentenced to State Prison 1 year, broke jail and escaped after sentence; 1 sentence suspended.
Defrauding boarding-house keeper.....	3	One acquitted; 1 settled; 1 fined \$10 and cost.
Disorderly persons.....	64	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 15 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 8 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 5 sent to jail 90 days; 6 sent to jail 65 days; 4 gave recognizance for good behavior; 9 sentence suspended; 11 discharged.
Drunkenness.....	95	Twenty-one paid fine of \$3 each and cost; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 19 sent to jail 10 days; 3 sent to jail 15 days; 1 sent to jail 12 days; 5 sent to jail 8 days; 2 sent to jail 6 days; 2 sent to jail 5 days; 3 discharged; 23 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement.....	1	Now pending.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny, tried in justice court.....	72	Five sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent to jail 65 days; 1 sent to jail 35 days; 5 sent to jail 40 days; 6 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 25 days; 4 sent to jail 20 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days; 5 sent to jail 10 days; 5 sent to jail 5 days; 18 discharged; 8 suspended sentence; 5 fined \$5 and cost; 3 fined \$2 and cost; 4 fined \$1 and cost.
Larceny, prosecuted in circuit court.....	4	One acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to Ionia House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted, obtained new trial, gave bail, forfeited recognizance.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house.....	4	One discharged; 1 fined \$5 and cost; 1 fined \$10 and cost; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Resisting officer in service of process.....	2	One sentenced to State Prison 1 year, broke jail and escaped after sentence; 1 sentenced to Ionia House of Correction, broke jail and escaped after sentence.
Seduction.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Spirituous liquors:		
Selling without paying tax.....	2	One discharged; 1 fined \$50 and cost.
Selling on Sunday.....	3	One sent to jail 90 days; 2 discharged.
Selling person in the habit of getting intoxicated.....	1	Complaining witness failed to appear.
Selling to person while intoxicated.....	1	Discharged.
Keeping open saloon at unlawful hours.....	2	Discharged.

BENZIE COUNTY.

C. L. NORTHRUP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 14.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	3	Two acquitted; 1 convicted and sentenced to the State Prison 5 years. (The examination in each case was had in the year 1878.)
Assault and battery.....	2	One convicted and sent to the Reform School at Lansing; 1 acquitted.
Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	2	Both bound over for trial at circuit court—information pending.
False pretenses.....	1	Acquitted.
Larceny.....	1	Jury disagreed, <i>nolle pros.</i>
Poisoning horses.....	1	Bound over for trial at the circuit court—information pending.
Selling liquor without bond.....	3	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 convicted, fined \$30 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs and ten days in jail.
Selling beer to minors.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs and fifteen days in jail. (Appealed by defendant and now pending in circuit court.)

BERRIEN COUNTY.

JACOB J. VAN RIPLE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 102.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 2½ years at Jackson.
Assault and battery.....	34	Two convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 7 fined \$5 and costs; 6 fined \$10 and cost; 1 sent 30 days to Ionia and \$100 fine; 1 escaped; 5 compromised; 4 acquitted; 2 dismissed; 1 bail forfeited; 2 convicted, appealed and pending; 3 convicted, certiorari pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	7	One convicted, sent 3 years to Jackson; 1 convicted of assault; 1 jury disagreed; 4 pending examination had.
Attempt at rape.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Burglary.....	15	One convicted, sent 1 year to Ionia; 4 sent 3 years to Jackson; 1 sent 4 years to Jackson; 2 sent 2 years 6 months to Ionia; 3 sent 5 days to county jail; 1 sent 6 months to Ionia; 1 sent 9 months to Ionia; 1 sent to Reform School until 21; 2 examination had and pending.
Bigamy.....	3	One convicted, sent 1 year to Jackson; 1 sent 3 months to Jackson; 1 sent 2 years to Jackson.
False pretenses.....	4	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sent 1 year 6 months to Jackson; 2 acquitted.
Forgery.....	1	Examination had and pending.
Grave robbery.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Grand larceny.....	7	One convicted, sent 2 years to Jackson; 1 sent 1½ years to Ionia; 1 bail forfeited; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sent 2 years to Jackson; 3 sent 4 years to Jackson.

BERRIEN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Horse stealing.....	3	One convicted, sent 4 years to Jackson; 1 jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Larceny.....	5	One convicted, fined \$25 and costs; 1 \$10 fine and 10 days in jail; 2 dismissed; 1 sent to jail 60 days.
Malicious mischief.....	3	Two fined \$15 each and costs; 1 dismissed.
Larceny from dwelling.....	2	One year each in Jackson.
Murder.....	1	Examination had—pending.
Rape.....	3	One sent 15 years to Jackson; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 prosecution withdrawn.
Riot.....	3	Examination had and case pending.
Resisting officer.....	2	One acquitted; 1 bail forfeited.
Robbery.....	1	Pending.
Sureties of the peace.....	2	One convicted gave bail; 1 jury disagreed.
Violating liquor law.....	3	Fined \$25 and costs.

BRANCH COUNTY.

SIMON B. KITCHEL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	25	Three fined \$25 each; 3 fined \$15 each; 3 fined \$9 each; 2 fined \$8 each; 2 fined \$3 each; 2 fined \$1 each; 1 in jail 20 days; 2 acquitted; 6 discharged; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One acquitted; one convicted of assault and battery, sent to Ionia State House of Correction for 4 months.
Burglary.....	2	One convicted and sent to Ionia for 1 year; 1 to Reform School.
Conspiracy.....	1	Pending.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	4	Two fined \$5 each; 1 discharged; 1 fined \$8.
Disorderly.....	8	Three gave bonds for 6 months; 1 Ionia 90 days; 1 jail 65 days; 2 sentence suspended; 1 Detroit House of Correction 45 days.
Fast driving on bridge.....	2	Fined \$5 each.
False pretenses.....	3	Two pending; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Injury to personal property.....	5	Fined \$3 each.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	One convicted released on recognizance; 1 pending.
Larceny.....	30	2 fined \$25 each; 1 fined \$18; 3 fined \$10; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$8; 3 fined \$5; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$4; 1 fined \$3; 4 acquitted; 1, 90 days in jail; 1, 90 days in jail; 1, 15 days in jail; 1, 10 days in jail; 3, House of Correction 45, 90, and 65 days; 1 Reform School; 4 discharged.
Murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Passing counterfeit money.....	1	Convicted—House of Correction 1 year.
Rape.....	1	Convicted of assault and fined \$100.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FRED M. WADLEIGH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 386

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, 32.		
Abduction.....	1	Pending.
Assault and battery.....	1	Discharged upon payment of \$25 fine.
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years and 9 months.
Attempt to break jail.....	1	Sentence suspended—sent to State Prison on another charge.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled under statute.
Breaking jail.....	1	Sent to Ionia House of Correction 1 year.
Breaking and entering store in day time.....	2	One sent to State Prison 1 year and 1 sentence suspended—imprisoned on another charge.
Burglary and larceny.....	12	One sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 for 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 for 6 months; 2 sent for 4 months each; 4 sentence suspended—convicted on another charge; 2 discharged by court.
False pretenses.....	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Forgery.....	3	One sent to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 pending.
Forfeited recognizance.....	1	Discharged upon payment of costs.
Illegal sale of liquor—appeal.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	3	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 2 pending.
Perjury.....	1	Pending.
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Uttering forged draft.....	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years.
IN JUSTICE COURT, 354.		
Abduction.....	1	Held for trial in circuit court.
Adultery.....	5	Four discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Assault and battery.....	89	Five acquitted; 3 escaped; 13 complaint withdrawn upon complainant acknowledging satisfaction—costs paid; 5 discharged; 3 dismissed, failing to give security for costs; 7 complainant failed to appear; 2 jury disagreed— <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 3 pending; 3 fined \$3 and costs each; 4 fined \$2 and costs each; 7 fined \$5 and costs each; 4 fined \$1 and costs each; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 5 fined \$10 and costs each; 3 fined \$15 and costs each; 4 fined 6 cents and costs each; 1 fined \$3.50 and costs; 8 sent to Ionia 30 days; 3 fined \$25 and costs; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 for 20 days; 1 to Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Assault with attempt to rape.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	Discharged on examination.
Attempt to break jail.....	1	Held for trial.
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Held for trial.
Bastardy.....	4	One held to circuit court; 2 settled; 1 warrant not uttered.
Breaking and entering freight car.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Breaking jail.....	1	Held for trial.
Breaking and entering store in day time.....	2	Held for trial.
Burglary and larceny.....	14	Eleven held for trial; 3 discharged.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One discharged; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$12 and costs.
Destroying garden.....	5	Four discharged; 1 sentence suspended.
Destroying personal property.....	4	One sent to jail 30 days; 1 for 15 days; 1 discharged; 1 forfeited recognizance.
Disorderly.....	87	Four discharged; 1 pending; 4 gave bonds; 24 committed to jail; 41 to House of Correction at Ionia; 13 to Detroit House of Correction.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disturbing public meetings.....	3	Discharged on examination.
Drunkenness.....	39	Seven fined \$5 and costs each; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 2 fined 6 cents and costs each; 1 fined \$3.48; 1 fined \$7.48; 1 fined \$3.25; 1 fined \$3.50; 1 fined \$3.50; 1 fined \$4.25—all reserved for costs; 1 complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 escaped; 21 committed to jail for various terms of 1 to 20 days.
False pretenses.....	4	One warrant not uttered; 1 held for trial; 2 discharged.
Forgery.....	2	One discharged; one held for trial.
Illegal sale of liquors.....	9	One fined \$25 and costs—appealed; 1 pending; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged on examination; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 complaining witness failed to appear.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Inquests.....	6	Two, verdict, accidentally killed by cars; 2 death from natural causes; 1 suicide; 1 murder of bastard child—parent arrested and held for trial for manslaughter and concealment of birth of bastard child.
Larceny.....	49	Twelve discharged on examination; 4 dismissed; 2 pending; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 fined \$100 and costs; 9 juvenile offenders, returned to parents; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 acquitted.
Letting down fences.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Escaped.
Manslaughter.....	1	Held for trial.
Profanity.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Seduction.....	3	One warrant not returned; 1 dismissed; 1 held for trial.
Safety of the peace.....	6	Two gave bonds; 1 discharged; 2 complainant failed to appear; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 pending.
Uttering forged draft.....	1	Held for trial.

CASS COUNTY.

HARSEN D. SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 122.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Pending.
Assault and battery.....	40	Thirty-seven convicted, 2 acquitted, and 1 discharged; 5 sentenced to jail; 1 sentenced to House of Correction and 31 fined.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	One convicted of an assault with intent to commit manslaughter and now pending in Supreme Court on exceptions; 1 convicted of an assault and fined \$75; 1 dismissed on examination; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	2	Both pleaded guilty to indecent assaults and sentenced to Ionia 90 days each.
Bastardy.....	3	Two convicted and required to give bonds to support child; 1 dismissed upon defendant settling with complainant and paying costs.
Bigamy.....	2	One sentenced to State Prison for 3½ years; 1 for 2 years.
Burglary.....	3	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 2 pending.
Careless use of firearms.....	2	Convicted—sentenced to Ionia 90 days each.
Disturbing public meetings.....	3	All convicted and fined.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF CASS COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons.....	3	All convicted—1 sentenced to House of Correction, 1 to jail, and one gave bail for good behavior.
Drunk.....	16	Eleven convicted; 5 discharged. Six fined and 5 sent to jail.
False pretenses.....	1	Dismissed on examination.
Larceny.....	14	Thirteen convicted and 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sentenced to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sentenced to State Prison 1½ years; 1 sentenced to Iowa 6 months; 2 sentenced to Reform School; 1 sentenced to jail and 7 fined.
Malevolent injury to personal property.....	1	Convicted and fined \$15 and costs.
Malevolent injury to buildings.....	1	Acquitted by justice.
Obtaining board fraudulently.....	1	Dismissed upon payment of costs.
Permitting minors to play billiards where intoxicating liquor is sold.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen.....	3	Pending.
Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law.....	6	Three convicted and fined \$25 and costs each; 2 acquitted; 1 dismissed upon paying costs.
Selling diseased meat.....	2	Pending.
Stealing from dwelling-house in day-time.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 3½ years; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Stealing from the person.....	1	Dismissed at examination.
Using obscene language on railroad cars.....	1	Convicted and fined \$20.
Violation of game law.....	2	One convicted and fined \$14; 1 acquitted.
Violation of fish law.....	1	Convicted and fined.
Violation of city ordinances.....	6	All convicted and fined.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

EDWARD H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	5	Four convicted, of whom 1 paid \$3 and \$10.34 costs; 1 paid \$1 fine and \$18.79 costs; 1 paid \$2 fine and \$3 costs; 1 was fined \$5 and costs, \$17, who appealed and was discharged; 1 acquitted.
Violating liquor law.....	1	Pending.
Willful trespass.....	3	Convicted—each fined \$1 and costs, \$6.42—fine and costs paid.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

JAMES J. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 47.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1	Convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Assault and battery.....	5	Four convicted—1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Attempt to commit rape on child under 10 years	1	Acquitted.
Attempt to commit rape.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year.
Drunk.....	35	Thirty-five convicted—18 sentence suspended; 12 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 3 fined \$1 and costs each.
Disorderly.....	2	Two convicted—1 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 placed under \$500 bonds.
Forgery.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 10 months.
Harboring a felon.....	1	Convicted and now pending in Supreme Court.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

CHARLES S. CUSHMAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 21.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and Battery.....	8	One convicted and fined \$5 or 10 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs; 3 complaint withdrawn on payment of costs; 3 acquitted.
Drunk and disorderly.....	6	One convicted and fined \$1 or 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined \$3 or 15 days in jail; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs.
Larceny (compound).....	1	Bound over to circuit court.
Larceny (simple).....	3	One forfeited recognizance; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged on motion of prosecuting attorney.
Malicious injury to building.....	1	Acquitted.
Murder—assault with intent to commit.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Perjury.....	1	Bound over to circuit court and <i>nolle pros.</i> entered on reasons filed by prosecuting attorney.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

CLARE COUNTY.

ELIJAH D. WHEATON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	12	Four convicted, fined \$5 each and costs or 10 days in jail; 2 fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 convicted, fined \$1 each and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 not guilty.
Breaking the peace.....	1	Fined \$25 or 30 days in jail.
Breaking into dwelling.....	3	Two not guilty; 1 bound over to circuit court and <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Incest.....	1	Bound over to circuit court, broke jail and escaped.
Larceny.....	4	One convicted—sentence suspended; 1 fined \$10 or 30 days in jail; 2 dismissed.
Murder.....	2	Two dismissed; 1 bound over to circuit court— <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Selling liquor without bonds.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	4	Two fined \$25 each and costs; 2 found not guilty.

CLINTON COUNTY.

J. H. FEDEWA, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 91.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	37	Three convicted and fined \$20 each; 1 convicted and fined \$15; 3 convicted and fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$15 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$30 or 90 days in State House (correction—appealed; 1 convicted and fined \$10 and costs—appealed; 6 convicted and fined \$5 and costs each; 2 convicted and fined \$5 each; 1 convicted and fined \$3; 3 convicted and fined \$3 and costs each; 3 convicted and fined \$1 and costs each; 3 jury disagreed and <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 convicted and fined 25 cents and costs; 1 convicted and fined 5 cents and costs; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 4 compromised and costs paid; 1 acquitted.
Arson.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Examination pending.
Burglary.....	4	Two convicted and sentenced to Reform School; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Bigamy.....	1	Prosecution pending in circuit court.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Acquitted.
Drunkenness.....	4	Two convicted and sent to county jail 10 days each; 1 convicted and sent to county jail 5 days; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	2	One settled and costs paid by complaining witness; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Disorderly conduct.....	2	One convicted and entered into recognizance in the sum of \$100 for 6 months for good behavior; one discharged.

CLINTON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery.....	3	One prosecution pending in circuit court; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd.</i>
Furnishing liquor to drunkard.....	1	Convicted and sent to county jail 10 days.
Incest.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 7 years.
Larceny.....	23	One convicted and sent to State House Correction at Ionia 18 months; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and sent to State House Correction at Ionia 2 years; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House Correction 65 days; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House Correction 60 days; 1 convicted and sent to State House Correction at Ionia 1 year; 2 convicted and sent to State House correction at Ionia 90 days each; 3 acquitted; 3 prosecutions pending in circuit court; 2 <i>nolle pro's'd.</i> ; 2 convicted and sent to county jail 10 days each; 1 convicted and fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 3 convicted and sentence suspended;
Malicious injury to building.....	4	Three convicted and fined \$25 each; 1 convicted and fined \$2 and costs.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Resisting officer.....	1	Discharged.
Selling liquor to drunkards.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd.</i>
Threats of personal violence.....	1	Convicted and entered into recognizance in the sum of \$75 for good behavior for 3 months.
Vagrancy.....	1	Convicted and entered into bonds for good behavior.
Withholding books and papers from successor in office willfully.....	1	Discharged.

DELTA COUNTY.

E. P. ROYCE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 14.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	7	One sentenced 90 days in jail; 1, 10 days in jail; 1, 60 days in jail; 3 acquitted.
Burning.....	1	Held for trial.
Larceny.....	3	One sentenced to 30 days in jail; 1 to 15 days in jail; 1 acquitted.
Murder.....	3	One convicted of manslaughter and sent to State Prison 17 years; 1 convicted of murder in the second degree, sent to State Prison 20 years; 1 acquitted.

EATON COUNTY.

GEO. HUGGETT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 185.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	4	Two discharged on examination; 2 pending.
Assault and battery.....	55	Two fined \$25 each; 4 fined \$10 each; 9 fined \$5 each; 1 settled, costs paid; 11 dismissed without trial; 3 sentence suspended; 1 fined \$7.50; 1 fined \$7; 1 fined \$8; 8 acquitted; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$15; 2 fined \$5 and costs each; 1 fined \$30; 1 sent to jail 3 days; 1 fined amount of costs; 1 fined \$50; 3 fined \$10 and costs each; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> on disagreement of jury; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Bastardy.....	2	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Acquitted.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One sent to Reform School until 18 years of age; 1 sentence suspended; 1 fined \$5.
Contempt of court.....	1	Sent to jail 5 days.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Sent to jail 5 days.
Disorderly persons.....	20	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 9 months in default of sureties; 5 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days each in default of sureties; 6 discontinued; 2 sent to State House of Correction 6 months each in default of sureties; 3 sent to prison 65 days in default of sureties; 1 sent to prison 90 days in default of sureties; 2 sentence suspended.
Disturbing public meeting.....	5	One fined \$2; 1 acquitted; 3 pending.
Drunkenness.....	23	One discontinued; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 5 days in jail; 11 fined \$5 and costs; 3 sentence suspended; 7 sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 2 days; 1 sent to jail 3 days.
False pretenses.....	2	Discharged before examination.
Forgery and uttering forged instruments.....	2	One acquitted; 1 sent to State House of Correction 2 years.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Sent to jail 30 days.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Larceny (grand).....	5	One sent to State House of Correction 4 months; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Larceny (compound).....	3	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 pending; 1 dismissed on examination.
Larceny (simple).....	24	Two sent to State House of Correction 90 days each; 1 pending; 5 dismissed without trial; 5 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 1 fined \$30; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined \$5; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to Reform School until 18 years of age; 1 escaped.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	5	One sentence suspended; 2 sent to jail 40 days each; 2 pending.
Obstructing officer.....	1	Acquitted.
Perjury.....	2	One sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 reasons fled and respondent discharged.
Seduction.....	2	One discharged on examination; 1 discontinued on marriage of injured party by respondent.
Selling liquor contrary to law.....	15	Four fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$40; 6 discharged without trial; 3 acquitted; 1 fined \$40 and 10 days in jail—appealed and pending.
Willful trespass.....	1	Discharged.

EMMET COUNTY.

CLAY E. CALL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 38.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	11	Four paid \$5 each and costs; 1 paid \$3 and costs; 1, 50 cents and costs; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 carried on certiorari to circuit court and discharged; 1 case dismissed.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Pending.
Attempt to murder.....	1	Discharged.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled and costs paid.
Challenge to fight duel.....	1	Pending.
Drunk.....	5	Fined \$5 each and costs.
Embezzlement.....	1	Acquitted.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	6	One fined \$1 and costs; 3 were discharged upon paying costs; 1 acquitted; 1 failed to appear.
Libel.....	1	Pending.
Violation of liquor law.....	6	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 appealed; 2 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed, case dismissed.

GENESEE COUNTY.

C. D. LONG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 155.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Administering poison with drink with intent to kill.....	1	Discontinued.
Arson.....	3	One sent to Jackson 17 years; 1 sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 pending.
Assault and battery.....	49	Six discharged; 4 acquitted on trial; 13 settled by parties; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 5 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$7 and costs; 2 fined \$9 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$15 and costs; 2 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$50 and costs; 1 sent to county jail 7 days; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 5 sent to Ionia 30 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to commit a rape.....	1	Sent to Ionia 1 year.
Breaking and entering store in night time.....	9	One, Jackson 2 years; 1, Ionia 4 months; 2, Ionia 90 days; 1, Reform School; 1 sentence suspended; 3 pending.
Conspiracy.....	2	Discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Sent to county jail 15 days.
Disorderly conduct.....	22	Two, Detroit 1 year; 1, Detroit 90 days; 5, Detroit 65 days; 3, Ionia 5 months; 2, Ionia 90 days; 1 bail for good behavior 3 months; 1 bail for good behavior 6 months; 1 fined costs; 1 discharged; 5 acquitted on trial.
Enticing away female under 10 years of age.....	1	Discharged.
False pretenses.....	4	One pending; 3 discharged.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FRED M. WADLEIGH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 388

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, 32.		
Abduction.....	1	Pending.
Assault and battery.....	1	Discharged upon payment of \$25 fine.
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years and 9 months.
Attempt to break jail.....	1	Sentence suspended—sent to State Prison on another charge.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled under statute.
Breaking jail.....	1	Sent to Ionia House of Correction 1 year.
Breaking and entering store in day time.....	2	One sent to State Prison 1 year and 1 sentence suspended—imprisoned on another charge.
Burglary and larceny.....	12	One sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 for 1 year; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 for 6 months; 2 sent for 4 months each; 4 sentence suspended—convicted on another charge; 2 discharged by court.
False pretenses.....	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Forgery.....	3	One sent to House of Correction for 6 months; 2 pending.
Forfeited recognizance.....	1	Discharged upon payment of costs.
Illegal sale of liquor—appeal.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	3	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 2 pending.
Perjury.....	1	Pending.
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Uttering forged draft.....	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years.
IN JUSTICE COURT, 354.		
Abduction.....	1	Held for trial in circuit court.
Adultery.....	5	Four discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Assault and battery.....	89	Five acquitted; 3 escaped; 13 complaint withdrawn upon complainant acknowledging satisfaction—costs paid; 5 discharged; 3 dismissed, failing to give security for costs; 7 complainant failed to appear; 2 jury disagreed— <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 3 pending; 3 fined \$3 and costs each; 4 fined \$2 and costs each; 7 fined \$5 and costs each; 4 fined \$1 and costs each; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 5 fined \$10 and costs each; 3 fined \$15 and costs each; 4 fined 6 cents and costs each; 1 fined \$1.50 and costs; 8 sent to Ionia 30 days; 3 fined \$25 and costs; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 for 20 days; 1 to Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Assault with attempt to rape.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	Discharged on examination.
Attempt to break jail.....	1	Held for trial.
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Held for trial.
Bastardy.....	4	One held to circuit court; 2 settled; 1 warrant not uttered.
Breaking and entering freight car.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Breaking jail.....	1	Held for trial.
Breaking and entering store in day time.....	2	Held for trial.
Burglary and larceny.....	14	Eleven held for trial; 5 discharged.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One discharged; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$12 and costs.
Destroying garden.....	5	Four discharged; 1 sentence suspended.
Destroying personal property.....	4	One sent to jail 30 days; 1 for 15 days; 1 discharged; 1 forfeited recognizance.
Disorderly.....	87	Four discharged; 1 pending; 4 gave bonds; 24 committed to jail; 41 to House of Correction at Ionia; 13 to Detroit House of Correction.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disturbing public meetings.....	3	Discharged on examination.
Drunkenness.....	39	Seven fined \$5 and costs each; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 2 fined 8 cents and costs each; 1 fined \$3.48; 1 fined \$7.48; 1 fined \$3.25; 1 fined \$3.50; 1 fined \$5.50; 1 fined \$4.25—all reserved for costs; 1 complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 escaped; 21 committed to jail for various terms of 1 to 30 days.
False pretenses.....	4	One warrant not uttered; 1 held for trial; 2 discharged.
Forgery.....	2	One discharged; one held for trial.
Illegal sale of liquors.....	9	One fined \$25 and costs—appealed; 1 pending; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged on examination; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 complaining witness failed to appear.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Inquests.....	6	Two, verdict, accidentally killed by cars; 2 death from natural causes; 1 suicide; 1 murder of bastard child—parent arrested and held for trial for manslaughter and concealment of birth of bastard child.
Larceny.....	49	Twelve discharged on examination; 4 dismissed; 2 pending; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 fined \$100 and costs; 9 juvenile offenders, returned to parents; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 acquitted.
Letting down fences.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Low and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Escaped.
Manslaughter.....	1	Held for trial.
Profanity.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Seduction.....	3	One warrant not returned; 1 dismissed; 1 held for trial.
Surety of the peace.....	6	Two gave bonds; 1 discharged; 2 complainant failed to appear; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 pending.
Uttering forged draft.....	1	Held for trial.

CASS COUNTY.

HARSEN D. SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 122.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Pending.
Assault and battery.....	40	Thirty-seven convicted, 2 acquitted, and 1 discharged; 5 sentenced to jail; 1 sentenced to House of Correction and 31 fined.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	One convicted of an assault with intent to commit manslaughter and now pending in Supreme Court on exceptions; 1 convicted of an assault and fined \$75; 1 dismissed on examination; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	2	Both pleaded guilty to indecent assaults and sentenced to Ionia 90 days each.
Bastardy.....	3	Two convicted and required to give bonds to support child; 1 dismissed upon defendant settling with complainant and paying costs.
Bigamy.....	2	One sentenced to State Prison for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years; 1 for 2 years.
Burglary.....	3	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 4 years; 2 pending.
Careless use of firearms.....	2	Convicted—sentenced to Ionia 90 days each.
Disturbing public meetings.....	3	All convicted and fined.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF GENESEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Falsely pretending to be an officer.....	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	Jackson 2 years.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Discontinued.
Larceny (grand).....	8	One, Jackson 1 year; 2 bail forfeited and paid—pending; 1 pending; 4 discontinued.
Larceny (petit).....	41	Eight, Ionia 90 days; 1, Detroit 90 days; 1, 30 days in county jail; 1, 20 days in county jail; 1, 10 days in county jail; 1, 5 days in county jail; 10, Reform School; 1, \$5 fine; 7 acquitted on trial; 4 convicted and discharged; 3 discharged; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny from dwelling-house in day time.....	1	Ionia 1 year.
Liquor law, violation of:		
Selling liquor to a minor.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Selling liquor to a drunkard.....	1	Discharged on paying costs.
Manslaughter.....	2	One sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 sent to Ionia 1 year.
Murder—first degree.....	1	Pending.
Refusing to support wife.....	1	Settled by parties.
Threatening conversation.....	1	Discontinued.
Vagrancy.....	1	Reform School.
Willful trespass.....	1	Acquitted on trial.

GLADWIN COUNTY.

M. C. SCRAFFORD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Acquitted.
Arson.....	1	Pending.
Larceny (grand).....	1	Pending.
Selling spirituous liquors without filing bond.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Smuties of the peace.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Willful taking paper from county clerk's office.....	1	Pending.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

S. C. MOFFETT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 5.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 1 year.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months.
Larceny.....	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 1 escaped.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

F. W. WHITNEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 9.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	8	Two sentenced to pay \$25 each or in default be confined in county jail 30 days—fine paid; 1 convicted and appeal taken—pending.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Pleaded guilty to assault and battery—sentence suspended.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted and fined.
Murder.....	1	Jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.
Rape.....	2	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 bound over—pending.
Sodomy.....	1	Bound over—afterward <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

BENJAMIN P. SHEPARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 176.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Convicted: one sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 sentence suspended.
Administering poison with intent to murder....	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.....	65	One convicted and fined 1 cent and costs; 4 convicted and fined \$1 and costs; 4 convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 10 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 5 convicted and fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$15 and costs; 4 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sentenced 30 days to county jail; 2 convicted and sentenced 30 days to county jail; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 5 convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia 30 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction 1 year; 4 not found; 5 not guilty; 1 discontinued; 12 settled by the parties and the costs paid; 2 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Prosecuting attorney declined to prosecute; complaining witness gave security for costs and G. A. Knickerbocker prosecuted for the people and the prisoner was acquitted by the jury.
Bastardy.....	2	One pending; one defendant married complaining witness and paid costs and suit discontinued.
Bigamy.....	1	Pending.
Burglary.....	6	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction 30 months; one convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 3 pending.
Breaking jail.....	1	Convicted and sentenced 40 days to county jail.
Conspiracy.....	2	Discharged and costs paid.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons.....	24	Two gave bonds for good behavior and paid costs; 6 convicted and paid \$5 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced 10 days to county jail; 3 convicted and sentenced 20 days to county jail; 1 convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 7 convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia 90 days; 4 pending.
Embezzlement.....	2	Convicted and sentenced 18 months each to State Prison.
False pretenses.....	11	Five complaining witness paid costs and declined to prosecute; 1 recognizance estreated; 4 pending; 1 acquitted.
Forgery.....	4	One convicted and sentenced 9 months to State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 convicted and sentenced 1 year to same place; one convicted and sentenced to State Prison 18 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Gaming.....	1	Convicted and fined \$10 and costs.
Injury to property.....	7	Two convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 2 discontinued because complaining witness left the State; 1 pending; 2 prosecuting attorney refused to prosecute and complaining witness gave security for costs and G. A. Knickerbocker prosecuted and defendants were acquitted.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	2	One convicted and fined \$30 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Keeping saloon open after 10 o'clock.....	2	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs each.
Larceny of all grades.....	24	One acquitted; 2 discontinued; 1 jury disagreed; 2 not found; 1 recognizance estreated; 2 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 2 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced 10 days in county jail; 2 convicted and sentenced 20 days in county jail; 1 convicted and sentenced 65 days to Detroit House of Correction; 8 convicted and sentenced to 90 days to State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 convicted and sentenced 4 months to State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 convicted and sentenced 9 months to State House of Correction at Ionia; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced 2 years to State Prison; 1 convicted and sentenced 3 years to State Prison; 1 convicted and sentenced to the Reform School at Lansing.
Murder.....	3	Pending.
Neglecting to bury dead animals.....	1	Convicted and sentenced 10 days to county jail.
Perjury.....	2	Pending.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to county jail 30 days.
Selling liquor to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced 90 days to State House of Correction at Ionia.
Selling to a minor.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs and sentenced 10 days in county jail.
Selling liquor without bond.....	3	One convicted and fined \$75 and costs—suit now pending in Supreme Court on error; 2 acquitted.
Selling chattel mortgaged property.....	2	One complaining witness declined to prosecute and paid costs and suit was discontinued; 1 convicted and fined \$30 and costs.
Surety of the peace.....	3	Acquitted.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

J. H. CHANDLER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 24.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	10	Two convicted, fined \$15 each and costs; 1 sent to jail 60 days; 1 fined \$40 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$50 and costs.
Bastardy	1	Pending.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Keeping house of ill-fame	4	Two <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 pending.
Larceny	5	One sent to county jail 90 days; 1 sent to county jail 60 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$5 and costs.
Selling liquor to intoxicated persons	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Selling spirituous liquors without license	1	Fined \$50.

HURON COUNTY.

RICHARD WINSOR, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 18.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction	1	Discharged on examination.
Arson	2	One, twice tried, finally acquitted; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault and battery	4	One convicted and fined \$25 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	1	Tried and acquitted.
Bastardy	1	Convicted—ordered to pay \$5 per month to support child.
Drunkenness	2	Fined each \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail on conviction.
Incest	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 3 years.
Larceny	1	Tried, jury disagreed, and <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.
Manslaughter	1	Convicted—sent to State Prison 1 year.
Murder	1	Convicted—sent to State Prison for life—new trial since ordered by Supreme Court.
Rape	1	Acquitted.

INGHAM COUNTY.

EDWARD CAHILL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 247.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Discontinued.
Adultery.....	6	One acquitted; 2 discharged on examination; 3 pending.
Assault and battery.....	69	Fifteen convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 11 convicted and fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$3 and costs; 2 fined \$7 and costs; 1 fined \$13 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 1 fined \$25; 14 fined \$1 and costs; 2 fined costs; 2 sent to House of Correction, Detroit, 90 days each; 4 sent to House of Correction, Ionia, 90 days each; 1 sent to House of Correction, Detroit 65 days; 14 acquitted or discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	One pleaded guilty to assault and battery and fined \$50; 2 pending; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	2	One convicted of assault and battery and fined \$75; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Arson.....	2	One acquitted; 1 discharged on examination.
Bastardy.....	4	One acquitted; 3 pending.
Burglary.....	2	One sentenced to Ionia 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison at Jackson 20 years.
Bribery of elector.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Breaking into freight car.....	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 70 days.
Begging.....	1	Sent to county jail 15 days.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One acquitted; 2 discharged.
Disorderly persons.....	50	Thirty-three convicted and sentenced to give bonds for good behavior for periods of time running from 30 days to one year, 11 gave bonds required, and 14 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days each, 3 for 6 months, 3 for 90 days, 1 for 75 days; 1, 10 days in jail; 8 convicted and sentence suspended; 9 discharged.
Embezzlement.....	4	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 discharged on examination.
Enticing away for the purpose of marriage.....	1	Discharged on examination.
False pretenses.....	7	One convicted and sentenced to Ionia 2 years; 1 pending; 1 acquitted; 4 discharged on examination.
False pretenses, obtaining liquor by.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Forgery.....	4	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 discharged on examination.
Fraudulent removal of mortgaged goods.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny (grand).....	6	Two convicted and sent to Ionia 2 years each; 1 convicted and sent to Jackson 3 years; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 2 acquitted.
Larceny (petit).....	39	Eighteen convicted—3 sent to Ionia 90 days, 3 to Detroit 90 days, 2 to Detroit 60 days, 3 in county jail 10 days, 2 fined \$10, 3 fined \$5 and costs, 2 fined \$25, 1 fined \$1 and costs; 14 acquitted or discharged; 5 convicted and sentence suspended.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Convicted—1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 to county jail 30 days.
Malicious injury to building.....	6	One convicted and fined \$50; 1 convicted and sent to county jail \$15 days; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined costs; 1 sentenced to 60 days in jail; 1 discharged.
Manslaughter.....	1	Acquitted.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Prostitute.....	6	Three convicted—1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months, 1, 90 days, 1 hold to \$100 bail for good behavior; 2 discharged; 1 acquitted.

INGHAM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Sureties to keep the peace.....	2	One complaint withdrawn; 1 held to bail and gave bail for \$100.
Violation of liquor law.....	11	Four convicted—3 fined \$35 and costs, 1 fined \$25 and costs and sentenced 10 days in jail; 1 acquitted; 3 discharged; 3 complaint withdrawn.
Violation of hotel law.....	5	One convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 3 convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs; 1 discharged.
Vagrancy.....	8	Three convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 for 65 days; 1 put under bonds for 65 days; 2 sentence suspended.

IONIA COUNTY.

W. B. WELLS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 119.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	1	Fined.
Assault and battery.....	22	One sent to jail 7 days; 3 acquitted; 7 fined; 5 sent to Ionia House of Correction 90 days; 3 settled; 1 costs paid on suspended sentence; 3 withdrawn; 3 appealed; 3 pending.
Assault on officer.....	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Sent to Ionia for 3 years and 6 months.
Bestardy.....	1	Ordered to pay \$2 per week for support of child.
Bigamy.....	1	Fined \$250.
Burglary.....	1	Pending.
Disorderly.....	7	Two put under bonds for good behavior for 6 months; 1 sent to Ionia for 65 days; 1 sent to Ionia for 90 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 1 settled and costs paid; 1 sentence suspended.
Hotel law, violation of.....	2	One sent to jail 15 days; 1 paid costs and settled.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Larceny.....	16	One sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 3 sent to Ionia 2½ years; 4 sent to Ionia 90 days; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 bound over; 1 settled; 2 found not guilty.
Murder.....	2	One sent to Ionia 8 years; 1 acquitted.
Resisting officer.....	2	Both bound over.
Riot.....	1	Pending.
Running away with girl for purpose of prostitution.....	1	Settled.
Selling liquor without bond.....	1	Fined.
Selling liquor to minors.....	1	Bond forfeited.
Selling liquor without license.....	1	Acquitted.
Selling liquor to drunkard.....	1	Appealed.
Seduction.....	1	Sent to Ionia 1½ years.

IOSCO COUNTY.

WM. H. SIMPSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 44.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Sent to the House of Correction 6 months—broke jail and escaped.
Assault and battery.....	13	Two fined \$1 each and costs; 3 fined \$5 each and costs; 2 fined \$3 each and costs; 1 fined \$5.50 and costs; 1 fined \$3.50 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs—appealed; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 2 acquitted.
Disorderly persons.....	3	Two sentenced to give bonds of \$250 each or to be sent to House of Correction 90 days—1 gave bonds, 1 committed; 1 sentenced to give bond of \$500.
Drunkenness.....	7	Four sentence suspended; 2 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs.
Embezzlement.....	1	Sent to State House of Correction 6 months.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged upon examination.
Hotel keeper, defrauding.....	2	Settled.
Larceny.....	3	One sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 acquitted; 1 settled.
Liquor law, violation of:		
Keeping open saloon and bar after hours.....	1	Fined \$40 and costs.
Selling liquor to minors.....	4	One fined \$100 and costs; 1 fined \$35 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Obtaining liquor under false pretense.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Perjury.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Resisting an officer.....	2	One sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Robbery.....	4	Two acquitted, 2 discharged.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

M. DEVEREAUX, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 50.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Tried—jury disagreed—pending.
Assault and battery.....	12	One discharged, defendant having died; 3 settled, defendants paying costs; 1 settled; 1 dismissed, complaining witness failing to furnish security for costs; 1 acquitted on trial; 7 convicted and fined—3 fined \$5 and costs, 1 sent 90 days to House of Correction at Ionia, 1 sent 90 days to Detroit House of Correction, 1 fined \$20 and costs, 1 fined 1 and costs.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to county jail 4 months; 1 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Bastardy.....	1	Not arrested—left the county.
Default on recognizance.....	1	<i>Note pro'd</i> , settled.
Drunk and disorderly.....	2	Convicted and fined \$5 each and costs.

ISABELLA COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	3	One convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 2 pleaded guilty—one fined \$7 and costs, the other \$4 and costs.
Defrauding inn keeper	3	Dismissed—defendant paying bills and costs.
Embezzlement.....	4	One tried and discharged; 1 discharged, complainant failing to give security for costs; 3 not found, left the county.
False pretenses.....	2	One settled, injured party acknowledging and accused paying costs; 1 examined and acquitted.
Forgery.....	1	Pleaded guilty, removed to circuit court, pending.
Incest.....	1	Discharged on showing of complaining witness.
Larceny.....	9	Two discharged for want of evidence; 1 discharged, complaining witness acknowledging satisfaction; 1 settled, defendant paying costs; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 3 acquitted on trial; 1 pleaded guilty and sent to Ionia House of Correction 6 months.
Liquor selling on Sunday.....	1	Nolle pros'd, complaining witness not appearing.
Liquor selling on election day.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Malicious destruction of property.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace.....	1	Nolle pros'd, defendant dying.
Stolen property received and secreted.....	1	Nolle pros'd for want of sufficient evidence.
Trespass—cutting timber.....	3	One convicted and fined \$75 and costs; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 pending.

ISLE ROYAL COUNTY.

THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

No courts held or business calling for official action in Isle Royal county during 1879.

JACKSON COUNTY.

R. J. HAIRE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 732.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, 70.		
Abandoning child under 6 years of age.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1 year and 6 months.
Abduction.....	1	Nolle pros'd.
Adultery.....	1	Nolle pros'd.
Arson.....	2	Pending.
Assault (appeal).....	1	Fined \$50.
Assault and battery.....	3	One acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$100; 1 paid fine and costs of both courts.
Assault and battery with intent to murder....	2	One convicted and sentenced to State Prison 15 years; 1 convicted of assault and battery.
Bastardy.....	3	Two nolle pros'd; 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; one acquitted.
Breaking and entering railroad car with intent to commit larceny.....	4	One convicted and sentenced to Ionia 3½ years; 3 pending.

JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Breaking and entering store with intent to commit larceny.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> , costs paid by complaining witness.
Breaking and entering school-house with intent to commit larceny.....	2	Convicted and sentenced to Ionia 3½ years.
Burglary.....	2	One pleaded guilty and sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 1½ years.
Embezzlement.....	2	Pending.
Entering railroad freight car for the purpose of carriage.....	4	Convicted and sentenced to county jail 30 days each.
False pretenses.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> and costs paid.
Forgery.....	1	Crazy and released on his own recognizance.
Forging and uttering.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to Ionia 1½ years.
Incest.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 10 years.
Larceny.....	13	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 convicted and sentenced to Ionia 3 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to Ionia 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pleaded guilty and sentenced to county jail 40 days; 1 convicted and sentenced to Ionia 2 years; 4 pending.
Larceny from dwelling.....	4	One convicted and sentenced to Ionia 6 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 sentenced to Reform School until 25th of Nov., 1882; 1 convicted and sentenced to Ionia 2 years.
Larceny from person.....	3	One pending; 1 convicted and sentenced to State Prison 2 years; one acquitted.
Larceny from store.....	4	Two pleaded guilty and fined \$20; 1 pleaded guilty and sentenced to jail ninety days; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> and costs paid.
Libel.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to jail 60 days; 1 pending.
Obtaining money by gaming and betting.....	1	Pending.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	One jury disagreed and <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Robbery.....	2	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> and taken to Indiana for trial; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> —witness ran away.
Violation of liquor law (appeal).....	1	Pending.
IN JUSTICE COURT, 662.		
Abduction.....	1	Held for trial.
Abuse of animals.....	2	One discharged without trial; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs.
Adultery.....	1	Discharged on examination—costs paid by complainant.
Assault.....	1	Convicted and fined \$8.
Assault and battery.....	191	Two convicted and fined \$25 and 60 days in jail, appealed; 2 convicted and fined \$30; 6 fined \$25; 2 fined \$20; 5 fined \$15; 1 fined \$13; 21 fined \$10; 9 fined \$8; 1 fined \$7.50; 4 fined \$7; 2 fined \$6; 61 fined \$5; 1 fined \$4; 1 fined \$3.50; 12 fined \$3; 1 fined \$2; 1 sentenced to Reform School till 18 years of age; 7 convicted and costs paid and sentence suspended; 7 convicted and sentence suspended; 27 discontinued upon payment of costs; 9 discontinued without trial; 2 jury disagreed and discontinued; 7 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One discontinued and costs paid; 1 discharged on examination.
Assault and battery with intent to murder.....	2	One held for trial—convicted; 1 discharged on examination and costs paid.
Bastardy.....	5	Three held for trial; 2 married—costs paid and discontinued.
Bigamy.....	1	Held for trial.
Breach of the peace.....	7	Four convicted and gave bonds; 3 convicted and committed.
Breaking and entering railroad car with intent to commit larceny.....	5	Held for trial—1 convicted and 4 pending.

JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly (including common prostitutes)	90	Twelve convicted and sentenced 60 days in default of bonds; 4 convicted and sentenced 90 days to Ionia in default of bonds; 16 convicted and gave bonds in \$200; 14 convicted and gave bonds in \$100; 4 convicted and sentenced 20 days in default of bonds; 4 convicted and sentenced 15 days in default of bonds; 1 convicted and sentenced 30 days in default of bonds; 2 convicted and sentenced 90 days in default of bonds; 6 convicted, costs paid, and sentence suspended; 13 sentence suspended; 3 discontinued and costs paid; 5 discontinued; 1 acquitted on trial.
Disturbing religious meeting	3	Two costs paid and discontinued; 1 acquitted on trial.
Drunk	51	One convicted and fined \$10; 4 convicted and fined \$5; 20 convicted and fined costs and \$5; 8 convicted and fined \$5; 1 convicted and fined \$7; 1 convicted and fined \$1.75; 1 convicted and sentenced 40 days in jail; 1 convicted and sentenced 30 days in jail; 4 convicted and sentenced 10 days; 2 convicted and sentenced 20 days; 4 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 costs paid and discontinued.
Embezzlement	11	Five discharged on examination—costs paid by complainant; 3 discharged on examination; 2 held for trial; 1 pending.
Entering railroad freight car for purpose of carriage	4	Held for trial.
False pretenses	19	One held for trial; 18 discontinued and costs paid.
Forgery	3	One discharged on examination and costs paid; 2 held for trial.
Forging and uttering	1	Held for trial.
Fugitive from justice	1	Costs paid and taken to Illinois for trial.
Gambling and betting	2	One convicted and fined \$25; 1 convicted and fined \$10.
Grand larceny	26	Eleven held for trial; 5 discharged on examination; 4 costs paid and discharged on examination; 6 discontinued and taken to other counties for trial.
Gaming house	1	Discontinued and costs paid.
House of ill-fame	1	Discontinued and costs paid.
Incest	1	Held for trial.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Discharged on examination.
Larceny	82	Two convicted and fined \$20; 2 convicted and fined \$15; 13 convicted and fined \$10; 5 convicted and fined \$8; 4 convicted and fined \$7; 7 convicted and fined \$5; 1 convicted and fined \$4; 6 convicted and fined \$3; 1 convicted and fined \$2.50; 1 sentenced to jail 60 days; 1 sentenced to jail 40 days; 3 sentenced to jail 20 days; 5 sentenced to jail 10 days; 3 sentenced to jail 15 days; 2 sentenced to Ionia 90 days; 8 sentence suspended; 3 costs paid and sentence suspended; 7 discontinued without trial; 1 jury disagreed and discontinued; 5 discontinued upon payment of costs; 2 acquitted on trial.
Larceny from dwelling	7	Four held for trial; 3 discharged on examination.
Larceny from person	6	Three held for trial; 2 discontinued and costs paid; 1 discharged on examination.
Larceny from store	7	Two discontinued, costs paid; 4 held for trial; 1 discontinued.
Leaving dead animals unburied	2	One convicted and fined \$8; 1 convicted and fined \$5.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	3	One discontinued and costs paid; 2 held for trial.
Malicious injury to property	27	Two convicted and fined \$10; 5 convicted and fined \$8; 1 convicted and fined \$7; 6 convicted and fined \$5; 1 convicted and fined \$3; 1 convicted and fined \$2.50; 5 sentence suspended; 4 discontinued and costs paid; 2 acquitted on trial.
Malicious trespass	1	Discharged on examination and costs paid.
Nuisance	1	Costs paid and discontinued.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Obtaining money by betting and gaming.....	2	One held for trial; 1 discharged.
Passing counterfeit money.....	1	Costs paid and discharged.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged.
Rape.....	2	One held for trial; 1 discharged on examination.
Receiving stolen goods.....	4	Two held for trial; 2 discharged.
Robbery.....	3	Two held for trial; 1 discharged.
Seduction.....	3	Parties married and costs paid and discontinued.
Threats.....	10	Three committed in default of bonds; 5 gave bonds in \$200; 2 gave bonds in \$100.
Vagrancy.....	21	Two convicted and sentenced 60 days in default of bonds; 5 convicted and sentenced 20 days in default of bonds; 3 convicted and sentenced 90 days in default of bonds; 6 gave bonds in \$200; 4 gave bonds in \$100; 1 discontinued and costs paid.
Violation of boarding-house act.....	8	Six discontinued and costs paid; 1 convicted and fined \$30; 1 convicted and fined \$20.
Violation of liquor law.....	38	One convicted and fined \$100 and costs; 21 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 10 discontinued and costs paid; 3 discontinued; 3 acquitted.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

EDWIN M. IRISH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 253.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	5	One discharged on recognizance; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 pending.
Assault and battery.....	50	One convicted and sentenced to county jail 90 days; 1 sent 70 days; 2 sent 40 days each; 1 sent 20 days; 1 sent 15 days; 2 sent 10 days each; 1 sent 5 days; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 5 fined \$20 each, of whom one appealed to circuit court where the case is still pending; 1 fined \$12; 3 fined \$15 each; 7 fined \$10 each; 2 fined \$8 each; 1 fined \$7; 8 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$3; 1 sentence suspended; 4 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 4 acquitted.
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year.
Burglary.....	7	One convicted and sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 1 year; 1 sent 6 months; 1 sent to county jail 4 months; 1 sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 discharged on examination.
Burglary, aiding and abetting.....	3	One convicted and sent to State House of Correction at Ionia for 6 months; 1 sent to county jail 3 months; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years, afterwards discharged on reversal of judgment by Supreme Court.
Bigamy.....	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 discharged on examination.
Disturbing meetings.....	1	Convicted and find \$10.
Drunkenness.....	52	Ten convicted and sent to county jail 20 days each; 3 sent 15 days each; 9 sent 10 days each; 1 sent 6 days; 2 sent 5 days each; 2 sent 4 days each; 1 sent 2 days; 20 fined \$5 and costs each; 3 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly (cases under Chap. 53, Comp. Laws)	37	Two convicted and gave bonds for 1 year; 4 gave bonds for 9 months; 3 for 6 months; 2 for 4 months; 8 for 3 months; 2 for 65 days; 1 committed 6 months in default of bonds; 4 committed 70 days; 3 committed for 65 days; 1 committed for 66 days; 4 sentence suspended; 3 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Embezzlement.....	1	Convicted and fined \$10.
False pretenses, obtaining money by means of	4	One convicted and sent to State Prison 4 months; 3 discharged on examination.
Gambling.....	1	Penalty of \$15 recovered.
Horse stealing.....	2	Convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years each.
Hotel keeper, defrauding.....	3	Two convicted and sent to county jail 10 days each; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Larceny.....	43	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent 1 year; 1 sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 2 years; 1 sent 6 months; 2 sent 5 months each; 1 sent 4 months; 1 sent 3 months; 4 sent to county jail 90 days each; 1 sent 80 days; 1 sent 85 days; 1 sent 70 days; 2 sent 60 days; 1 sent 50 days; 3 sent 40 days; 1 sent 30 days; 3 sent 20 days each; 1 fined \$100; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined costs; 1 found guilty and adjudged insane; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted; 2 discharged on failure of complaining witness to give security for costs. 2 pending.
Liquor law, violation of.....	5	Two convicted and fined \$25 and costs each—one of these cases is pending on appeal in circuit court; 1 convicted and reversed on certiorari; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> on disagreement of jury; 1 discharged.
Malicious injury to property.....	3	Convicted and sent to county jail 70 days each;
Murder.....	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Robbery.....	6	One convicted and sent to State prison 3 years; 1 sent 2 years and 9 months; 1 sent 2 years and 6 months; 2 sent to State House of Correction 2 years each.
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Case pending.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> on marriage of parties.
Stealing timber.....	1	Convicted and sent to county jail 30 days.
Stealing corn.....	1	Convicted and now pending on appeal in circuit court.
Surety for the peace.....	2	One convicted and gave bonds for 6 months; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .

KALKASKA COUNTY.

BURTON S. HOWE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Convicted and sent to county jail for 10 days.
Grand larceny.....	1	Convicted in circuit court of simple larceny and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 9 months.
Simple larceny.....	4	Three convicted and sent to county jail for 30 days; 1 paid a fine of \$10 and discharged.

KENT COUNTY.

FRANK F. KUTTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 928.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
COURTS OF RECORD, 151.		
Adultery.....	5	One broke jail; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Arson.....	2	One convicted, sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 acquitted.
Attempt at arson.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison for 10 years.
Assault with intent to murder.....	6	Two convicted, sent to State Prison for 7 years each; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 5 years; 1 convicted of assault and battery, sent to Intermediate Prison for 90 days; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 15 years; 1 acquitted.
Attempt at rape.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 7 years.
Assault and battery.....	4	One settled; 3 pending.
Burglary.....	3	One died; 1 bail estreated; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 1 year.
Burglary and larceny.....	17	Three convicted, sent to State Prison for 2 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 5 years; 2 convicted, sent to State Prison for 3 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 1½ years; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison for 2 years; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 1½ years; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 bail estreated; two acquitted; 3 pending.
Bastardy.....	4	One convicted, ordered to pay \$300; 1 convicted, ordered to pay \$1 per week 3 years; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 pending.
Compound larceny.....	4	One convicted, sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 convicted, sent to jail 30 days; 1 broke jail; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Conspiracy.....	3	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Embezzlement.....	3	One died; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
False pretenses.....	5	One convicted, sent to State Prison 9 months; 2 bail estreated; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Grand larceny.....	28	Two convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 1½ years; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 9 months; 1 convicted, sent to jail 30 days; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 acquitted; 10 pending; 1 convicted, fined \$15.
Injury to reservoir.....	1	Pending.
Incest.....	1	Acquitted.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	2	Pending.
Larceny from the person.....	11	One convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 2 years; 2 convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year each; 1 broke jail and escaped; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 acquitted; 4 pending.
Larceny from dwelling.....	4	One convicted, sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 6 months; 1 convicted, sent to jail 60 days; 1 convicted, sentence suspended.
Murder.....	2	One convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison for 3 years; 1 acquitted.
Malevolent injury to dwelling.....	7	One convicted and fined \$25; 1 convicted and fined \$15; 2 bail estreated; 3 acquitted.
Malevolent injury to property.....	7	Three acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 3 pending.
Mayhem.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>

KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Non-payment of liquor tax.....	1	Pending.
Petit larceny.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Perjury.....	3	Two acquitted; 1 pending.
Polluting water supply.....	6	One defendant dead; 5 pending.
Rape.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison for 20 years.
Robbery.....	3	One convicted, sent to State Prison for 4 years; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison for 3 years; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Receiving stolen goods.....	4	One convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 1½ years; 1 convicted, sent to Intermediate Pris- on 1 year; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Resisting officer.....	5	Three <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 def't dead; 1 pending.
Seduction.....	2	One convicted, sentence to 30 days in jail and to pay \$300 fine; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Selling liquor to a drunkard.....	1	Pending.
Selling liquor to a minor.....	1	Pending.
Unlawfully entering a freight car.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
JUSTICE COURTS, 362.		
Abduction.....	1	Discharged.
Adultery.....	13	Three held for trial; 10 discharged.
Arson.....	2	Held for trial.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	12	Four held for trial; 8 discharged.
Assault and battery.....	67	Two convicted and fined \$15 and costs; 1 con- victed and fined \$10 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty and paid \$10 and costs; 2 convicted and fined \$25 and costs and appealed; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$0.05 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$3 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty and fined \$3 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty and fined \$1 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty and paid costs, \$5; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and costs and appealed; 1 convicted and fined \$12 and costs; 2 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 3 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 2 convicted and fined \$5 and costs and appealed; 1 pleaded guilty, sent to jail for 20 days; 1 con- victed and fined \$10 and costs; 27 acquitted; 3 settled and paid costs; 12 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Attempt to commit murder by poisoning.....	1	Discharged.
Attempt to rape.....	3	One held for trial; 2 discharged.
Attempt to commit arson.....	1	Held for trial.
Bastardy.....	5	Three held for trial; 2 dismissed.
Burglary.....	17	Thirteen held for trial; 3 dismissed; 1 pending.
Blackmail.....	1	Discharged.
Burglary and larceny.....	8	Seven held for trial; 1 discharged.
Disorderly.....	28	Seven convicted, held in the sum of \$300, 6 of which gave bail, 1 went to jail; 1 convicted, bail fixed at \$500—appealed; 1 discharged on payment of costs; 2 pleaded guilty, gave bond of \$300; 1 convicted, ordered to give \$300 bail, in default of which went to jail for 6 months; 1 convicted, went to Intermediate Prison for 1 year in default of bail; 7 acquit- ted; 8 dismissed. There are 216 disorderly prosecutions in the police court which are attended to by the city attorney.
Drunkenness.....	1	Convicted, fined 6 cents and costs. There are 197 prosecutions in the police court under the ordinances—result not known in this office.
Enticing from home a female under 16 years of age.....	1	Dismissed for want of proof.
Embezzlement.....	2	One discharged; one held for trial.
False pretenses.....	9	Four held for trial; 5 dismissed.
Fire arms, careless use of.....	2	One sent to jail 20 days; 1 acquitted.
Forgery.....	5	Two held for trial; 1 discharged; 2 not found.
Game laws, violation of.....	1	Discharged.
Inn keepers, defrauding of.....	4	Two acquitted; 1 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 sent to jail for 60 days.
Inquests as to sanity.....	6	One discharged; 5 petitions granted.
Incest.....	2	One held for trial; 1 discharged.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny (petit).....	20	One convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$35 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$7 and costs—appealed; 1 convicted, sent to jail 5 days; 1 convicted, sent to jail 10 days; 1 convicted, sent to jail 12 days; 1 convicted, sent to jail 30 days; 2 convicted, sent to Reform School until 18 years old; 10 acquitted; 1 bail estreated.
Larceny (grand).....	34	Sixteen held for trial; 18 discharged.
Liquor law, violation of.....	36	Fourteen convicted, paid \$25 and costs; 1 convicted, paid \$15 and costs; 7 convicted, paid tax and costs; 1 convicted, paid \$75 and costs; 13 dismissed.
Larceny from dwelling in day time.....	9	Eight held for trial; 1 discharged.
Larceny from the person.....	11	Seven held for trial; 4 discharged.
Libel.....	1	Pending.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	7	Three held for trial; 2 convicted, fined \$25 and costs—appealed; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 acquitted.
Malicious destruction of reservoir.....	1	Held for trial.
Murder.....	3	One held for trial; 2 discharged.
Mortgage chattles, secreting to defraud.....	1	Acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	10	Seven held for trial; 2 dismissed on payment of costs; 1 discharged.
Manslaughter.....	2	Discharged.
Nuisance, maintaining a.....	1	Dismissed on payment of costs.
Perjury.....	2	One held for trial; 1 discharged.
Polluting water supply.....	5	Held for trial.
Receiving stolen property.....	2	One held for trial; 1 discharged.
Robbery.....	7	Four held for trial; 3 discharged; 1 pending.
Railroad car, unlawfully entering of.....	1	Held for trial.
Resisting officer.....	3	Held for trial.
Robbing birds' nests.....	1	Fined \$3 and costs.
Rape.....	1	Held for trial.
Seduction.....	4	Two held for trial; 2 discharged.
Surety of the peace.....	7	Two gave \$300 bonds; 4 discharged on payment of costs; 1 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	One convicted, sent to Intermediate Prison 6 months; 1 pending.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

JOHN POWER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	3	All convicted, 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$25; 1 fined \$5 —paid.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Acquitted.

LAKE COUNTY.

THOMAS SMURTHWAITE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 20.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Continued from 1878—1 tried, jury disagreed—pending.
Assault and battery.....	11	One acquitted; 4 compromised; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 4 convicted—2 fined \$5 and costs, 2 fined \$1 and costs—all paid.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One convicted, sentenced 2 years in State Prison at Jackson; 1, continued from 1878, <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Civil action of def't on forfeited recognizance.	1	Recognizance failed to show that the prisoner was committed to jail for want of bail and the county clerk, before whom recognizance was taken, had authority to accept the bail; the court held that the recognizance was void for that reason. Motion for new trial pending and stay of proceedings.
Defrauding inn keeper.....	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	Convicted, fined \$5 and costs.
Extradition from Dominion of Canada.....	1	Assault with intent to murder—convicted, as above reported.
Larceny from dwelling-house in day time.....	1	Sentencee to 35 days at House of Correction at Ionia.
Malefascance in office.....	1	Continued from 1878— <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Seduction.....	1	Continued from 1878—prisoner married complaining witness.

LAPEER COUNTY.

HARRISON GEEB, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 141.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Administering poison.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Assault and battery.....	25	Two sent to House of Correction at Ionia 90 days; 5 fined \$5 each; 1 sent to State Reform School until 21 years old; 1 fined \$33.50; 1 fined \$15; 2 fined \$20 each; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$5.50; 1 fined \$2; 8 acquitted; 2 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Fined \$25.
Bastardy.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to pay \$50 and \$100 yearly until the further order of the court.
Breach of the peace.....	2	Two bound over for 6 months; 1 committed to county jail in default of bail.
Burglary.....	5	One sentence suspended; 1 sentenced to State Prison at Jackson 10 years; 1 to State Prison 5 years; 1 to State Prison 4 years; 1 tried and acquitted.
Common drunkard.....	1	Held to bail.
Common prostitute.....	1	Held to bail.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	Tried and acquitted.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF LAPEER COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly persons.....	5	One sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 held to bail for good behavior 6 months; 2 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 discharged.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Sentenced to State House of Correction 90 days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	54	Twenty-eight discharged under suspended sentence; 4 fined \$10 each; 5 fined \$5 each; 15 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 acquitted.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	2	One fined \$20; 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Forgery.....	1	Sent to State Prison 2 years.
Highway robbery.....	2	Acquitted on examination.
Injury to fruit trees.....	1	Sent to State Reform School.
Keeping gambling house.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Keeping open bar on Sunday.....	2	One fined \$33.27; 1 fined \$30.
Keeping saloon open after hours.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Larceny.....	10	Four sentenced to State House of Correction 90 days; 3 convicted, released under suspended sentence; 3 tried and acquitted.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	7	One fined \$40; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$21; 1 sentenced to State House of Correction 90 days; 3 tried and acquitted.
Murder.....	2	One sentenced to State Prison at Jackson for life; 1 sentenced to State Prison 15 years.
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	3	Tried and acquitted.
Prize fighting.....	1	Fined \$50.
Resisting officer.....	3	One fined \$100; 2 fined \$10 each.
Rape.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Resorting to house of ill-fame.....	1	Held to bail 6 months.
Stealing from the person.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Selling liquor to minor.....	1	Pleaded guilty, fined \$22.16.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

ABIJAH B. DUNLAP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 11.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	7	Two, man and wife, jury disagreed—case dismissed; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 case settled; 2 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs;
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Bound over to March term.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled by payment of \$70.
Larceny.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Trespass.....	1	Jury found for defendant.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

WILLIAM A. UNDERWOOD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 426.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	6	Five convicted—1 sentenced 2 years to State Prison, 1, 2 years to Detroit House of Correction, 2 fined \$250 each, 1 taken to Supreme Court on exceptions, verdict set aside and is now pending; 1 pending.
Arson.....	1	Dismissed by prosecuting attorney.
Assault and battery.....	68	Forty convicted; 29 fined; 2 sentenced to jail; 3 sentenced to Ionia 90 days; 6 sentence suspended; 3 acquitted; 10 dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 15 settled by the parties; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted—5 years State Prison.
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	Pending.
Bastardy.....	7	Three settled by marriage and payment of costs; 3 settled by provision for child and payment of costs; 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	2	Convicted—State Prison 3 years each.
Burglary.....	1	Convicted—1 year at Ionia.
Coining.....	5	Three convicted—2 fined \$500 each, 1 fined \$300 and 40 days in jail; 2 pending.
Conspiracy.....	3	Pending.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	Convicted and fined.
Disorderly persons, including drunkards, tipplers, gamblers, prostitutes, and vagrants.....	121	Ninety-eight convicted, of whom 42 sent to Ionia, 30 sent to Detroit House of Correction, 28 found bail; 3 acquitted; 20 dismissed by prosecuting attorney.
Disposing of mortgaged personal property.....	1	Convicted—fined \$50 and costs.
Disturbing meeting.....	4	One dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 3 convicted and fined.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	3	One dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 2 convicted—1 fined \$5, 1, 60 days in jail.
Embezzlement.....	1	Convicted—sentence suspended. Bail given to next term of court.
False pretenses.....	4	One convicted, fined \$200; 1 acquitted; 2 dismissed by prosecuting attorney.
Forging and uttering.....	4	Two convicted, 1 State Prison 1 year, 1 State Prison 2 years; 2 acquitted.
Fish shutes, violation of law for erection of.....	1	Pending.
Gaming.....	1	Pending.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Convicted and fined.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	3	One dismissed by prosecuting attorney after disagreement of jury; 2 convicted, 1 fined \$100, 1 fined \$50 and gave bail for good behavior.
Larceny (grand).....	16	Fourteen convicted, of whom 1 sent to State Prison 5 years, 1 to Detroit House of Correction 2 years, 1 to State Prison 18 months, 2 to Ionia 2 years, 1 to State Prison 3 years, 1 to Ionia 2 years, 1 to Detroit 2 years, 1 to State Prison 1 year, 1 fined \$100, 2 sent to Ionia 6 months each, 2 to Ionia 4 months each; 2 pending.
Larceny in dwelling-house in day time.....	3	Two convicted, sent to State Prison 6 years each; 1 pending.
Larceny in store in day time.....	3	Convicted—sent to State Prison 1 year each.
Larceny (petit).....	36	Eleven dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 24 convicted, of whom 11 were fined, 3 sent to Ionia 90 days, 1 to jail, 9 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Liquor acts, violation of.....	98	Nine dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 88 convicted—39 fined, aggregating \$329 besides costs, 2 fined and sent to jail, 47 sent to jail; 1 acquitted.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF LENAWEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	6	Two pending; 4 convicted—1 sent to jail 30 days, 1 fined \$30, 1 sent to Ionia 90 days, 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	3	Two convicted and fined; 1 dismissed by prosecuting attorney.
Malicious trespass.....	2	One dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 1 acquitted.
Manslaughter.....	3	Pending.
Murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Perjury.....	2	Pending.
Personating an officer.....	1	Pending.
Resisting an officer.....	4	One convicted and fined; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Sureties of the peace.....	5	Three dismissed; 2 convicted and bail given.
Trespass on garden.....	1	Convicted and fined.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

ANDREW D. CRUIKSHANK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 62.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abortion.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Adultery.....	3	One quashed; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	18	Five costs paid and complaint withdrawn; 1 jury disagreed; 3 settled, costs paid; 2 fined \$500 and costs; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 fined \$500 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$14 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$5 and costs—paid; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One complaining witness acknowledges satisfaction—costs paid— <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	2	Pending.
Careless use of firearms.....	1	Discontinued—costs paid.
Common prostitutes.....	2	Released under suspended sentence.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Fined \$100—paid.
Disorderly.....	3	One pleaded guilty—released on his own recognizance; 2 settled—costs paid.
Disturbing district school.....	3	One <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 fined \$3 and cost—paid.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	1	Fined \$2 and costs—paid.
Drunk.....	2	One gave bond in the sum of \$300 for good behavior; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
False pretenses.....	1	Discontinued—complaining witness paying cost.
Forgery.....	2	One sentenced to Ionia 1 year; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Larceny (grand).....	4	One pleaded guilty—sentence suspended; 1 discharged on own recognizance; 2 complaint withdrawn.
Larceny (simple).....	5	One sentenced to Ionia 90 days; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Larceny (compound).....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Murder.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 8 years.
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Slander.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs—paid.
Selling wares within two miles of religious meeting.....	1	Fined 5 cents and costs—paid.
Spirituous liquors: Selling to habitual drunks.....	5	Two discharged, defendant paying cost; 1 fined \$25 and costs and 10 days in jail—appealed; 1 fined \$25 and cost—paid; 1 pending.
Keeping saloon open after hours.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs—paid; 1 pending in circuit court.

MACOMB COUNTY.

GEORGE H. CROCKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 60.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	18	Eleven convicted—1 fined \$15 and costs, 1 convicted in justice court and fined \$10—appealed, conviction sustained, fined \$40, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 3 fined \$1 and costs each, 1 fined \$25, 2 fined \$10 and costs, 1 sentenced to jail 30 days, 1 sentence suspended; 3 acquitted; 4 discharged, costs paid.
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	2	One discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Bistardy.....	2	One discharged; 1 settled, costs paid.
Breaking into railroad car.....	2	Convicted—sent to jail 3 days each.
Bribery.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Burglary.....	5	Three being children, returned to parents under direction of agent; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Conspiracy.....	1	Discontinued.
Disorderly persons.....	2	One convicted and committed in default of bonds; 1 acquitted.
Drunk in public places.....	2	Convicted—fined \$5 and costs each.
False pretenses.....	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	Sent to Jackson 6 months.
Fraudulently disposing of chattel mortgaged property.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Larceny.....	5	Two jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted and sent to jail 60 days; 1 discontinued.
Larceny from dwelling-house in day time.....	2	Sent to jail 10 days each.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	1	Fined \$2 and costs.
Permitting minors to play at games of chance in saloon.....	1	Fined \$20 and costs.
Rape.....	2	Pending.
Resisting an officer.....	3	One acquitted; 1 fined \$10; 1 discontinued.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Selling liquor to Indians.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs or 60 days in Detroit House of Correction.
Selling liquor to habitual drunkard.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace.....	3	One convicted—bonds given; 1 discharged; 1 pending.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

LOUIS E. MORRIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 116.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	3	One defendant paid costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sent to county jail 15 days.
Assault and battery.....	55	Eleven defendants paid costs; 5 fined \$1 and costs; 5 fined \$2 and costs; 3 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 4 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$7 and costs; 2 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 2 sent 40 days to House of Correction at Ionia; 2 sent 30 days to county jail; 2 sent 10 days to county jail; 4 settled; 3 dismissed and complainant paid costs; 4 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed and discharged.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF LENAWEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	6	Two pending; 4 convicted—1 sent to jail 30 days, 1 fined \$30, 1 sent to Ionia 90 days, 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	3	Two convicted and fined; 1 dismissed by prosecuting attorney.
Malicious trespass.....	2	One dismissed by prosecuting attorney; 1 acquitted.
Manslaughter.....	3	Pending.
Murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Perjury.....	2	Pending.
Personating an officer.....	1	Pending.
Resisting an officer.....	4	One convicted and fined; 1 acquitted; 2 pending.
Sureties of the peace.....	5	Three dismissed; 2 convicted and bail given.
Trespass on garden.....	1	Convicted and fined.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

ANDREW D. CRUIKSHANK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 62.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abortion.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Adultery.....	3	One quashed; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	18	Five costs paid and complaint withdrawn; 1 jury disagreed; 3 settled, costs paid; 2 fined \$500 and costs; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 fined \$500 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$14 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs—paid; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One complaining witness acknowledges satisfaction—costs paid— <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	2	Pending.
Careless use of firearms.....	1	Discontinued—costs paid.
Common prostitutes.....	2	Released under suspended sentence.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Fined \$100—paid.
Disorderly.....	3	One pleaded guilty—released on his own recognizance; 2 settled—costs paid.
Disturbing district school.....	3	One <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 fined \$3 and cost—paid.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	1	Fined \$2 and costs—paid.
Drunk.....	2	One gave bond in the sum of \$200 for good behavior; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
False pretenses.....	1	Discontinued—complaining witness paying cost.
Forgery.....	2	One sentenced to Ionia 1 year; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Larceny (grand).....	4	One pleaded guilty—sentence suspended; 1 discharged on own recognizance; 2 complaint withdrawn.
Larceny (simple).....	5	One sentenced to Ionia 90 days; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Larceny (compound).....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Murder.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison 8 years.
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Slander.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs—paid.
Selling wares within two miles of religious meeting.....	1	Fined 6 cents and costs—paid.
Spirituous liquors: Selling to habitual drunkards.....	5	Two discharged, defendant paying cost; 1 fined \$25 and costs and 10 days in jail—appealed; 1 fined \$25 and cost—paid; 1 pending.
Keeping saloon open after hours.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs—paid; 1 pending in circuit court.

MACOMB COUNTY.

GEORGE H. CROCKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 60.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	18	Eleven convicted—1 fined \$15 and costs, 1 convicted in justice court and fined \$10—appealed, conviction sustained, fined \$40, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 3 fined \$1 and costs each, 1 fined \$25, 2 fined \$10 and costs, 1 sentenced to jail 30 days, 1 sentence suspended; 3 acquitted; 4 discharged, costs paid.
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	2	One discharged on examination; 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	2	One discharged; 1 settled, costs paid.
Breaking into railroad car.....	2	Convicted—sent to jail 3 days each.
Bribery.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Burglary.....	5	Three being children, returned to parents under direction of agent; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Conspiracy.....	1	Discontinued.
Disorderly persons.....	2	One convicted and committed in default of bonds; 1 acquitted.
Drunk in public places.....	2	Convicted—fined \$5 and costs each.
False pretenses.....	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	Sent to Jackson 6 months.
Fraudulently disposing of chattel mortgaged property.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Larceny.....	6	Two jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 convicted and sent to jail 60 days; 1 discontinued.
Larceny from dwelling-house in day time.....	2	Sent to jail 10 days each.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	1	Fined \$2 and costs.
Permitting minors to play at games of chance in saloon.....	1	Fined \$20 and costs.
Rape.....	2	Pending.
Resisting an officer.....	3	One acquitted; 1 fined \$10; 1 discontinued.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Selling liquor to Indians.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs or 60 days in Detroit House of Correction.
Selling liquor to habitual drunkard.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace.....	3	One convicted—bonds given; 1 discharged; 1 pending.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

LOUIS E. MORRIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 116.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	3	One defendant paid costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sent to county jail 15 days.
Assault and battery.....	55	Eleven defendants paid costs; 5 fined \$1 and costs; 5 fined \$2 and costs; 3 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 4 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$7 and costs; 2 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 3 sent 90 days to House of Correction at Ionia; 2 sent 30 days to county jail; 2 sent 10 days to county jail; 4 settled; 6 dismissed and complainant paid costs; 4 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed and discharged.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF MANISTEE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	One acquitted; 1 sent 6 years to State Prison at Jackson.
Assault with intent to rob.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Bastardy.....	2	One settled; 1 married.
Bringing paupers into the county.....	1	Disagreement and discharge.
Disorderly persons: Keeping bawdy house.....	4	One sent 90 days to county jail in default of \$500 bonds; 3 sent 65 days to county jail in default of \$300 bonds each.
Common prostitutes.....	3	Discharged.
False pretenses.....	1	Settled.
Falsely personating an officer.....	1	Dismissed.
Game law violation.....	5	Two fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 disagreement and discharge; 1 dismissed.
Intimidating workmen.....	1	Acquitted.
Intoxicating liquors: Drunk.....	2	One sent 15 days to county jail; 1 sent 20 days to county jail.
Selling to minors.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Selling on Sunday.....	3	Defendants paid costs.
Selling after hours.....	1	Defendant paid costs.
Selling without license.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Selling without filing bond.....	1	Defendant paid costs and filed bond.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Larceny.....	15	Five defendant paid costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 sent 3 days to county jail; 1 sent 20 days to county jail; 1 sent 30 days to county jail; 1 sent 90 days to county jail; 1 sent to Reform School at Lansing; 1 sent 2 years to State Prison at Jackson; 2 dismissed.
Larceny from dwelling.....	1	One year State Prison at Jackson.
Larceny from the person.....	1	One year State Prison at Jackson.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	2	One settled; 1 discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i> .
Rape.....	2	One sent 15 years to State Prison at Jackson; 1 discharged.
Receiving stolen property.....	1	Pending.
Seduction.....	1	Married.
Violation of Sunday law.....	1	Acquitted.

MANITOU COUNTY.

EDWARD H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 5.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Convicted—fined \$5 and costs—fine and costs paid.
Contempt of court.....	1	Fined \$5—paid.
False pretenses.....	1	Prisoner taken from the sheriff on a writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> issued by the circuit court commissioner of Emmet county and by that official discharged.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered in the circuit court.
Putting offal and filth into the waters of Lake Michigan where fish are taken.....	1	Convicted—new trial granted. On second trial was, on motion, discharged.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 77.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	32	Eight discharged; 3 dismissed; 5 convicted and fined \$1 and costs each; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 6 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$8 and costs; 1 fined \$0.25 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sent 15 days to jail; 1 sent 6 days to jail; 1 sent 5 days to jail.
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	3	Two discharged; 1 convicted of assault and battery—sentence suspended.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled.
Burglary.....	4	Three discharged; 1 convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Concealing death of bastard child.....	1	Acquitted.
Destroying shade trees.....	1	Convicted—fined \$3 or 10 days in jail.
Disorderly.....	11	Two dismissed; 1 convicted, sent to jail 20 days; 5 convicted—sureties for good behavior 1 year; 2 sureties for 6 months; 1 surety for 3 months.
Embezzlement.....	2	One dismissed; 1 convicted—fined \$400.
Larceny.....	11	Three discharged; 2 convicted—sent to Reform School; 2 convicted—fined \$1 and costs; 1 convicted—fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted—sent to jail 30 days; 2 convicted—sentence suspended.
Mayhem.....	3	Two discharged; 1 pleaded guilty of assault and battery—fined \$20 and costs.
Resisting officer.....	2	Convicted—sentence suspended.
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Escaped from jail pending trial.
Seduction.....	1	Discharged.
Sureties of the peace.....	1	Gave sureties for 1 year.
Violation of liquor law.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>

MASON COUNTY.

R. P. BISHOP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 106.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	One sent to Jackson State Prison 3 years; 1 pending.
Arson.....	2	One sent 4 years and 1 sent 3 years to State Prison, Jackson.
Assault and battery.....	35	Two fined \$10 and costs; 4 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 3 fined \$4 and costs; 3 fined \$1 and costs; 7 fined costs; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 4 sent to Ionia House of Correction 3 months; 2 sent to jail 10 days each; 5 acquitted; 2 settled between the parties.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF MASON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder	4	One sent to State Prison, Jackson, 5 years; 1 sent to Ionia 10 months; 1 escaped before trial; 1 pending.
Bastardy	1	Discharged.
Common prostitute	4	One fined \$17; 2 fined \$15; 1 fined \$10.
Disorderly	2	Both sent to Detroit House of Correction in default of bonds.
False pretenses	2	Dismissed.
Gambling	1	Fined \$3 and costs.
Indecent exposure of person	1	Escaped from jail.
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	Two sent 3 years each to Detroit House of Correction; 1 sent for 3 months; 1 fined \$50 and costs.
Larceny (grand)	4	One sent to State Prison, Jackson, for 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison, Jackson, 18 months; 1 escaped before trial; 1 transferred to Oceana county for trial.
Larceny (petit)	18	Two sent to Ionia Prison 90 days; 2 sent to Reform School; 2 fined \$10 and costs; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 2 acquitted; 3 settled; 2 fined costs; 2 sent to county jail 15 days.
Liquor law, Violation of:		
Selling whiskey under beer measure	1	Fined \$109.75 and costs—paid.
Selling liquor without bonds	2	Convicted—paid \$25 and costs each.
Selling liquor on election day	1	Convicted—paid \$25 and costs.
Selling liquor to minors	2	Convicted—paid \$25 and costs each.
Selling liquor after 11 P. M.	4	Convicted—paid \$25 and costs each.
Selling liquor to a drunkard	3	One convicted—paid \$25 and costs; 2 acquitted.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday	6	Three convicted—paid \$25 and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 withdrawn.
Malicious injury to personal property	3	One fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 dismissed.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

L. G. PALMER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault	2	One sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined \$1 and costs.
Assault and battery	15	Two fined \$9.50 and costs; 1, \$30 and costs; 1, \$25 and costs; 1, \$5 and costs; 1, \$2 and costs; 1, \$1 and costs; 1 fined the costs; 2 sent to jail 10 days; 1, 20 days; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 2 discharged; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to ravish	1	Sent to State Prison 2½ years.
Common prostitutes	5	Three sent to House of Correction 6 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Cruelty to animals	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Defrauding inn keeper	1	Sent to jail 30 days.
Drunk	10	Eight sent to jail 20 days; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sentence suspended.
Disorderly	1	Sent to House of Correction 6 months.
Forgery	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Gambling	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Keeping saloon open Sunday	1	Discharged.
Keeping gaming room	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Larceny	20	Three discharged; 3 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1, 15 days; 1, 20 days; 3 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1, 60 days; 1, 60 days; 4 sent to Reform School; 2 sentence suspended.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Rape	2	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 now pending.
Resisting officer	1	Information quashed.
Vagrancy	15	Two furnished sureties for good behavior; 3 sent to House of Correction for 90 days; 1 sent for 6 months; 1 sent for 75 days; 1 sent for 70 days; 3 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 4 sentence suspended.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

B. J. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 25.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN JUSTICE COURT.		
Assault and battery.....	2	One settled; 1 convicted and paid fine.
Drunkenness.....	12	Eleven convicted, of whom 4 paid fines, 7 committed to jail; 1 discharged.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to jail for 60 days.
Libel.....	1	Discharged.
Threats.....	1	Convicted and gave bond to keep the peace.
CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT PENDING JANUARY 1, 1879.		
Assault.....	2	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Resisting officer.....	2	Discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i> .
CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT COMMENCED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1879.		
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Pending.
Burglary.....	1	Acquitted.
Embezzlement.....	1	Pending.
Larceny (compound).....	1	Escaped.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

D. W. HITCHCOCK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 155.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	22	One fined \$10 and costs; 2 now pending in circuit court; 5 fined \$5 and costs; 6 discharged; 2 sent to county jail for 30 days; 1 sent to county jail for 10 days; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined 2 and costs; 2 acquitted; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Assault.....	1	Discharged.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	One now pending; 1 discharged.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Destroying public property.....	1	Discharged.
Drunken and disorderly.....	56	Eighteen fined \$5 and costs; 2 sent to county jail for 15 days; 10 sent to county jail for 10 days; 8 fined \$2 and costs; 7 fined \$1 and costs; 1 sent to county jail 6 days; 4 suspended sentence; 1 given 24 hours to leave town; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 months; 2 discharged.
House breaking.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

MIDLAND COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny	7	Two discharged; 1 sent to county jail for 15 days; 1 sent to county jail for 30 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 10 months; 1 sent to Reform School for 5 years; 1 sent to county jail for 3 months.
Marry girl under 16 without consent of parents	1	Discharged.
Threats	2	One sent to county jail for 1 year; 1 sent to county jail for 3 months.
Violation of village ordinance	1	Fined \$3 and costs.
Violation of liquor law	4	One sent to county jail for 3 months; 1 now pending; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged.
Vagrancy	54	Fifty-three suspended sentence; 1 sent to House of Correction for 3 months.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

M. D. RICHARDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 5.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	3	One fined \$5 and costs—fine paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs or 12 days in jail—went to jail; 1 fined \$50 and costs or 30 days in jail—chose the latter.
Bastardy	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Selling liquor without filing bond	1	Acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.

GEORGE M. LANDON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 106.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	44	Three fined \$1 and costs each—paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$30 and costs—paid on appeal; 2 sent to county jail 30 days each; 1 sent to Reform School, Lansing; 1 returned to parents—juvenile offender; 8 discharged, one on appeal; 6 acquitted; 19 settled and costs paid.
Assault with intent to murder	3	One convicted of assault and battery, fined \$200—paid; 2 complaints withdrawn.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	Discharged on examination.
Bastardy	4	One convicted on trial and gave bond; 3 settled.
Breaking and entering store, etc.	6	All convicted—4 sentenced to Ionia and 2 to Jackson.
Burglary	2	One convicted—sent to Jackson 3 years; 1 discharged on examination.
Cruelty to animals	1	Acquitted.
Embezzlement	2	Discharged on examination.
False pretenses	3	One acquitted on trial; 2 discharged on examination.

MONROE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Incest.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Larceny (petit).....	13	Four convicted, sentenced to Ionia 90 days each; convicted, sentenced to Reform School; 1 convicted, sentenced to county jail 30 days; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs—paid; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged—costs paid by complainant.
Larceny (grand).....	5	One convicted, sentenced to Ionia 2 years; 1 convicted, sentenced to Jackson 3 years; 3 discharged on examination.
Larceny from person.....	2	One convicted, sentenced to Reform School; 1 pending.
Liquor law, violation of.....	2	One convicted sentenced to jail 30 days; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs.
Manslaughter.....	2	Pending; 1 discharged on examination.
Murder.....	1	Pending.
Musk rats, violation of law for protection of...	1	Convicted—paid and discharged.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Resisting officer.....	4	One discharged on examination; 3 pending.
Seduction.....	1	Married after defendant was bound over.
Sunday law.....	1	Acquitted.
Sureties of the peace.....	2	One convicted—gave bond; 1 escaped.
Search warrants.....	2	Property found, returned to owner.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

HERMAN SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 235.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Discharged on examination—costs to complainant, \$44.38.
Abortion.....	1	Examined and discharged, costs to People, defendant charged with manslaughter.
Adultery.....	3	Defendants discharged pending examination. On suggestion of circuit judge, cost taxed to complainant.
Assault.....	2	One convicted, fined \$16, in default of payment sent to State House of Correction 90 days; 1 acquitted, costs to complainant \$10.21—paid.
Assault and battery.....	31	One convicted, sent to jail 30 days; 1 tried and acquitted, cost to complainant \$13.20; 1 paid costs, \$4.80; 1 convicted, fined \$48—paid; 1 discontinued, costs to complainant \$1.75; 1 convicted, fined \$3.20—paid; 1 convicted, fined \$17.95—paid; 1 discontinued, cost to complainant \$1.25; 1 convicted, sentence suspended, paid costs, \$5.50; 1 tried, convicted, fined \$3.10—paid; 1 convicted, sent to jail 25 days—paid costs, \$13.25; 1 convicted, fined \$20—paid; 2 convicted, fined \$1 and costs each—defendants subsequently erroneously discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i> ; 1, juvenile, discharged by State Agent—costs to People; 1 convicted, sent 30 days to jail; 1 discharged—cost to complainant \$5.25; 1 convicted, fined \$16—appealed—still pending; 1 convicted, sent 20 days to jail; 1 convicted, fined \$8.75—paid; 1 convicted on trial, fined \$9—paid; 1 tried and acquitted—cost to complainant \$10.73; 1 fined \$13.20, discharged on certiorari; 1 tried and convicted, sent to State House of Correction 90 days; 1 tried and convicted, fined \$16.85—paid; 1 discharged—cost to complainant \$6.69; 1 tried and convicted, fined \$12.65—paid; 1 fined \$3.45—paid; 1 appealed—still pending; 1 convicted and appealed—still pending; 1 tried and convicted, appealed to circuit court—acquitted.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF MONTCALM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Examined, tried in circuit court and convicted—sent 3 years to State Prison.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	Bound over, tried and acquitted.
Arson.....	2	One bound over, sent to State House of Correction, new trial granted the next term of court—no bond; 1 out on his own recognizance.
Bastardy.....	3	One <i>nolle pro's'd</i> in circuit court; 1 married the girl, paid \$35 cost; 1 married the girl, paid \$25 cost.
Bigamy.....	1	<i>Nolle pro's'd</i> , for want of evidence, in circuit court.
Breach of prison.....	1	Pleaded guilty, sent to State House of Correction 90 days.
Burglary.....	5	Two pleaded guilty in circuit court, sent each 1½ years to State House of Correction; 1 tried, jury disagreed, still pending; 1 pleaded guilty in circuit court, sentenced 5 years to State Prison; 1 tried and acquitted in circuit court.
Counterfeiting U. S. Coin.....	1	Bound over to circuit court—still pending. Is under arrest in U. S. Court.
Criminal threats.....	2	One examined and discharged; 1 tried and acquitted—cost to complainant \$16.74.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted on trial, fined \$5—paid.
Conspiracy.....	5	Two defendants examined and discharged—costs \$1.55; 3 defendants examined and discharged—cost about \$175. Both these cases were against my advice.
Drunkenness.....	5	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 fined \$5.10—paid; 2 discontinued; 1 convicted, fined \$10—paid \$5 costs and escaped.
Disposing of chattel property.....	1	Discontinued—cost to complainant—paid.
Disorderly persons.....	3	One convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted, gave bond for good behavior 6 months.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	4	One complaint withdrawn—cost to complainant \$2.68; 1 discharged in payment of costs; 1 paid fine \$5 and costs; 1 complaint withdrawn—defendants paid cost.
Embezzlement.....	1	Discharged—cost to complainant \$4.28.
False pretences.....	6	One complaint withdrawn—cost to complainant; 2 tried and acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> , in circuit court; 2 still pending.
Hotel act.....	4	One settled—cost to complainant \$2.10; 1 discontinued on trial—cost to complainant \$9.00; 1 convicted, fined \$3.40—paid; 1 discontinued—cost paid.
House of ill-fame.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Injury to grave stones.....	2	Minors—discontinued by order of State Agent.
Larceny (grand).....	15	One bound to circuit court—tried and acquitted; 3 cases against one man—tried on one case (horse stealing), sent to State Prison for 5 years—other two cases still pending; 1 discharged on examination; 1 tried and acquitted; 1 forfeited recognizance in circuit court; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> in circuit court; 2 examined, bound over to circuit court—still pending.
Larceny (petit).....	17	One convicted, fined \$11.45—paid; 2 convicted, sent to State Prison 18 months, as per report of the justice of the peace—cost to People \$2.18; 1 convicted, fined \$10—costs paid and fine remitted; 1 complaint withdrawn—cost, \$1.50, paid by complainant; 1 convicted, sent to jail 60 days—cost to People \$15; 1 convicted, sent to jail 30 days—cost to People \$14.10; 1 discontinued—cost to complainant \$3.23; 1 complaint withdrawn—cost to complainant; 1 convicted, sent 30 days to jail—released, paid fine, \$20; 1 convicted, sent to jail 15 days; 1 convicted, sent to State House of Correction 90 days; 1 convicted, sent to jail 10 days, fine \$3.15; 1 complainant did not appear—cost taxed against him; 2 defendants pleaded guilty; 1 sent to State House of Correction 90 days, 1 still pending; 1 tried and convicted—appealed to circuit court and convicted.

MONTCALM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Manslaughter.....	2	One bound over to circuit court, convicted and sent 7 years to State Prison; 1 bound over to circuit court—still pending.
Neglect to bury dead animals.....	2	One tried and acquitted—cost to People \$4.75; 1 tried and appealed to circuit court—complaint quashed in circuit court.
Neglect to pay over money by an attorney.....	1	Tried and acquitted in circuit court.
Perjury.....	2	One bound over, tried and acquitted in circuit court; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> in circuit court.
Resisting an officer.....	2	Bound over to circuit court.
Soliciting to commit felony.....	1	Discontinued on examination—cost to complainant.
Violation of liquor law.....	18	One convicted, fined \$25—paid; 11 acquitted—cost \$11.68; 5 convicted, fined \$25—paid; 2 convicted, appealed, complaint quashed in circuit court; 1 convicted, fined \$50—paid; 1 acquitted on trial—cost to People; 1 complainant not appearing, case discontinued—cost to complainant \$4.69; 3 convicted in justice court, appealed to circuit court—costs paid \$43.30; 1 tried, convicted, appealed to circuit court—still pending; 2 convicted, appealed to circuit court, complaint quashed in circuit court; 1 convicted and appealed—complaint quashed; 1 convicted and appealed to circuit court—fined \$100.
Willful trespass.....	8	Five convicted sentence suspended; 3 tried and acquitted—cost to complainant.
Unreported misdemeanors.....	100	Five justices, doing considerable criminal business, have made no report, and I estimate their cases before them at 100 cases disposed of correspondingly with misdemeanors above given, but cannot give particulars for want of report.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

MARSHALL L. STEPHENSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 350.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Adultery.....	2	One not guilty; 1 sent to Jackson 3 years.
Assault.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	98	Three sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 6 days; 1 sent to jail 6 days; 3 sent to jail 12 days; 1 fined \$4.75 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 9 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$2.50 and costs; 8 fined \$1 and costs; 7 discharged; 19 costs paid and sentence suspended; 6 complaint withdrawn; 8 acquitted; 6 warrant returned unserved; 5 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 gave bonds to keep peace; 4 fined \$6 and costs.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Bigamy.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Burglary.....	6	One sent to Jackson 1 year and 6 months; 1 sent to Louis 1 year and 6 months; 3 warrants returned answered; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Common drunkard.....	1	Sent to Detroit 90 days.
Common prostitute.....	1	Sent to Detroit 6 months.
Defaulting witness.....	2	Fined \$1 and costs each.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	13	Seven complaint withdrawn, costs being paid by respondents; 4 warrants returned unserved; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Disorderly.....	26	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 4 sent for 6 months; 1 sent for 3 months; 1 sent for 90 days; 3 complaint withdrawn; 8 gave bonds for good behavior; 4 sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 absconded.
Embezzlement.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
False pretenses.....	5	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Forgery.....	3	Discharged.
Fraudulently disposing of chattels.....	1	Acquitted.
Girdling shade trees.....	2	Acquitted.
Larceny.....	61	One sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 sent to Jackson 2½ years; 1 sent to Jackson 1 year; 1 sent to Ionia 1½ years; 2 sent to Lansing till 13 years of age; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days, and fined \$50 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit 70 days; 3 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 7 sentence suspended, costs being paid; 8 discharged; 4 complaint withdrawn; 7 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 8 acquitted; 2 warrants returned unserved; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3.50 and costs; 3 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs.
Lewdness.....	3	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Liquor law, violation of:		
Selling liquor to minors.....	6	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged.
Selling liquor to drunkards.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Selling liquor without bonds.....	3	All gave bonds and were discharged.
Keeping open saloon on Sunday.....	4	One fined \$25 and costs and 10 days in jail; 1 sentence suspended and costs paid; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Keeping saloon open on Thanksgiving day....	17	Four fined \$25 and costs and 10 days in jail; 1 bail forfeited; 11 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 continued.
Public intoxication.....	57	Seven sent to jail 15 days; 7 sent to jail 12 days; 4 sent to jail 20 days; 4 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 6 days; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 1 sent to jail 8 days; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 19 sentence suspended; 3 fined \$3 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged; 2 complaint withdrawn; 3 ordered to leave the city within a limited time left instantly.
Pointing firearms.....	1	Fined \$75.
Rape.....	1	Sent to Jackson 6 years.
Resisting officer.....	4	Two <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged on payment of costs.
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Sent to Jackson 3 years and 9 months.
Selling obscene literature.....	2	Acquitted.
Surety to keep the peace.....	22	One gave bonds of \$5,000 for 1 year; 3 gave bonds of \$1,000 for 1 year; 1 gave bond of \$200 for 1 year; 2 gave bonds of \$500 for 1 year; 7 acquitted; 8 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Vagrancy.....	1	Sentence suspended.

NEWAYGO COUNTY

GEORGE LUTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 75.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	3	One <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 2 discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.....	30	Six discharged; 5 acquitted; 5 fined \$1 and costs each; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 4 fined \$5 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs each; 1 fined \$75 and costs—all paid; 1 fined \$15 and costs or 10 days in jail—committed; 2 committed to jail for 20 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Convicted of assault only—fined \$75 or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction—paid.
Bastardy.....	1	Not yet tried.
Breach of the peace.....	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction in default of bail; 1 acquitted.
Burglary.....	2	Both convicted and sent to State Prison, Jackson, 1 year and 6 months each.
Embezzlement.....	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses.....	2	One <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 1 not tried.
Indecent exposure of person.....	4	Two fined \$7 and costs; 1, 6 cents and costs—both paid; 1, 28 days in jail.
Larceny.....	20	Four acquitted; 2 discharged; 2 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year and 6 months each; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 1 convicted and sentenced 20 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined \$10 and costs—paid; 1 convicted and sentenced 6 months at Detroit House of Correction; 3 convicted and sentenced 90 days each to the Detroit House of Correction; 3 convicted and sentenced 65 days each to Detroit House of Correction.
Lowd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Discharged.
Maiming.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Malicious injury to property.....	3	One convicted and sentenced 90 days to Detroit House of Correction; 2 acquitted.
Rape.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Discharged.
Selling liquor without license.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs—paid.
Selling intoxicating liquor to a person in the habit of getting drunk.....	1	Fined \$40 and costs—paid.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

AARON PERRY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 251.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	72	Seven <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 6 settled; 11 acquitted; 48 convicted—3 sentenced to House of Correction at Ionia 90 days, 2 to county jail 30 days, 1 to county jail 20 days, 2 to Detroit House of Correction 65 days, 1 fined \$30, 2 fined \$25, 1 fined \$15, 10 fined \$10, 9 fined \$5, \$5 fined \$3, 12 sentence suspended.
Bastardy.....	1	Ordered to pay \$100 and \$8 per month.
Bigamy.....	1	Fined \$200.
Breaking into store and larceny.....	3	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sentenced to State House of correction at Ionia for 1 year; 1 to State Prison at Jackson 4 years
Burning (statutory) of barn.....	1	Pending.
Burglary.....	4	Sentenced to State Prison at Jackson 15 years.
Cheating by false measures.....	2	Pending.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One acquitted; 1 convicted and fined \$100.
Disintering dead bodies.....	2	Pending.
False pretenses.....	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Hotel act—"jumping board bill".....	1	Fined \$5.
Indecent and obscene language.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Larceny (petty).....	21	Three acquitted; 18 convicted—1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days, 2 to Detroit House of Correction 65 days, 1 to State House of Correction at Ionia 90 days, 2 to county jail 30 days, 1 to county jail 10 days, 3 to Reform School, 1 fined \$15, 1 fined \$10, 3 fined \$5, 3 sentence suspended.
Larceny (grand).....	8	Two <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 6 convicted and sentenced—2 to State Prison 5 years, 1 to State House of Correction at Ionia 3 years, 1 to State House of Correction at Ionia 3 months, 2 sentence suspended.
Larceny of horse.....	9	One acquitted; 1 died in jail; 7 convicted and sentenced—1 to State Prison at Jackson 7½ years, 1 to State Prison at Jackson for 3 years, 1 to State Prison at Jackson for 2 years, 2 to State House of Correction at Ionia 3 years, 1 to State House of Correction at Ionia 4 months, 1 fined \$150.
Larceny from the person.....	1	Sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia 6 months.
Malicious injury to house.....	2	One acquitted; 1 sentence suspended.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	1	Fined \$10.
Manslaughter.....	1	Fined \$250.
Murder, assault with intent to.....	4	One acquitted; 1 pending; 2 convicted and sentenced—1 to State Prison at Jackson 15 years, 1 to Reform School.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Rape, assault with intent to.....	2	Pending.
Spirituons liquors:		
(a) Saloon open after hours.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
(b) Selling without bond.....	2	One acquitted; 1, 10 days in county jail and costs.
(c) Selling on Sunday.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
(d) Selling to drunkard.....	1	Acquitted.
(e) Selling without paying tax.....	3	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined costs and 10 days in county jail; 1 acquitted.
(f) Drunk and disorderly.....	97	Fined from \$3 to \$25 and imprisoned from 10 to 30 days.
Trespass, willful.....	1	Acquitted on appeal to circuit court.
Threats to break peace.....	3	Put under \$200 bonds for 6 months.

OCEANA COUNTY.

ALFRED N. NELSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 28.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	15	Eight convicted and fined \$5 or 10 days in jail each and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 acquitted; 4 settled.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	One convicted of assault and battery and fined \$30 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1 bound over to keep the peace, a <i>nolle proes.</i> having been entered in the original cause.
Larceny.....	9	Two convicted and sent to State Prison, 1 for 5 years the other for 3½ years; 2 convicted and sent to jail 60 days each; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 fined \$5; 2 discharged.
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	Not yet tried.
Rape.....	1	Still in jail awaiting trial.

OGEMAW COUNTY.

S. V. THOMAS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 8.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	3	One fined \$5; 2 fined \$3 each and costs.
Disorderly persons.....	1	Gave surety for good behavior for 6 months.
Malicious injury to building.....	2	Discharged.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	2	Discharged.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

M. L. DUNHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 5.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	5	Two settled; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$5 each and costs.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

C. M. BEARDSLEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 27.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	6	Two fined and jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 settled by parties; 1 sentence suspended.
Attempt to throw train of cars from track by placing impediments on railroad.....	4	Pending in circuit court.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled by marriage of parties.
Burglary.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Disorderly persons.....	1	Pending.
Defrauding inn keeper.....	1	Settled by parties.
False pretenses.....	1	Pending in circuit court.
Forgery.....	1	Sentenced to State House of Correction 2 years.
Larceny (simple).....	2	One fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs.
Larceny (grand).....	1	Discharged on examination.
Murder.....	1	Convicted of murder in second degree—sentenced to State Prison 10 years.
Maiming beast.....	3	One discharged on examination; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Threats to person.....	1	Gave bonds for good behavior for 65 days.
Use of indecent and profane language on passenger coach.....	3	Two sentenced 30 days in county jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. KENDRICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 14.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	4	One jury disagreed; 3 acquitted.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	Sentenced 90 days to Detroit House of Correction.
Larceny.....	4	Two fined \$15; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Rape.....	1	Discontinued.
Selling spirituous liquors unlawfully.....	3	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 fined \$25 or 30 days in jail—appealed; 1 jury disagreed in two trials.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

GEO. W. MCBRIDE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 184.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	1	Discharged on examination.
Arson	2	One discharged on examination; 1 sent 6 months to State Prison.
Assault and battery	51	Six fined \$1—paid; 4 fined \$2—paid; 1 fined \$3; 6 fined \$5—paid; 3 acquitted; 21 settled; 1 fined \$10—paid; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 1 sent 30 days; 2 sent 60 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 3 appealed and now pending; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to murder	2	One sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 bail ex-treated.
Assault with attempt to commit rape	1	Sent to State Prison 5 years.
Bastardy	7	Three settled by marriage; 4 settled by parties.
Burglary	1	Tried, jury disagreed, now pending.
Conspiracy	5	Three complaint withdrawn; 2 discharged on examination.
Cruelty to animals	2	Settled.
Disorderly persons	17	Two sent to Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 6 sent to Detroit House of Correction 30 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 sent to county jail 65 days; 4 settled by giving bonds; 1 sentence suspended.
Defrauding inn-keeper	3	One fined \$10; 1, 20 days in county jail; 1, 30 days in county jail.
Disturbing religious meetings	14	Fined each \$7.50—paid.
Drunk	5	Two fined \$1—paid; 1 fined \$5—paid; 1, 10 days in county jail; 1, 20 days in county jail.
Disposing of mortgaged property	1	Discharged on examination.
Embezzlement	1	Reasons for not filing information filed.
Exposing person	1	Sent to county jail 20 days.
Extortion	2	One settled; 1 fined \$5—paid.
False pretences	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Fast driving	1	Sent to county jail 10 days.
Forgery	1	Sent to State Prison 6 months.
Grand larceny	3	One sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1, reasons filed for not in-forming.
Indecent language	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Killing dogs	4	Discharged by request of prosecuting attorney.
Larceny (compound)	2	Discharged on examination.
Larceny (simple)	24	Three sent to county jail 5 days; 1 sent to county jail 10 days; 1 sent to county jail 20 days; 2 discharged; 5 acquitted; 2 settled; 2 sentence suspended; 2 sent to Reform School; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$1; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Malicious injury to personal property	3	Two acquitted; 1 fined \$10.
Malicious injury to fence	1	Sent to county jail 15 days.
Placing obstruction on railroad	1	Pleaded guilty on examination, but it after appearing that the man was simple he was placed in the hands of his friends from Indiana, with the assurance that he should be cared for.
Pointing firearms without malice	2	One acquitted; 1 jury disagreed, prisoner dis-charged.
Secreting stolen property	2	One discharged on examination; 1 held for trial—now pending.
Trespass	12	Five escaped from the officer; 6 released by writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> ; 1 settled.
Violation of militia law	3	Fined \$2 each.
Violation of the liquor law	7	Three fined \$25 each; 1 fined \$30; 3 discontinued.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

PHILIP A. INGLESBY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 15.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	7	One fined \$5 and costs—paid; 3 fined \$1 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$10 and costs—paid; 1 fined \$20 and costs or 42 days in jail—sent to jail; 1 discharged for want of evidence.
Drunk and disorderly	1	Fined \$5 and costs—paid.
Larceny (grand)	1	Discharged on examination.
Liquor law, violation of:		
(a) Selling on Sunday	1	Pending.
(b) Selling to minors	1	Pending.
Malicious injury to animals	1	Discharged by the jury.
Pretense, false	1	Pending.
Profanity	1	Discharged by jury.
Trespass	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs—paid.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 15.

CHARGED WITH.	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	Both discharged on examination.
Assault and battery	6	One fined \$15 and costs or 30 days in jail—committed; 3 fined \$3 and costs or 10 days in jail—fines paid; 1 fined \$3 and costs—fine paid; 1 case compromised under the statute by complaining witness.
Defrauding inn-keeper	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Drunkenness	1	Fined \$5 and costs—fine paid.
Larceny	3	One convicted and sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.
Malicious injury to building	2	Both fined \$5 and costs of suit or 20 days in jail—committed.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

LORENZO T. DURAND, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 834.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN JUSTICES' COURTS, 739.		
Adultery	6	Two bound over to circuit court, 4 discharged.
Animals:		
(a) Cruelty to	10	Four discharged; 2 settled; 1 committed to jail; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 1 sent 50 days; 1 fined \$25 or 90 days in jail—appealed.
(b) Maiming	4	One bound over to circuit court; 3 discharged.
Arson	3	Two pending; 1 discharged.
Assault	4	One convicted and fined \$10 and costs or 50 days in jail—appealed; 1 fined \$5; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$20.
Assault and battery	277	Thirty-eight settled; 7 sent to jail 10 days; 9 for 20 days; 4 for 30 days; 1 for 40 days; 2 for 90 days; 9 committed to jail; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 to Ionia 90 days; 13 sentence suspended; 37 acquitted; 47 discharged; 6 appealed to circuit court; 4 fined 5 cents; 1 fined 25 cents; 19 fined 5 cents; 3 fined 30 cents; 2 fined 50 cents; 12 fined \$1; 7 fined \$3; 2 fined \$2; 37 fined \$5; 2 fined \$4; 1 fined \$6; 2 fined \$7; 1 fined \$7.20; 1 fined \$9; 7 fined \$10; 2 fined \$15; 1 fined \$25; 1 ran away.
Assault with intent to kill	2	One discharged; 1 bound over to circuit court.
Bastardy	2	One bound over to circuit court; 1 settled, defendant marrying complainant.
Burglary	10	Six bound over to circuit court; 4 discharged.
Breaking and entering dwelling-house in day-time	2	Bound over to circuit court.
Burning with intent to defraud Ins. Co.	2	One bound over to circuit court; 1 discharged.
Concealing chattel mortgage property	2	Acquitted.
Defrauding hotel keeper	42	Twenty-two discharged; 1 appealed; 1 settled; 2 sentence suspended; 1 fined 10 cents; 3 fined \$5; 2 fined \$10; 1 fined \$15; 6 sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent 20 days; 2 sent 30 days.
Disorderly	51	Forty gave bonds for good behavior; 1 sent to jail in default of sureties; 1 sentence suspended; 9 discharged.
(a) Common prostitutes	3	Two furnished bonds for good behavior; 1 sentence suspended.
(b) Drunkards	7	One sent to Ionia 3 months; 1 sent 6 months; 5 sentence suspended.
(c) Gaming	5	Discharged.
(d) Non-support	4	One sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 sent to jail 1 year; 1 gave bonds; 1 acquitted.
(e) Vagrancy	42	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 6 sent to Ionia 90 days; 8 sent to jail in default of sureties; 25 sentence suspended; 2 discharged.
Disturbing religious meeting	1	Fined 6 cents and costs.
Embezzlement	1	Bound over to circuit court.
Enticing female under 16 for purpose of prostitution	2	Bound over to circuit court.
False pretenses	7	One bound over to circuit court; 6 discharged.
Firearms:		
(a) Careless use of	1	Convicted and sent to jail.
(b) Pointing without malice	1	Discharged.
Forgery	4	Bound over to circuit court.
Forged paper, uttering	7	Four bound over to circuit court; 3 discharged.
Fraud	3	Settled.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF SAGINAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Incest.....	1	Discharged.
Keeping gaming table.....	3	Discharged.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Convicted and sent to Ionia 6 months.
Keeping open saloon at unlawful hours.....	11	Nine discharged; 2 fined 10 cents.
Larceny:		
(a) Grand.....	15	Eleven bound over to circuit court; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 3 discharged.
(b) Petit.....	119	Two sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 sent 6 days; 1 sent 14 days; 2 sent 30 days; 1 sent 40 days; 1 sent 60 days; 16 sent 90 days; 2 sent to Reform School at Lansing; 2 fined \$1; 3 fined \$3; 6 fined \$5; 6 fined \$10; 3 fined \$15; 1 fined \$30 and costs or 60 days in jail—appealed; 3 fined \$25; 3 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 51 discharged; 9 sentence suspended; 4 settled; 1 warrant not returned.
(c) From dwelling.....	2	One bound over to circuit court; 1 discharged.
(d) From person.....	8	Two <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 2 discharged; 4 bound over to circuit court.
(e) From store in day time.....	5	Three bound over to circuit court; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 1 discharged.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Discharged.
Libel.....	2	Bound over to circuit court.
Malicious injury to:		
(a) Building.....	15	Two fined 25 cents; 1 fined \$3; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent 40 days; 1 sent to Ionia 90 days; 8 discharged; 1 appealed; 1 bound over to circuit court; 2 sentence suspended.
(b) Personal property.....	8	One fined \$5; 1 sent to jail; 1 discharged.
Maiming.....	1	Bound over to circuit court.
Murder.....	1	Bound over to circuit court.
Obstructing officer.....	4	One bound over; 3 discharge.
Perjury.....	5	Two bound over to circuit court; 2 discharged; 1 pending.
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	Discharged.
Robbery.....	7	Five bound over to circuit court; 2 discharged.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pro's'd</i> .
Selling liquor to minors.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Selling liquor to intoxicated persons.....	1	Fined 10 cents.
Selling liquor without license.....	4	One sent to jail 50 days; 1 fined \$9 and costs; 1 fined \$30; 1 discharged.
Slander.....	2	One fine \$1; 1 fined \$2.
Threats.....	7	One gave bonds for good behavior 6 months; 1 sent to jail 6 months; 1 sent to jail in default of sureties; 4 discharged.
Unlawfully entering freight car to obtain carriage.....	7	Sentence suspended.
Willful trespass.....	3	Discharged.
Winning money.....	1	Bound over to circuit court.
IN CIRCUIT COURT, 85.		
Adultery.....	2	Acquitted.
Assault.....	1	Discharged.
Assault and battery.....	10	Four fine and costs paid and discontinued; 2 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 3 acquitted; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Acquitted.
Animals, maiming.....	2	One pending; 1 acquitted.
Bastardy.....	1	Pending.
Breaking and entering dwelling-house in day-time.....	3	One acquitted; 2 information quashed.
Burglary.....	8	One sent to Jackson 10 years; 1 sent 5 years; 1 sent 3 years; 1 sent 4 years; 1 sent 1 year and 6 months; 1 sent to Ionia 1 year and 6 months; 1 pending; 1 sent 1 year.
Burning with intent to defraud an insurance company.....	1	Convicted—sentence not yet passed.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Fine and costs paid and discontinued.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	2	One <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 1 pending.
Embezzlement.....	1	<i>Nolle pro's'd</i> .
Enticing female under 16 years of age for purpose of prostitution.....	2	Pending.
False pretenses.....	3	One <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 1 acquitted.
Forgery.....	5	One sent to Jackson 17 years and 6 months; 1 sent to Ionia 1 year and 6 months; 1 pleaded guilty—sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 1 acquitted on ground of insanity.

SAGINAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
(a) Uttering forged paper.....	3	One sent to Jackson 1 year; 1 pleaded guilty—sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Gaming.....	1	Pending.
Larceny:		
(a) Grand.....	15	One sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 sent 1 year; 1 sent to Ionia 3 years; 1 sent 1 year; 1 sent 6 months; 1 sent 90 days; 1 convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail 3 months; 1 convicted and new trial ordered; 3 acquitted; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 sentence suspended; 1 pending.
(b) Petit.....	8	One pleaded guilty and sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 3 pending.
(c) From dwelling-house in day time.....	3	One pleaded guilty and sent to Reform School; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
(d) From person.....	2	One sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 acquitted.
(e) From store in day time.....	4	One sent to Jackson 1 year and 6 months; 1 fined \$50 and sent to jail 1 year; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Libel.....	2	Pending.
Malicious injury to building.....	2	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted.
Maiming.....	2	One <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 pending.
Murder.....	1	Pending.
Obstructing officer.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Obscene language.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Perjury.....	3	One sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 information quashed.
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Sent to Ionia 3 months.
Robbery.....	4	One sent to Ionia 2 years; 1 sent 1 year and 6 months; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted.

SANILAC COUNTY.

JOHN DIVINE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 31.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	10	Two fined \$10 each and costs; 2 fined \$5 each and costs; 4 fined \$1 each and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Both convicted of assault and battery—1 fined \$25, 1 fined \$30.
Drunk.....	11	All convicted and fined \$5 each and costs.
Larceny.....	7	One acquitted; 3 fined \$25 each and costs; 1 fined \$15 and 30 days imprisonment; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs and 30 days in county jail.
Violation of liquor law.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

W. M. KILPATRICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 98.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Tried second time, jury did not agree— <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.
Adultery.....	2	Information filed—1 pleaded guilty thereto and was sent to prison at Jackson for 2 years and 6 months; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered by order of court.
Assault and battery.....	24	Three fined \$30 and costs; 1 sent to prison at Ionia for 30 days; 1 sent to county jail 10 days; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 3 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 7 acquitted; 1 jury disagreed; 1 fined costs of suit.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Information filed in both cases—1 convicted and sent to State Prison at Jackson 7 years; 1 pleaded guilty to assault and battery—not sentenced.
Bastardy.....	1	Bound over to circuit court— <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Burglary.....	2	Sent to State Prison at Jackson 3 years and 6 months each.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted, fined \$5 or 20 days in county jail.
Disorderly persons.....	2	One sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months for want of bail; 1 gave bonds for good behavior.
Drunkonness, under statute.....	15	Nine fined \$3 and costs or 10 days in jail; 4 sent to State Prison at Ionia for 90 days each. 1 fined costs of suit; 1 sent to Reform School, Lansing.
Embezzlement of mortgaged property.....	1	Convicted, fined \$30 and costs—appealed.
False pretenses.....	4	One convicted—motion for new trial pending; 2 information filed—pending.
Forgery.....	1	Dismissed on examination.
Incest.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Injury to building.....	2	One convicted in justice court, fined \$20 and costs; 1 information filed— <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Keeping saloon open on Holiday.....	1	Convicted and an appeal taken.
Larceny.....	26	Information filed in 9 cases—1 sentence suspended on plea of guilty; 2 sent to State Prison at Jackson for 3 years and 6 months each, 2 sent to State Prison at Ionia for 3 years and 6 months, 1 acquitted, 3 pending; 2 sent to county jail for 60 days; 1 sent to prison at Ionia for 90 days; 2 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 15 days; 2 discontinued, with costs to complainant; 2 acquitted; 1 sentence suspended; 2 bound over to circuit court; 1 fined \$5 or 20 days in jail; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> in circuit court; 1 dismissed.
Libel, under statute of 1879.....	1	Tried twice, jury disagreed and case dismissed.
Man slaughter.....	1	Acquitted on trial.
Rape.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Resisting an officer.....	2	One tried, jury disagreed; 1 escaped.
Seduction.....	2	One information filed and <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 1 bound over to circuit court.
Selling liquor to minors.....	1	Convicted, fined \$25 and costs—appealed.
Threatening injury to person.....	3	Gave bonds to keep the peace.
Working on Sunday.....	1	Pleading guilty and paid fine and costs.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ELLIOTT G. STEVENSEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 232.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	67	Four convicted and fined \$1 and costs; 4 convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 3 convicted and fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined 4 and costs; 8 fined \$5 and costs; 7 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 15 discharged; 2 sentence suspended; 3 pending; 2 discontinued; 4 sentenced to county jail for 30 days; 1 for 20 days; 2 for 60 days; 4 sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 2 sent to House of Correction for 90 days; 2 discontinued on payment of costs by defendant.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	7	One acquitted; 1 convicted of assault and battery and sentence suspended; 2 pending; 1 discharged; 2 pleaded guilty of assault and battery and sentence suspended.
Bastardy.....	4	One convicted; 1 discharged; 1 escaped; 1 pending.
Burglary.....	9	One convicted and sent to State Prison for 6 years; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to state Prison 1 year; 1 convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction at Ionia for 3 months; 1 acquitted; 1 escaped; 3 pending.
Concealing mortgaged property.....	3	One <i>notte pro'd</i> ; 1 discharged; 1 convicted and sentenced to county jail for 3 months.
Common prostitute.....	2	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Defrauding boarding-houses.....	6	Two convicted and sentenced to county jail for 60 days; 1 sent to county jail for twenty days; 1 acquitted; 1 discontinued; 1 escaped.
Drunk and disorderly.....	29	One convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs and sentenced to county jail for 20 days; 8 sentenced to county jail for 20 days; 1 sentenced to county jail for 30 days; 1 sent for 65 days; 7 sent for 60 days to Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 1 furnished bond for good behavior 1 year; 3 discharged; 1 sentence suspended.
Embezzlement.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 1 pending.
Enticing away female under age of 16.....	1	Discontinued.
Indecent exposure of person.....	3	One discharged; 1 discontinued; 1 escaped.
Jail Delivery.....	3	One sentenced to 1 year at State Prison; 1 sentenced to 3 months at State House of Correction, Ionia.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	Sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days.
Killing domestic animals.....	2	Discontinued.
Larceny.....	53	Three convicted and sent to the State Reform School, Lansing; 13 discharged; 2 discontinued; 3 sentence suspended; 3 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 \$33 and costs; 2 sentenced to 20 days in county jail; 3, 30 days in county jail; 5, 60 days in county jail; 1, 65 days in county jail; 4, 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1, 2½ years in Detroit House of Correction; 1 sentenced to 6 months in State House of Correction at Ionia; 1, 1 year at State House of Correction, Ionia; 1, 3 years at State House of Correction; 2, 1 year at Jackson; 1, 1½ years at Jackson; 2, 2 years at Jackson; 1, 3 years at Jackson; 5 pending.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Discontinued.
Malicious trespass.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Murder.....	1	Pending.
Rape.....	1	Discharged.
Resisting officer.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment 2 months in county jail.
Selling liquor to habitual drunkard.....	10	Two convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged; 2 discontinued; 2 pending.
Selling liquor without bond.....	4	One discharged; 3 discontinued on defendants paying costs and filing bonds.
Selling liquor on Sunday.....	5	One convicted and fined \$50 and costs; 2 discontinued; 2 pending.
Surety to keep peace.....	2	One filed bond to keep the peace 1 year; 1 filed bond to keep the peace 6 months.
Securing goods under false pretenses.....	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1	Discharged.
Vagrancy.....	11	Three convicted and sentenced to 20 days imprisonment in county jail; 2 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 60 days; 2 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 3 sentence suspended on condition of leaving city.
Wrecking railroad train.....	1	Defendant became insane after examination. Reasons for not filing information filed and approved.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

ORRIS P. COFFINBERRY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 196.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	3	Two discharged on examination; 1 absconded from the State.
Arrests of fugitives from justice.....	2	Both voluntarily returned from the State from whence they had fled.
Arson.....	5	One sent to Ionia House of Correction for 1 year; 1 <i>nolle pro's'd</i> ; 1 dismissed at examination; 2 pending.
Assault.....	3	Two acquitted; 1 dismissed before trial.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	Two discharged on examination; 1 pleaded guilty of shooting with intent to injure—sent to jail 6 months; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Files lost and complaining witness declined to make another complaint.
Assault and battery.....	50	Twenty-one convicted—6 fined \$5 and costs, 1 fined \$5—appealed, 1 fined \$15 and cost and on default of payment sent to jail 30 days, 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 fined \$4 and costs, 1 fined \$5 and costs and in default of payment sent to jail 15 days, 2 fined \$2 and costs, 1 amount of fine not reported by magistrate, 1 fined \$3 and in default of payment sent to jail 24 hours, 1 fined \$100, 1 fined \$15; 5 pleaded guilty, 2 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fine not reported by magistrate; 1 bond of \$100 forfeited and paid; 5 satisfaction acknowledged and costs paid; 9 acquitted; 1, only material witness, absconded; 3 dismissed before trial.
Bastardy.....	3	One convicted—appealed to Supreme Court—verdict set aside; 1 pleaded guilty and executed bond; 2 settled with superintendent of poor; 1 settled by marriage; 1 discharged on insufficiency of complaint; 1 discharged on examination; 1 pending.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary	2	One pleaded guilty, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Cruelty to animals	5	Three jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 acquitted.
Disorderly assemblages	11	Seven convicted—3 fined \$5 and costs, 1 sent to jail 30 days, 1 sent 30 days, 1 sent 90 days, 1 sent 60 days; 3 acquitted.
Drunkenness	18	Eleven convicted—6 fined \$2 each and costs; 2 fined \$4 and costs, 1 fined \$5 and costs, 1 fined \$1 and costs, 1 fined \$10 and costs, 1 sent to jail 10 days; 1 jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged.
Embezzlement	11	Five pending; 4 discharged on examination; 1 settled; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Forgery	5	Four dismissed on examination; 1 escaped from jail.
Larceny (grand)	6	Two pleaded guilty, sent to House of Correction at Ionia 6 months each; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged on examination.
Larceny (petit)	9	Two convicted—1 sent to House of Correction at Detroit 90 days, 1 sent 60 days; 4 acquitted; 1 escaped from officer.
Libel	1	Settled.
Malicious injury	2	Two convicted and fined \$5 each and costs; 1 discharged.
Obtaining property under false pretenses	9	Three <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> on settlement and payment of costs; 2 pending; 3 discharged on examination.
Perjury	2	One pending; 1 dismissed on examination.
Personating an officer	2	Pending.
Recognized to keep the peace	6	Four convicted and executed bonds to keep the peace; 2 discharged.
Slander	1	Discharged on examination.
Slander under statute of 1879, before magistrate	2	Acquitted.
Sodomy	1	Discharged on examination.
Stealing from dwelling in day time	1	Pleaded guilty, sent to jail 6 months.
Surreptitiously removing baggage from hotel	1	Pleaded guilty, fined \$20 and costs, and in default of payment sent to jail 60 days.
Violation of gambling act	1	Discharged on examination.
Violation of fish law	2	One convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 1 pleaded guilty, fined \$1 and costs.
Violation of liquor law	23	Fourteen convicted—5 fined \$25 and costs, 5 amount of fine not reported, 2 fined \$25 and costs—appealed, 1 fined \$35 and costs, 1 motion pending for new trial; 7 acquitted; 2 discharged before trial.
Willful trespass	3	One pleaded guilty, fined \$25; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

RUFUS P. EDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 53.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	2	One tried and convicted, sentenced to Jackson 3 years; 1 discharged without examination.
Assault and battery	11	One tried and convicted, fined \$15 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 1 convicted, sent to county jail 30 days; 1 convicted, sent to county jail 10 days; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs; 1 convicted, fined 5 cents and costs; 1 tried in circuit court and acquitted; 1 convicted before justice— <i>nolle pros'd</i> in circuit court; 1 convicted before justice— <i>nolle pros.</i> entered in circuit court.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF TUSCOLA COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	One tried and convicted, sent to Jackson 4 years; 1 acquitted on trial.
Bastardy.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> in circuit court.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Tried and convicted, fined \$30 and costs—appealed and still pending.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	5	Three convicted on trial before justice; 2 discharged; 3 pending on appeal in circuit court.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Pleaded guilty, sent to county jail 30 days.
Embezzlement.....	2	One pleaded guilty, sent to county jail 30 days; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
False pretenses.....	2	One pleaded guilty, fined \$1 and 20 days in county jail; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Falsely personating an officer.....	1	Discharged in circuit court.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Pleaded guilty—2 sent to county jail 30 days, 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny.....	18	Six pleaded guilty—1 sentenced 3½ years to Jackson, 1 sentenced 3 years to Jackson, 1 sentenced 1 year to Jackson, 1 sentence suspended; 2 sentenced 18 months each to Ionia; 1 tried and convicted, sentenced to Ionia 3 months; 1 convicted, sentenced to county jail 90 days; 1 tried and convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 3 tried and acquitted.
Malicious injury to animals.....	1	Tried and convicted—sentence suspended.
Rape.....	1	Tried and convicted of assault and battery—sentenced to Ionia 90 days.
Resisting officer.....	5	Two discharged on examination; 3 held for trial—case still pending.
Receiving stolen money.....	1	Pleaded guilty—sent to Ionia for 3 months.
Selling mortgaged property with intent to defraud.....	1	Tried and convicted—fined \$5 and costs.
Violating liquor law.....	1	Tried and jury disagreed— <i>nolle pros.</i> entered.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 99.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	27	Nine fined \$1 each and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 6 fined \$5 and costs each; 2 fined \$7.50 and costs each; 2 fined \$10 and costs each; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 2 sent to jail 40 days each; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 2 acquitted.
Bastardy.....	3	Two settled; 1 convicted and order made to support child.
Burglary.....	1	Acquitted.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	1	Sent to jail 20 days.
Gaming.....	1	Information quashed.
Larceny.....	22	One fined \$1 and costs; 3 sentence suspended; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 1 broke jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 1 sent to Ionia 90 days; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$200 and 6 days in jail; 1 sent to Ionia 4 months; 1 sent to jail 4 months; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 1 sent 50 days; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 months; 3 acquitted.
Manslaughter.....	1	Acquitted.
Malicious trespass.....	3	One fined \$1 and costs; 2 sent to jail 10 days each.
Murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Perjury.....	1	Acquitted.
Pretending to be an officer, falsely.....	1	Information quashed.
Preliminary examinations.....	30	
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	One acquitted; 1 sent to jail 4 months.
Surety to keep the peace.....	6	Three acquitted; 3 bound to keep the peace 6 months each.
Violating fish law.....	6	Three acquitted; 3 fined \$1 and costs each.
Violating liquor law.....	3	Two acquitted; 1 reversed on certiorari.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

FRANK EMERICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 194.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Still pending.
Assault and battery.....	93	Two still pending in circuit court; 2 <i>nolle pros'd</i> in circuit court; 11 convicted and fined \$25 or 65 days at Detroit House of Correction; 5 fined \$25 or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 7 fined \$20 or 60 days in Detroit House of Correction; 9 fined \$25 or 90 days at Ionia; 4 sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined \$25; 8 fined \$15; 17 fined \$5; 4 fined \$1; 2 fined \$3; 9 sent to jail 10 days; 12 acquitted and discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Convicted—1 sent to State Prison 8 years, 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Allowed to plead guilty of assault and battery and sent to jail 30 days.
Bigamy.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to Ionia 1½ years.
Burglary.....	8	One acquitted; 2 convicted and sentenced—1 for 3 years to State Prison, 1 for 2 years at Ionia.
Breaking railroad car with intent to steal.....	1	Convicted—sent 1 year at Ionia.
Careless use of firearms.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Acquitted.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	2	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Disorderly persons.....	44	Three discharged; 41 sent to Ionia in default of sureties for good behavior.
Embezzlement.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Embezzlement of chattel mortgaged property.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
False pretenses.....	2	One, reasons filed for not filing information and defendant discharged; 1 pending.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Grand larceny.....	11	Eight convicted—2 sent to State Prison 3 years, 2 sent to State Prison 2½ years, 1 sent to State Prison 2 years, 1 sent to Ionia 1 year, 1 sent to Reform School, 1 escaped; 1 acquitted; 1 adjudged insane—sent to asylum; 1 discharged on examination.
Larceny (petty).....	15	Three convicted and sent to Ionia 90 days; 7 fined \$15 and costs or 30 days in jail; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 3 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> in circuit court.
Larceny from person.....	1	Convicted—sent to Ionia 1 year.
Letting house of ill-fame.....	1	Pending.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Reasons filed for not filing information—defendants discharged.
Libel.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Liquor law, Violation of: Selling to person in habit of getting intoxicated.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.
Receiving stolen property.....	4	One convicted and fined \$100 and costs; 1 convicted and sent to Ionia 1½ years; 2 pending.
Threats.....	1	Broke jail and escaped.

WAYNE COUNTY.

HENRY N. BREVOORT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 644.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery	5	Two jury disagreed; 3 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Arson	1	Acquitted.
Arson, attempt to commit	1	Pending.
Assault and battery, appeal to Wayne circuit	11	Two convicted—1 sentenced 90 days, one sentenced 60 days; 1 recognizance forfeited; 7 pending; 1 sentence suspended.
Assault with intent to kill and murder	10	Two convicted—1 sentenced for 15 years, 1 sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Bastardy	8	Two convicted; 3 settled; 3 pending.
Bigamy	2	One convicted—bill of exceptions; 1 convicted—sentence suspended.
Breaking and entering dwelling-house in day time	5	Two convicted, sentenced 3 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 2 years; 1 convicted—sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted, sentenced 3 months.
Breaking and entering store, shop, office, cars, etc., in night time	25	Seven convicted, sentenced 3 years each; 3 convicted, sentenced 5 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 6 years; 2 convicted, sentenced 4 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted, sentenced to Reform School 3 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 2 months; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 recognizance forfeited; 5 acquitted; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Bribery	1	Information quashed.
Burglary	28	Three convicted, sentenced 15 years each; 3 convicted, sentenced 7 years each; 2 convicted, sentenced 5 years each; 2 convicted, sentenced 3 years each; 3 convicted, sentenced 2 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 20 months; 1 convicted, sentenced 18 months; 2 convicted, sentenced 4 years each; 2 convicted, sentence suspended; 5 acquitted; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Embezzlement	1	Acquitted.
Entering store in night time	3	One convicted, sentenced 5 years; 2 convicted, sentenced 1 year each.
Falsely assuming to be an officer	1	Pending.
Forgery and uttering forged instruments	5	One convicted, sentenced 3 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 2 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted—bill of exceptions—settled; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Grand larceny	46	One convicted, sentenced 5 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 3 years and 6 months; 4 convicted, sentenced 3 years; 2 convicted, sentenced 3 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 1 year; 1 convicted, sentenced 10 months; 3 convicted, sentenced 90 days each; 1 convicted, sentenced 60 days; 1 convicted, sentenced 6 months; 1 convicted, sentenced 45 days; 3 convicted, sentence suspended; 3 convicted, sentenced to the Reform School 4 years each; 6 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 8 acquitted; 5 pending.
Indecent exposure of person	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Larceny:		
From the person	21	One convicted, sentenced 4 years; 3 convicted, sentenced 3 years each; 2 convicted, sentenced 2 years each; 3 convicted, sentenced 1 year each; 1 recognizance forfeited; 3 convicted, sentence suspended; 4 acquitted.
From a store in day time	18	Two convicted, sentenced 5 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 3 years; 1 convicted, sentenced 3 months; 1 convicted, awaiting sentence; 6 pending; 7 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>

WAYNE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny:		
From office in the day time.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 5 years.
From warehouse in day time.....	2	One convicted, sentenced 6 months; 1 convicted, sentenced 4 years.
Manslaughter.....	2	One convicted, sentenced 3 years; 1 acquitted.
Malicious trespass.....	1	Pending.
Mayhem.....	2	One convicted, sentenced 6 months; 1 acquitted.
Murder.....	2	Acquitted.
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	6	One convicted, fined \$135; 1 acquitted; 1 pending; 3 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Perjury.....	2	One convicted, awaiting sentence; 1 acquitted.
Rape.....	2	One pending; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Receiving stolen property.....	5	Two convicted, sentenced 1 year each; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 2 acquitted.
Robbery.....	15	One convicted, sentenced 7 years; 3 convicted, sentenced 6 years each; 1 convicted, sentenced 5 years; 2 convicted, awaiting sentence; 1 pending; 4 acquitted; 4 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Violating tomb.....	2	Pending.
Violation of liquor law—on appeal or certiorari.....	6	Three convicted and paid a fine of \$123; 1 convicted, awaiting sentence; 1 pending; 1 acquitted.
Violation of liquor law—cases tried in Police Court of Detroit.....	43	Eighteen convicted, sentenced to pay fine and costs aggregating \$499; 12 discharged; 10 acquitted; 3 pending.
Preliminary examinations attended at Police Court of Detroit and magistrates.....	358	

WEXFORD COUNTY.

DAVID A. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 29.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abducting child under 10 years of age with intent to detain.....	1	Pending.
Assault and battery.....	13	One convicted and fined \$15 and costs; 3 convicted, fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$7 and costs; 4 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5; 2 convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Bestiality.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 1 year.
Incest.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 7 years.
Larceny.....	5	One acquitted; 2 convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 1 broke jail before trial.
Obtaining accommodation at hotel by false pretenses.....	4	Two convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 2 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Placing obstruction on railroad.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Selling liquor to minors.....	1	Convicted, fined \$25 and costs.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE
YEAR CLOSING SEPT. 30, 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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INSPECTORS:

HON. W. S. WILCOX, PRESIDENT, appointed 1875, ADRIAN.
HON. L. W. LOVELL, " 1877, KALAMAZOO.
HON. A. A. BLISS, " 1879, JACKSON.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, WARDEN.
J. D. HINCKLEY, DEPUTY WARDEN.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE, CLERK.
REV. GEORGE H. HICKOX, CHAPLAIN.
E. L. KIMBALL, PHYSICIAN.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor of Michigan:

The Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison herein submit their annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, as required by section No. 16 of Act No. 213 of the Session Laws of 1875. The report of the Warden, giving more fully the details of the workings of the prison, as required by said act, is attached and made a part of this report. We also call attention to the reports of the Chaplain and the Physician.

It gives us pleasure to state that the affairs of the prison during the past year have prospered. The efforts of the Warden, cheerfully seconded by those under him, in the direction of improvement have been unremitting, and with encouraging results. Laboring under many disadvantages from the want of sufficient cell-room, it is only by constant and untiring vigilance that a violation of necessary prison rules can be prevented. It is a matter of congratulation that no serious insubordination has occurred. We think the convicts feel that the kindly hand of authority is so firmly upon them that no scheme of revolt can by any possibility be carried out, and no plan to avoid conformity to prison rules escape detection. Such plans among the more vicious are frequently formed, and as often discovered. It is true that a large majority of the convicts, from various motives, uniformly obey the rules,—some undoubtedly from an honest desire to do right, and the selfish instincts of others teach them that this is the best policy.

EARNINGS.

The pecuniary results for the year are as favorable as we could have expected or even hoped for. The general derangement of business throughout the country for some years past has almost as a matter of necessity had an unfavorable effect upon the earnings of the prison. As it is the settled policy of the State that the prison shall be made as nearly as possible self-supporting, it has been one of our constant aims to secure this result. But in consequence of losses from the failure of contractors (which have been before reported), and the impossibility during much of the time of securing profitable employment for our surplus men, we have not been able with our earnings at all times to meet the increasing expenses of the prison, and in addition to render a surplus to the State. The general revival of business throughout the country has also had its effect upon the industries of the prison. The state of depression, discouragement, and doubt as to the future that for a time existed has given place to confidence, and we fully believe that hereafter the prison will more than meet all its current expenses with its earnings. In connection

with the statement of the earnings for the year given below, it is proper to say that it appears from the books that the surplus over expenses has accumulated within the last half of the year. The proportion of earnings to expenses is as large or larger at this time than at any time during the year, which we take as an indication of what may reasonably be expected for the year to come.

The contractors report a steady demand for their products beyond their ability fully to supply, and they require an increasing amount of additional labor beyond what their contracts provide for; and even if no further contracts for labor should be made, the prospect now is that all the prison labor can be profitably appropriated. Unless we shall be disappointed in this, although expenses are increased by the appreciation of most articles of consumption, we confidently expect the prison will not only be self-supporting, but that a handsome sum will be paid into the State Treasury.

The net earnings for the year were.....	\$88,355 23
Expenses	84,095 81
Surplus of earnings over expenses	\$4,259 42

LAND PURCHASED, ETC.

The first section of Act No. 123 of the legislative session of 1879 is as follows:

The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the sum of twenty thousand and eighty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the general fund for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to be expended under the direction of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, for the purpose of repairs, additions, and improvements therein, as follows: For the purchase of two new boilers and resetting the old ones, five thousand dollars; for completing the extension to the agricultural tool shop, two thousand dollars; for new locks on one block of cells, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars; for one hog-pen, one thousand dollars; for new windows in west wing, seven hundred and sixty dollars; for the purchase of twenty-seven acres of land adjoining the prison, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That said land shall not be purchased, or said last named sum be drawn, except after the Governor and Board of State Auditors shall certify to the Inspectors of the prison that coal in paying quantities has been found on said premises, and that it is advisable to purchase the same: And provided further, That the said sum of ten thousand dollars shall not be drawn from the Treasury nor used for any other purpose if they do not so certify: Provided further, That no money shall be expended in exploring for coal on said premises until the owner or owners of said land shall enter into a contract of sale therefor, with sureties satisfactory to the Governor and Board of State Auditors, conditioned that said owners will execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds of said land to the State of Michigan whenever requested so to do, at a price not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

By Act No. 49 of the same session the sum of five thousand dollars that was appropriated at the session of 1877 for the purpose of extending the prison wall, was transferred to the fund for building an addition to the shop used for the manufacture of agricultural implements. This, in addition to the two thousand dollars appropriated for the same purpose in the section above quoted, has been used for the purpose for which it was intended. The shop is so nearly completed that a portion of the lower floor is occupied, and the appropriation is sufficient to complete it. No improvement in the shop accommodations of the prison was so greatly needed as this. The additional room, the improved ventilation, and other conveniences, we believe, will contribute materially to the health of the convicts, as well as add to the manufacturing facilities of the contractors.

The two new boilers have been purchased, are on the grounds, and the work of setting them is well under way. To make room for these boilers, in addition to the two now in use, it became necessary to enlarge the building in which they are placed, and in consequence the work is not as far advanced as we had hoped it would be. The work will, however, be completed and the new boilers in use in early winter. In connection with the change in the location of the boiler room, it became also necessary to change the location of the washing and drying department. New washing machines of the most approved pattern and a mangle have been purchased, and it is intended that this department shall be as near perfect as it can be made, and a very great improvement on what we have heretofore had in use. It is a matter of true economy that the prison should avail itself of every really valuable improvement in this direction. The washing of the clothing and bedding for 800 men has much to do with the durability of the articles used, and consequently with the cost of sustaining the prison.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act, making a conditional appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of land, the owners of the land early in the season entered into a contract of sale, with "sureties satisfactory to the Governor and Board of State Auditors." A competent person was thereafter employed to explore for coal on the land the purchase of which was contemplated. This examination was continued for several weeks. The exploration was so favorable that the party so employed reported to the Governor and Board of State Auditors that "coal in paying quantities had been found on the premises." The Board of State Auditors were so well satisfied of the truth of this report that in due time they certified to the Inspectors of the prison that "coal in paying quantities had been found on said premises, and that it was advisable to purchase the same." The signature of the Governor is not yet attached to this certificate. When this is done, as it probably soon will be, the necessary papers will be perfected and the purchase made complete. It was wise in the Legislature to authorize this purchase to be made by the Board of State Auditors rather than by the Board of Prison Inspectors. The manner of the purchase will disarm any criticism that might otherwise be made, and precludes the possibility that any partiality could induce the purchase unwisely, or any prejudice prevent, if it should appear to be for the best interest of the State.

It is the opinion of the expert who made the exploration that 25,000 tons of coal are accessible on the premises. If this is so, there can be no question as to the value of the purchase. The sum saved, if only a sufficient amount is mined yearly for prison consumption, will be largely in excess of the interest on the cost. On a portion of the land there is a large quantity of stone that can be quarried to advantage, and which has an actual cash value. In fact it was principally from this land that the stone was obtained for building the wings to the prison, and also the old wall. The remainder of the land can be profitably used for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

The smaller sums appropriated for a hog-pen, for new windows in the west wing, and for new locks on one cell block have not yet been used. The work will be done as early as possible in the coming year. The amount appropriated is less than the needs of the prison really required for these purposes, but by doing the work mostly by prison labor, we can secure greater results with the means at our command than if free labor was employed. Although a longer time will be required in which to make the improvements if done by prison

labor, yet we believe this to be the correct policy, and that true economy requires us to take this course.

EAST WING ADDITION.

The addition to the east wing of the prison has been completed and occupied since our last report. This addition is in all respects a great improvement, and in contrast the old cell blocks seem more inadequate than before. Whenever the Legislature shall think it proper to rebuild the old cells to correspond as far as it seems best with the new ones, the prison will be nearer what such an institution should be. There are 36 cells in this addition, with space for another tier of 12, making 48 in all. These 12 additional cells we hope to be able to construct in the near future. A sufficient amount of the appropriation remains unexpended to do this.

NUMBER IN PRISON.

The number in prison on the 1st day of October, 1878, was	804
Admitted during the year	207
Whole number in prison during the year	1,074
Discharged by expiration of sentence	247
Death	6
Pardoned by Governor	14
" " President	3
Released by court	7
Transferred to Ionia S. H. of C.	18
" " Detroit S. H. of C.	2
Whole number leaving the prison	297
Remaining in prison on the 1st day of October, 1879	777

A smaller number by 27 than at the commencement of the year. Twenty, however, were transferred to Ionia and Detroit.

The following shows the number in prison on the first day of each month of the year:

October, 1878	804	April, 1879	793
November, "	803	May, "	793
December, "	783	June, "	787
January, 1879	799	July, "	700
February, "	799	August, "	784
March, "	802	September, "	776

We do not infer from this statement that there is to be any permanent decrease of the population of the prison. Whether this will be so or not, time can alone determine. We think, however, there are indications in the opposite direction, and that the average number of convicts will be materially larger in 1880 than in 1879, and larger than any previous year, not counting those transferred to other prisons.

COST PER MAN.

The average number in the prison for the year was 792; the whole expense

of sustaining the prison for the same time was \$84,095.81, which is a fraction over \$106 for each man for the year. The items that go to make up the cost of keeping the convicts per man, including the cost of food, clothing, salaries, and all other expenses, will be found in detail in the Warden's report.

BROOM MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of brooms in the prison was instituted when it was very difficult to find sufficient profitable employment for our men. After the panic of 1873 the business men of the country were not inclined to undertake new enterprises. Owing to the termination of some contracts that were not renewed and the failure of others, a large number of unemployed men were upon our hands, and although our efforts were repeated and continued, we found it impossible for the time to contract for the labor of these men. It seemed to us important that some regular labor should be provided in some other way than by contract. After investigating the matter as far as we were able, we decided to commence the manufacture of brooms. This industry seemed to present many advantages over most kinds of mechanical labor. A minimum amount of mechanical ingenuity is required, and it involves the use of a comparatively small amount of capital for machinery, etc. It seemed to possess another important advantage. The work is light, requiring the exercise of very little physical strength; and as a consequence the labor of old men, and of those who are comparatively feeble and who could not do a full day's work on a contract, could be made available in contributing something towards their own support. Such men we have always with us. We commenced the manufacture early in the year 1876, and carried it on with a fair degree of success until the close of the year 1878. At that time we received a proposition from Mr. George B. Wetherbee of Detroit, who was familiar with the quality of the goods manufactured, and who had for some time then past purchased the larger proportion of our products. We accepted his proposition, and entered into a contract in which we agreed to manufacture the goods for him alone, he furnishing stock and all materials, a foreman to have charge of the business and to pay us an agreed sum per dozen for the work. This arrangement has operated well so far. It requires no investment of capital on the part of the prison, and involves no risk of losses by bad sales, and in all respects we think it an advantageous contract.

The profits of the broom shop for the year 1879, most of the time under this arrangement with Mr. Wetherbee, were \$4,500. The business now being well established, the superiority of the article manufactured being widely known, particularly in the eastern market, the indications are that the demand will be greater than we can supply, and that the profits will be larger for the next year, if the arrangement is continued with Mr. Wetherbee.

COAL.

In our last report we spoke of a new sewer then in progress of construction, and of the stone and coal developed. The Legislature having taken from us the appropriation for extending the prison wall, we have not pursued the quarrying of stone to any great extent, as the demand in the market is not of sufficient importance at present to justify it to the neglect of other work. But with the limited appliances at our command, the mining of coal has been continued, primarily in reference to our own wants. It was soon found that if the mining was continued in a direction away from the prison the vein

would soon lead beyond the prison grounds. A suggestion of this fact being made to the prison committee of the two houses of the last Legislature, and as a result of a personal examination by the members of these committees, a conditional appropriation was recommended for the purchase of more land. This recommendation met the approval of the Legislature, and a bill was passed in accordance with such recommendation, making an appropriation the terms and conditions of which are given in another part of this report. If the purchase shall be consummated there will be no obstacle in the way of the continued mining of coal, and we think to the great pecuniary advantage of the prison. With better appliances and more systematic operation, a much larger amount of coal can be raised with the same force of men than has hitherto been done; and yet, although worked to a limited extent, it has proved one of our most profitable industries.

The men employed are not usually those who would be most useful in other departments of prison work. In fact the larger number would not be available on contracts at all. They are not miners, and any expertness they may acquire must be learned, prompted by none of the motives that would induce a free man to strive to excel. From October 1st, 1878, to September 30th, 1879, there was taken from the mine by convict labor 2,191 774-2000 tons of coal. This was worth, and would have cost the prison had it been purchased, \$2.25 per ton, amounting to the sum of \$4,930.62. It has cost the prison for tools, fuel, lights, timber for props, and other matters essential to the pursuance of the business, the sum of \$125.53. The balance, \$4,805.09, should be credited to the account of prison labor. It is very certain that the men employed in this work would not have earned the same amount of money in any other labor on which they could have been employed. When we take into consideration the fact that the fuel expense of the prison is about \$5,000 per year, the importance of the coal question will fully appear. If it should be thought that the surplus of earnings over expenses should not all be credited to convict labor, it may go as interest on the investment in the property. As near as we can estimate, the number of days' work performed in mining coal by convicts who were considered able to do a full day's work were about 1,500; the number of days by those who could do one-half day's work or less, about 800. Crediting

For the able-bodied men fifty cents a day, their earnings would be.	\$750 00
For the others twenty-five cents a day.....	200 00
Total	<u>\$950 00</u>

The amount of coal taken from the mine as above is 2,191 774-2000 tons.

This at \$2.25 per ton is	\$4,930 62
Cost of mining tools, etc.....	\$125 53
Convict labor.....	950 00
	<u>1,075 53</u>
Balance	<u>\$3,855 09</u>

Or if we estimate the amount of convict labor at nineteen hundred full days' work, and the outside expenses for tools, etc., at \$125.53, the statement would be like this:

Value of coal mined	\$4,930 62
Incidental expenses.....	125 53

Value of coal above incidental expenses	<u>\$4,805 09</u>
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Dividing this by 1900, the number of full days' work gives as the earnings of the convicts two dollars fifty-two cents and a fraction each per day.

APPRAISAL.

The real estate on the 1st of October, 1879, was appraised at....	\$527,064 10
Personal property.....	\$41,736 98
Cash on hand.....	5,029 61
	<u>46,766 59</u>
Total	<u>\$573,830 69</u>

The 1st of October, 1878, the appraisal was as follows:

Real estate....	\$506,450 00
Personal property	45,661 33
	<u>\$552,111 33</u>
Excess in 1879.....	<u>\$21,719 36</u>

The excess comes from the expenditures of cash appropriations of	\$17,312 99
The balance the value of prison labor.....	3,301 11

The item of \$3,301.11 is considered by the appraisers as the actual value of the prison labor, added to the cash expenditures in the improvements made. If the prison labor had been actually charged at the average contract price per day, the amount earned would have been considerably larger.

The appraisers are men of sound judgment, of great experience,—one from each political party,—and we believe the appraisal to be an honest and just one. While the real estate is appraised higher, it will be seen that the personal property is less than the year previous. It is impossible that there should be the same amount of material, cloth, kitchen stores, etc., on hand at the commencement of every year; therefore the appraisal of personal property will necessarily vary from year to year.

LAND PRODUCTS, ETC.

The land belonging to the prison is being utilized. A large proportion of it was formerly a swamp. The stumps and roots have been taken out, the land drained, and several acres have produced crops, and with the cultivation now given it, is remarkably productive. When all the land not needed for other purposes shall be in a condition to cultivate, its productions will go far towards supplying the prison with many articles that it would otherwise be necessary to purchase. The small portion of the land in crops the last year produced 739 bushels of potatoes, 72 bushels of turnips, 125 bushels of beets, 268 bushels of onions, 3,773 heads of cabbage, 56 dozen sweet corn, 2½ tons of hay, one acre of rye, one acre of corn, 1½ acres of oats; the whole of the value of \$525.

The number of hogs raised and slaughtered during the year was 198, of the aggregate weight dressed, of 49,008 pounds. Of this there was 27,826 lbs. of clear pork, 11,106 lbs. of rough pork, 6,398 lbs. of ham, 3,679 lbs. of leaf lard, 1,113 lbs. of other lard. Saying nothing of the cost of producing the pork, it is much superior in quality to what can usually be purchased in market, and is much more profitable for consumption. This has been fully tested.

PRISON REFORM, ETC.

Of the moral condition of the prison and of the question of the reform of its inmates, we would like to make a more flattering report. If all is not accomplished that we could wish, it is not for the want of earnest desire and painstaking effort in the right direction. The labors of the Chaplain are faithful and wise, are seconded by all having authority in the prison, and the result is good, not evil.

The great question of prison discipline and prison reform opens a field for discussion too wide to enter upon here. The ideal prison is not yet in practical operation. With all the study, the thought, and the experience of the best minds of the country upon such matters, it would be strange if the prisons of the present day were not an improvement upon those of the past. Yet the different theories advanced and the different opinions expressed on the subject of prison organization and prison management shows that there is no mathematical certainty demonstrating the perfect way. Whether physical punishment should be inflicted at all, and if so, in what cases; whether the food and clothing shall be of the best; whether the labor of the convicts should be let to contractors; whether long or short sentences are most conducive to public safety and to the reform of the prisoner; whether solitary confinement, or the aggregation of all in one family, best subserves the object of imprisonment,—these and many other questions relating to prison management are agitating the public mind.

But perhaps one of the most important questions, if not the most important of all, is whether the admission of the lowest, the vilest, and most brutal of the criminal class into the prison family, without classification, with no line of demarcation in treatment and discipline between them and those whose mental and moral organization is of a higher and finer type, whose crimes are not so heinous, and whose moral natures are not wholly perverted; whether, under the depressing influences of their associations, the tendency is not, and the result probable, to sink the highest to the moral level of the lowest, instead of elevating the lowest to the level of the highest. Under the present system of prison organization, can this be prevented? and if so, in what way? If it cannot be, and if there is a liability, if not a probability, that the convict in his prison-life will be made worse instead of better, it is evident that the prison of the future should be, and must be, different from that of the present.

W. S. WILCOX,
L. W. LOVELL,
A. A. BLISS,
Inspectors.

SUMMARY OF INVOICE SEPT. 30, 1879.

Real estate and buildings.....	\$527,064 10
Warden's residence.....	1,386 01
Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	2,997 11
Chaplain's Department.....	2,035 45
Deputy Warden's Department.....	246 44
Physician's Department.....	1,290 31
Hall Master's Department.....	8,167 21
Engineer's Department.....	2,880 62
Assignment No. 5.....	9,254 99
Broom shop.....	2,841 88
Steward's Department.....	5,764 38
Asylum Department.....	319 86
Yard Master's Department.....	3,780 99
Carpenter's Department.....	771 73
Total valuation.....	\$568,801 08

Real Estate and Buildings:

Land on west side Cooper street and buildings thereon..	\$501,450 10
Land on east side Cooper street and buildings thereon..	25,614 00
	\$527,064 10

Furniture and Fixtures:

Warden's Residence.....	\$1,134 69
Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	1,267 54
Chaplain's Department.....	58 54
Deputy Warden's Department.....	72 45
Physician's Department.....	484 34
Hall Master's Department.....	4,004 25
Engineer's Department.....	304 46
Assignment No. 5.....	347 57
Broom Shop.....	99 84
Steward's Department.....	3,494 47
Asylum Department.....	227 78
Yard Master's Department.....	392 87
Carpenter's Department.....	102 96
	12,021 76

Tools and Machinery:

Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	\$0 65
Deputy Warden's Department.....	50
Physician's Department.....	4 59
Hall Master's Department.....	464 74
Engineer's Department.....	2,203 06
Assignment No. 5.....	727 01
Broom Shop.....	1,403 68
Steward's Department.....	43 21
Asylum Department.....	14 45
Yard Master's Department.....	1,542 76
Carpenter's Department.....	237 54
	6,612 19

Material:

Hall Master's Department	\$26 83
Engineer's Department.....	320 64
Assignment No. 5.....	1 88
Broom Shop.....	44 72
Asylum Department.....	68
Yard Master's Department.....	127 33
Carpenter's Department.....	427 72

\$949 80

Fuel:

Warden's residence	\$6 82
Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	5 50
Engineer's Department.....	5 25
Assignment No. 5.....	21 50
Steward's Department.....	4 13
Yard Master's Department.....	894 46

937 06

Lights:

Engineer's Department.....	\$35 27
Asylum Department.....	14

35 41

Clothing:

Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	\$5 00
Engineer's Department.....	2 48
Assignment No. 5.....	7,066 60
Asylum Department.....	55
Yard Master's Department.....	5 00

7,079 63

Books and Stationery:

Warden's residence.....	\$5 79
Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	906 07
Deputy Warden's Department.....	173 49
Physician's Department.....	244 01
Hall Master's Department.....	74 21
Engineer's Department.....	9 46
Assignment No. 5.....	82 60
Broom Shop.....	18 09
Steward's Department.....	23 78
Asylum Department.....	5 32
Yard Master's Department.....	19 09
Carpenter's Department.....	3 51

1,565 51

Live Stock:

Yard Master's Department.....	\$747 75
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747 75

Hospital Stores and Medicines:

Physician's Department.....	\$233 80
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233 80

Bedding:

Warden's residence.....	\$162 79
Physician's Department.....	322 33
Hall Master's Department.....	3,059 90
Assignment No. 5.....	866 06
Asylum Department.....	66 95

4,478 03

Barber Shop:

Assignment No. 5.....	\$1 49
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1 49

Bone Work:

Assignment No. 5.....	\$58 94
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58 94

Basket Work:

Assignment No. 5.....	\$24 41
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24 41

Convict Correspondence:

Chaplain's Department.....	\$147 91	
		147 91

Convict Library:

Chaplain's Department.....	\$1,799 00	
		1,799 00

Groceries:

Warden's residence.....	\$75 92	
Physician's Department.....	1 15	
Hall Master's Department.....	537 23	
Assignment No. 5.....	56 84	
Steward's Department.....	935 64	
Asylum Department.....	3 99	
Yard Master's Department.....	51 73	
		1,662 55

Ordinance:

Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	\$312 75	
		312 75

Musical Instruments:

Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	\$424 20	
		424 20

Office Library:

Inspectors' and Warden's offices.....	\$75 40	
		75 40

Brooms in Stock:

Broom Shop.....	\$9 25	
		9 25

Lumber:

Broom Shop.....	\$1,266 30	
		1,266 30

Live Pork:

Steward's Department.....	\$1,263 15	
		1,263 15

RECAPITULATION.

Real Estate and Buildings.....	\$527,064 10
Furniture and Fixtures.....	12,021 76
Tools and Machinery.....	6,642 19
Material.....	949 80
Fuel.....	937 66
Lights.....	35 41
Clothing.....	7,079 63
Books and Stationery.....	1,565 51
Live Stock.....	747 75
Hospital Stores and Medicines.....	233 89
Bedding.....	4,478 03
Barber Shop.....	1 49
Bone Work.....	58 94
Basket Work.....	24 41
Convict Correspondence.....	147 91
Convict Library.....	1,799 00
Groceries.....	1,662 55
Ordinance.....	312 75
Musical Instruments.....	424 20
Office Library.....	75 40
Brooms in Stock.....	9 25
Lumber.....	1,266 30
Live Pork.....	1,263 15

Total Invoice Valuation.....	\$568,801 08
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INVENTORY

OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MICHIGAN STATE PRISON ON HAND
SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$1,134 69
Bedding and Clothing.....	162 79
Fuel.....	6 82
Groceries.....	75 92
Stationery.....	5 79
Total Valuation.....	\$1,386 01

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
1 spring balances.....	\$3 00	1 tin oil can.....	\$0 25
18 quart basins, 6c.....	1 08	1 tin milk can.....	1 00
2 pint basins, 5c.....	10	1 tin can opener.....	25
1 water bucket.....	50	1 tea caddy.....	50
4 clothes baskets.....	2 50	1 parlor carpet.....	200 00
1 bushel basket.....	25	14 yds. bath-room carpet.....	7 00
1 market basket.....	25	1 spittoon.....	50
2 tea bells, 35c.....	70	24 yds. stair carpet.....	12 00
2 wash benches, 25c.....	50	55 yds. hall carpet, 60c.....	33 00
1 moulding board.....	25	227 yds. bedroom carpet, 35c.....	79 45
1 wash board.....	20	48 yds. carpet covers, 5c.....	2 40
1 ironing board.....	25	38 yds. dining-room carpet, 25c.....	9 00
1 copper boiler.....	2 50	3 carpets.....	25 00
9 table bowls, 6c.....	54	2 cane-seat rocking chairs.....	5 00
3 wash bowls, 50c.....	1 50	2 walnut rocking chairs, \$2.00.....	4 00
3 wooden bowls, 30c.....	90	1 flag-seat rocking chair.....	35
17 soup bowls, 10c.....	1 70	1 wood-seat rocking chair.....	25
31 jelly bowls, 5c.....	1 55	3 flag chairs, 25c.....	75
9 spice boxes, 4c.....	36	9 Windsor chairs, 30c.....	2 70
1 knife box.....	13	4 cane-seat chairs, 75c.....	3 00
1 bread box.....	1 00	1 easy chair.....	10 00
1 cake box.....	1 00	2 upholstered chairs, \$5.00.....	10 00
4 sugar boxes.....	1 75	2 cuspidores, 50c.....	1 00
8 parlor brooms.....	1 00	1 stone churn.....	48
1 toy broom.....	10	1 patent churn.....	5 00
6 whisk brooms, 10c.....	60	1 chamber set.....	65 00
1 large bureau.....	5 00	1 chamber set.....	30 00
2 small bureaus, \$2.50.....	5 00	1 chamber set.....	30 00
5 bread tins, 15c.....	75	3 clothes lines, 25c.....	75
18 cake cutters, 3c.....	54	218 clothes pins.....	90
2 cake stands, 50c.....	1 00	1 clothes wringer.....	2 00
2 tin lard cans, 50c.....	1 00	1 clock.....	2 00

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

2 coffee pots, \$1.25.....	\$2 50
1 coffee mill.....	50
2 creamers, 30c.....	60
4 tin covers, 5c.....	20
2 couches.....	40 00
20 stone crocks, 20c.....	4 00
1 earthen crock.....	25
1 old cupboard.....	2 00
31 coffee cups, 8c.....	2 48
38 tea cups, 8c.....	3 04
4 tin dippers, 10c.....	40
38 butter dishes, 5c.....	1 65
2 earthen butter dishes, 25c.....	50
2 stone butter dishes, 25c.....	50
2 celery dishes, 25c.....	50
1 catsup dish.....	13
8 egg dishes.....	1 00
2 gravy dishes, 25c.....	50
2 pickle dishes, 15c.....	30
4 pudding dishes, 30c.....	1 20
2 soap dishes, 50c.....	1 00
5 large sauce dishes, 63c.....	3 15
48 small sauce dishes, 5c.....	2 40
1 tin wash dish.....	15
6 covered dishes, \$1.00.....	6 00
2 sugar dishes, 50c.....	1 00
3 baker's dishes.....	1 10
53 ice cream dishes.....	4 15
10 nappies, 25c.....	2 50
2 cassorals.....	2 15
1 drop light.....	15 00
1 feather duster.....	1 00
24 plated forks, \$4.00 doz.....	8 00
11 cooking forks, 5c.....	55
3 funnels, 10c.....	30
1 gas lighter.....	50
21 goblets.....	2 63
1 grater.....	10
1 gridiron.....	25
2 hat racks.....	16 00
2 nail hammers, 25c.....	50
1 tack hammer.....	25
1 ice cream mould.....	30
1 ice cream freezer.....	2 50
171 fruit jars.....	10 28
5 iron kettles, 50c.....	2 50
4 porcelain kettles.....	1 73
4 tea kettles, 50c.....	2 00
24 plated knives, \$3.00 doz.....	6 00
19 cooking knives, 5c.....	95
1 carving knife.....	1 00
1 butter ladle.....	10
7 large lamps, 50c.....	3 50
4 hand lamps, 35c.....	1 40
3 earthen mugs, 12½c.....	38
2 toilet set mats, 50c.....	1 00
1 table mat.....	38
1 mirror.....	2 00
1 ottoman.....	1 75
1 batter pail.....	25

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

14 tin pails.....	\$2 86
3 wooden pails, 12½c.....	38
4 dish pans.....	1 50
4 dust pans, 10c.....	40
39 milk pans, 12½c.....	4 87
12 patty pans, 1c.....	12
4 dripping pans, 25c.....	1 00
1 pancake griddle.....	25
1 pancake shovel.....	10
12 water pitchers.....	4 25
6 milk pitchers, 30c.....	1 80
9 platters, 50c.....	4 50
35 breakfast plates.....	3 45
12 cup plates, 5c.....	60
36 dinner plates, 10c.....	3 60
28 pie plates, 8c.....	2 24
31 tea plates, 6c.....	1 86
1 potato masher.....	10
1 jelly press.....	75
1 kitchen range.....	35 00
1 refrigerator.....	3 00
2 rolling pins, 10c.....	20
9 sadirons, 40c.....	3 60
1 sadiron heater.....	25
24 saltcellars, 10c.....	2 40
30 coffee saucers, 6c.....	1 80
38 tea saucers, 6c.....	2 28
1 sieve.....	13
15 wire window screens, 60c.....	9 00
1 wire door screen.....	4 00
14 net window screens, 37½c.....	5 25
2 shears, 20c.....	40
2 fire shovels, 25c.....	50
2 skimmers, 5c.....	10
1 sideboard.....	20 00
1 sofa.....	70 00
2 easy chairs.....	
2 spiders, 25c.....	50
11 cooking spoons, 5c.....	55
4 tea spoons, 3c.....	12
3 plant stands, \$4.00.....	12 00
2 toilet stands.....	4 75
2 wash stands, 50c.....	1 00
2 coffee strainers, 20c.....	40
3 steamers, 25c.....	75
1 old cooking stove.....	8 00
3 window shades, \$1.00.....	3 00
1 center table.....	15 00
1 extension table.....	8 00
2 fall-leaf tables.....	3 50
4 kitchen tables, 75c.....	3 00
1 toaster.....	13
1 tongs.....	---
2 mouse traps, 10c.....	20
1 tea pot.....	50
6 wash tubs.....	3 00
1 soup tureen.....	1 00
1 washing machine.....	3 00
2 brushes and combs.....	1 00
1 chopping knife.....	25

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 coal hod and case.....	\$2 00
1 shovel and tongs.....	50
1 Yale Jamb. cell lock.....	12 00
1 Yale rim cell lock.....	7 50
4 10-12 doz. jail locks.....	25 17
1 oil stove.....	3 00
1 tailor stove.....	2 00
1 shovel, tongs, and hod stand	3 00
1 paper fastener stand.....	1 00
7 wire window screens, \$2.50.	17 50
1 wire door screen.....	4 00
4 lbs. twine, 28c.....	1 12
1 coal box.....	2 50
16 papers pins, 5c.....	80
38 yds. linoleum, \$1.00.....	33 00
15 lbs. sheet zinc, 6½c.....	97
6 et gilt brackets, 80c.....	4 80
6 et gilt safety cups, 37½c....	2 25
7 French bronze cups.....	1 18
6 silvered reflectors.....	1 87
1 brown pitcher.....	50
4 pint bottles.....	30
8 yds. cord and tassels, 4c.....	32
2 foot stools, 15c.....	30
1 book receipts.....	40
1 cork screw.....	30

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 auxiliary ledger.....	28 50
1 abstract ledger.....	18 50
1 deposit ledger.....	10 00
1 general ledger.....	10 00
2 percentage ledgers @ \$12.50	25 00
1 auxiliary journal.....	30 25
1 abstract journal.....	18 50
1 general journal.....	7 00
1 auxiliary day book.....	19 00
1 general cash book.....	10 00
1 daily cash book.....	2 00
1 broom order book.....	3 00
1 broom shipping book.....	1 00
1 broom memorandum.....	5 00
12 indexes @ 30c.....	3 60
1 auxiliary index.....	1 00
1 old ledger.....	5 00
1 old journal.....	5 00
3 old cash books.....	4 00
5 invoice books @ \$3.30.....	16 50
1 balance book.....	3 00
1 index to voucher register.....	9 75
1 voucher register.....	9 75
1 receipt register.....	9 75
1 index to receipt register.....	9 75
1 abstract daily purchase.....	18 25
2 Brown's letter files @ \$1.50	3 00
1 ledger requisition and re- turns.....	9 50
1 journal requisition and re- turns.....	12 00
1 sentence and index, old.....	6 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 sentence and index, in use.....	\$5 00
2 conduct record, old \$3.....	6 00
1 conduct record, in use.....	3 00
2 conduct record, new \$3.....	6 00
1 conduct record and index.....	2 00
1 receipt and discharge.....	10 00
1 monthly discharge list.....	2 00
1 inspectors' record, old.....	5 00
1 inspectors' record, in use.....	10 00
1 escape record.....	8 75
2 letters, old, 50c.....	1 00
2 letters, in use, \$1.....	2 00
1 index to invoices.....	9 75
2 convict record, from 1839 to 1863, \$5.....	10 00
1 convict record, from 1863 to 1875.....	10 00
2 vowel index, 2 quires, \$3.50,	7 00
2 hay scale books.....	3 00
6 Reynold's blotters, 33½c....	2 00
2 calender paper weights, \$1.50.....	3 00
100 complimentary cards.....	1 00
4 bottles mucilage, 12½c....	50
1 spool tape.....	50
200 United States blanks.....	5 00
24 yds. tracing cloth, 40c.....	9 60
10 yds. drafting paper, 60c....	6 00
2400 No. 6 envelopes, \$3 M.....	7 20
225 manilla envelopes, \$1 M....	22
3650 No. 9 envelopes, \$4 M.....	14 60
800 No. 10 envelopes, \$4.50 M..	3 60
451 memorandum pads, 5c.....	22 55
42 Keeper's report pads, 22c....	9 24
260 convict conduct pads, 17c....	44 20
7 memorandum books, 15c.....	1 05
23 quires legal cap paper, 20c....	4 60
14½ quires fools cap paper, 16c....	2 32
83 quires printed letter paper	23 96
84 quires printed note paper.....	24 78
5 time books, 15c.....	75
4 scratch books, 10c.....	40
8 2-quire books, \$1.50.....	12 00
4 quarts Arnold's ink, 63c.....	2 52
1 quart Barnards & Noyes' ink.....	80
9 bottles black ink, 4c.....	36
12 bottles carmine ink, 8½c....	1 00
2 bottles violet ink, 3c.....	6
9 gross steel pens, \$1.....	9 00
30 pen holders, 3c.....	1 08
150 sheets blotting paper, 5c....	7 50
3 steel erasers, 50c.....	1 50
7 India rubber erasers, 20c....	1 40
2 book slates, 50c.....	1 00
800 sheets flat paper, 3c.....	24 00
8 quires journal paper, 22c....	1 76
72 { large return pads, } { small return pads, }.....	31 77
33 large requisition pads.....	23 46
24 small requisition pads.....	8 16

INSPECTORS' AND WARDEN'S OFFICES—Continued.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		OFFICE LIBRARY.	
1 weekly return of property pad.....	\$1 00	1 law volume, session 1858.	
89 monthly return of property pads.....	120 15	1 " " " 1859.	
7 purchase and payments, \$1.30.....	9 10	2 " " " 1861.	
38 lead pencils, 5c.....	1 80	2 " " " 1862.	
10 quires parchment legal cap paper, 30c.....	3 00	2 " " " 1863.	
20 quires Irish linen print and ruled paper.....	9 50	1 " " " 1864.	
18 long memo. pads, 10c.....	1 80	1 " " " 1865.	
2 3-quire records, 60c.....	1 20	2 " " " 1867, vol. 1.	
1 4-quire journal.....	80	2 " " " 1869, vol. 1.	
33 numerical sheets, book form	9 40	2 " " " 1870.	
350 numerical sheets, double..	19 78	4 " " " 1881, vol. 1.	
OFFICE LIBRARY.		1 " " " 1871, vol. 2.	
1 State Gazetteer.....	2 50	1 " " " 1871, vol. 3.	
1 dictionary.....	1 50	2 " " " 1872.	
1 Jackson city directory....	3 00	2 " " " 1873, vol. 1.	
2 State maps, \$1.....	2 00	1 " " " 1873, vol. 2.	
2 vols. Scientific American, \$3.....	6 00	1 " " " 1873, vol. 3.	
2 vols. Scientific American, supplement, \$5.....	10 00	1 " " " 1874.	
2 vols. American Agricultural, \$1.50.....	3 00	1 " " " 1875, pub. acts.	
2 vols. M'f'g and Builder, \$2.,	4 00	1 " " " 1875, local acts.	
2 vols. American Builder, \$3.,	6 00	1 " " " 1877, pub. acts.	
2 binder, Woodworker, 75c....	1 50	2 " " " 1877, local acts.	
2 binder, Am. Agricul, \$1.25..	2 50	— " " " 1879.	
2 binder, M'f'g and Builder, \$1.50.....	3 00	TOOLS.	
2 binder, Scientific American, \$1.60.....	3 20	1 hatchet.....	\$0 65
2 binder, Scientific American, sup., \$1.60.....	3 20	CLOTHING.	
4 Michigan prison reports, 1839 to 1877, \$1.....	4 00	2 keepers' hats, \$2.50.....	5 00
20 other states, \$1.....	20 00	ORDNANCE.	
2 law vols., compiled, 1857, sets.		14 Springfield rifles.....	
2 " " " 1871, sets.		1 Henry rifle.....	20 00
1 law volume, session 1837.		1 Spencer sp. rifle.....	50 00
1 " " " 1838.		3 Spencer rept. rifles, \$20.00..	60 00
1 " " " 1839.		1 revolving rifle.....	30 00
1 " " " 1840.		1 musket.....	
1 " " " 1841.		1 3-inch Colt revolver.....	7 00
1 " " " 1842.		3 8-inch Colt revolvers, \$10.00	30 00
1 " " " 1843.		15 pairs handcuffs, \$4.25.....	63 75
1 " " " 1844.		3 pairs shackles, \$4.00.....	12 00
1 " " " 1845.		2 Spencer carbines, \$20.00....	40 00
2 " " " 1846.		MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
1 " " " 1847.		1 Smith's American organ...	280 00
1 " " " 1848.		1 cabinet organ.....	30 00
1 " " " 1849.		1 bass drum.....	20 00
1 " " " 1850.		2 snare drums, \$7.00.....	14 00
1 " " " 1851.		1 violoncello.....	25 00
1 " " " 1853.		1 violin and case.....	10 00
1 " " " 1855.		1 clarinet.....	15 00
2 " " " 1857.		1 flute.....	8 00
		1 piccolo.....	5 00
		2 fifes, \$1.00.....	2 00
		1 organ book.....	1 00
		24 tune books, 50c.....	12 00
		2 sets cello strings, \$1.10....	2 20
		FUEL.	
		2000 lbs. Brier Hill coal.....	5 50

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures	\$38 54
Convict Correspondence	147 91
Convict Library	1,799 00
Total Valuation	\$2,035 45

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

2 desks, 1 \$40.00, 1 \$2.89.....	\$42 69
1 couch.....	6 00
10 file boxes, 15c.....	1 50
1 P. O. box.....	25
2 tables, 1 \$10.00, 1 \$4.00.....	14 00
1 chair.....	1 00
1 looking-glass.....	2 00
1 drop light.....	2 00
4 pictures.....	2 00
1 step ladder.....	1 50
2 stationery boxes, 50c.....	1 00
1 letter stamp.....	4 00
4 baskets, market, 10c.....	40
1 wash stand.....	1 50
1 toilet dish.....	1 50
2 towels, 10c.....	20
1 clothes hook.....	25
4 boxes, 10c.....	40
1 door mat.....	50
1 spittoon.....	50
1 mail bag.....	50
1 broom.....	10
4 trusses, 25c.....	1 00
2 wire window screens, \$1.25.....	2 50
1 high stool.....	75
2 baskets, 25c.....	50

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

120 ink stands, 10c.....	12 00
8 quires legal cap paper, 25c.....	2 00
10 quires congress letter paper, 20c.....	2 00
4 quires letter head paper, 25c.....	1 00
4 ink bottles, 50c.....	2 00
180 packs envelopes, 2½c.....	4 50
10 doz. lead pencils, 17c.....	1 70
440 3c postage stamps.....	13 20
75 1c postage stamps.....	75
4 sheets blotting paper, 5c.....	20
2 memorandum pads, 3c.....	06
4½ reams commercial note paper, \$2.00.....	8 50
2 boxes steel pens, 75c.....	1 50
1 ledger index.....	50
16 pack'g's small envelopes, 5c.....	80
1 U. S. postal guide.....	38
16 quires foolscap paper, 16c.....	2 56
25 postal cards.....	25
800 daily reports, 35c.....	2 80
120 copy books, 10c.....	12 00
6 balls twine, 25c.....	1 50

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

2 ledgers, 1 \$12, 1 \$3.....	\$15 00
2 convict journals, 1 \$9, 1 \$1.....	10 00
1 convict letter register.....	9 00
1 chaplain's m'thly register.....	2 00
1 convict letters rec'd register.....	12 76
1 convict letters mailed register.....	10 00
1 convict memoranda.....	1 50
8 letter registers, old, \$1.....	8 00
4 convict memo. books, old, 35c.....	1 40
1 gallery book.....	40
2 numerical lock books, 40c.....	80
2 books, names and numbers, 40c.....	80
1 alphabetical register.....	50
1 newspaper check book.....	60
1 end op'g book, new.....	35
1 package index.....	1 00
1 index, new.....	1 00
2 numerical sheet books, 40c.....	80
2 postal order books, 40c.....	80
1 letters received index.....	1 00

CONVICT LIBRARY.

373 slates in use, 10c.....	37 30
475 school books, 5c.....	23 75
660 bibles, 60c.....	396 00
2 bibles, German, \$1.....	2 00
5 bibles, Holland, \$1.25.....	6 25
2 bibles, French, \$1.....	2 00
55 new testaments, 60c.....	33 00
1 French testament.....	50
12 Swede and English testaments, \$1.....	12 00
25 Episcop'l prayer books, 25c.....	6 25
25 Roman Cath. prayer books, 75c.....	18 75
9 Lutheran prayer books, 75c.....	6 75
301 hymn and tune books, 20c.....	60 20
2,891 library books, 40c.....	1,156 40
1 atlas, Jackson county.....	5 00
1 Jackson city directory.....	3 00
2,630 labels, 17c.....	4 47
8 singing books, \$2.....	16 00
5 boxes slate pencils, 25c.....	1 25
150 card tracts.....	63
1 numerical library record.....	5 00
1 register condemned books.....	2 50

DEPUTY WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$72 45
Tools	50
Books and Stationery.....	173 49
Total valuation.....	\$246 44

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
1 walnut desk with cases.....	\$40 00	1 daily summary, 1876.....	\$10 00
24 paper file boxes.....	3 60	1 monthly summary, 1876 ...	10 00
1 revolving top stool.....	1 50	1 daily summary, 1877.....	17 00
1 walnut table.....	3 00	1 daily summary, 1878.....	22 50
1 walnut table, balze covered	5 00	1 daily summary, 1879.....	21 25
4 arm chairs—2 \$2.50 each,		1 general summary.....	37 25
\$5.00; 2 \$1.50 each, \$3.....	8 00	1 receipt and discharge.....	50
1 waste basket.....	50	5 consolidated report blanks	8 50
1 spittoon.....	50	2 ink bottles.....	75
2 lamps—1 75c, 1 35c.....	1 10	24 block memorandum.....	1 20
1 case, glass top.....	2 00	3 penholders.....	09
2 wooden boxes for papers, 25c	50	1 ruling pen.....	50
1 key board.....	25	3 requisition pads, small....	1 00
3 inkstands, 20c.....	60	14 sheets folio post paper....	75
2 rulers, 20c.....	40	1 flat cap paper.....	05
5 wire paper hooks, 10c.....	50	2 quires legal cap paper.....	44
1 case and tools (taken from		3 lead pencils.....	12
convicts).....	5 00	24 Keepers' report pads.....	5 28
		15 numerical sheets.....	90
		3 rubber erasers.....	15
		1 steel eraser.....	15
		1 sheet blotting paper.....	09
		1 gross steel pens.....	1 25
		1 mucilage bottle.....	06
		1 mucilage brush.....	06
		1 transfer book.....	50
		1/4 monthly return pads.....	1 73
		8 convict conduct pads.....	1 36
		1 3-quire blank book.....	60
		1 visitors' register.....	60
		2 gross blank cards.....	50
		1/4 quire journal paper.....	06
TOOLS.			
1 pair scissors.....	25		
1 hammer.....	25		
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
1 numerical shop record.....	10 00		
1 transfer and rate.....	50		
1 gain and loss.....	8 00		
53 time shop books, 10c.....	5 30		
1 time officers and employes.	1 00		
1 time punishment.....	1 50		
1 vowel index.....	2 00		

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$484 34
Tools.....	4 59
Hospital Stores and Medicines.....	233 89
Groceries.....	1 15
Books and Stationery.....	244 01
Bedding.....	322 83
Total valuation.....	\$1,290 31

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

TOOLS.		HOSPITAL STORES AND MEDICINES.	
3 razors.....	\$0 90	2 lbs. oakum, 25c.....	\$0 50
1 brush.....	12	2800 labels.....	3 81
1 cup.....	10	1 qt. aq. ammonia.....	10
1 comb.....	10	2 lbs. chlor. ammonia.....	50
HOSPITAL STORES AND MEDICINES.		15 oz. carb. ammonia.....	46
9 brooms, 8½c.....	75	16 oz. alum.....	13
4 yds. musquito netting.....	2 80	1 oz. arsenic.....	20
2 gross assorted bottles, \$2.....	4 00	10 pts. alcohol.....	2 81
17 quart bottles, 20c.....	3 40	4 oz. carbolic acid.....	28
6 pint bottles, 15c.....	90	1½ pts. arom. sulph. acid.....	50
19 12-oz. glass stopper bottles, 25c.....	4 75	4 drms. benzoic acid.....	10
10 28-oz. glass stopper bottles, 25c.....	2 50	1 oz. gallic acid.....	60
3 graduating glasses.....	1 90	8 oz. tannic acid.....	1 01
22 lamps.....	2 91	6 oz. tartaric acid.....	1 20
2 glass pestles, 15c.....	30	12 oz. nitric acid.....	36
3 glass syringes, 8½c.....	25	12 oz. muriatic acid.....	34
21 glass jars, 25c.....	5 25	½ oz. hydroc dil acid.....	05
4 brass cover jars, 25c.....	1 00	8 oz. sulphuric acid.....	05
20 ointment jars, 10c.....	2 00	½ oz. salicylic acid.....	13
2 yds. plaster adhesive, 34c.....	68	4 oz. buchu leaves.....	08
2 qrs. wrapping paper, 18½c.....	37	7 oz. bismuth sub. carb.....	1 26
½ quire filtering paper, 70c.....	35	4½ lbs. chloride lime.....	29
1 percolater.....	75	7 oz. chloroform.....	42
2 spatulas, 32½c.....	65	½ oz. creasote.....	05
1 skein surgeons' silk.....	10	9 oz. cinchona sulph.....	3 15
23 pair slippers, 48c.....	11 04	3 oz. Donovan's sol.....	07
2 gross corks, 13c.....	26	8 oz. ether.....	57
1 ball twine.....	10	2 lbs. ext. malt.....	1 50
2 papers pins, 5c.....	10	8 oz. ext. gentian solid.....	59
10 lbs. flax seed, 7c.....	70	1½ oz. ext. colocynth co.....	48
1 set scale weights.....	75	½ oz. ext. hyoscyamus.....	13
3 tin funnels, 23c.....	69	4 oz. Fowler's sol.....	11
1 stone mortar.....	75	1 dr. fl. ext. rhel.....	03
3 stone pestles, 8½c.....	25	2 drms. fl. ext. nux vom.....	05
1 set teeth, ext. sets.....	20 00	5 drms. fl. ext. podophyllin.....	13
15 trusses.....	33 26	4 oz. fl. ext. digitalis.....	40
1 ½-gal. demijon.....	50	5 oz. fl. ext. valerian.....	34
6 sponges, 14½c.....	86	1 oz. fl. ext. gelseminum.....	04
40 pair spectacles.....	19 75	4 oz. fl. ext. senega.....	50
5 rubber syringes, 60c.....	3 00	1 oz. fl. ext. verat. viride.....	13
1 stone pill tile.....	30	7 drms. fl. ext. belladonna.....	18
9 cupping glasses, 12½c.....	1 13	4 oz. fl. ext. hyoscyamus.....	31
2 rubber funnels, 30c.....	60	10 oz. fl. ext. uva ursae.....	75
4 doz. lamp chimneys, 60c.....	2 40	1 oz. fl. ext. conium.....	15
1 doz. lamp wicks.....	07	1 oz. fl. ext. koosoo.....	15
20 lamp burners.....	2 46	5 oz. fl. ext. ipecac.....	78
21 lamp brackets.....	10 41	10 oz. fl. ext. colchicum.....	84
6 lamp reflectors.....	1 88	1 oz. ferri. et. potassa tart.....	07
12 oz. vaseline.....	53	8 oz. gambogia.....	41
12 pair goggles.....	3 00	1 pint glycerine.....	28
2½ lbs. plaster Paris.....	13	3 oz. gum camphor.....	05
3 rolls cotton batting.....	38	6 oz. gum kino.....	18
10 waiters' aprons, 11c.....	1 10	1 oz. gum tragacanth.....	10
1 fever thermometer.....	2 80	16 oz. gum assafœtida.....	28
5½ oz. rubber bandages.....	1 38	1½ oz. Hall's sol. strychnine.....	00
2 papers tacks, 4c.....	08	½ oz. Hoffman's anodyne.....	02
1 hypodermic syringe.....	4 75	2 oz. hydrarg cum creta.....	30
		8 oz. hydrarg chlor. mite.....	50
		1½ oz. iodine resublimed.....	60
		9 oz. jalap.....	34

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

HOSPITAL STORES AND MEDICINES.

1 oz. nit. silver chrys	\$0 80
3 drms. oleum anelæ	08
1 pt. oleum lilul	06
6 pts. oleum morrhue	81
11 pts. oleum olivæ	1 70
12 oz. oleum terebinthinæ	08
5 oz. copalbæ	19
$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. oleum tiglli	10
8 oz. oleum origani	40
1 oz. oleum rosemarini	50
5 oz. mixed oils of perfumery	91
3 oz. oxide zinc	30
$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pill hydrarg	08
2 drms. pepsine	12
16 oz. potassa bromide	40
4 oz. potassa bi-carb	10
9 oz. potassa bi-chromate	20
4 oz. potassa iodide	1 28
16 oz. potassa chlorate	25
30 oz. potassa acetate	1 12
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potassa nitrate	40
4 oz. pulv. aloes	11
16 oz. pulv. rhel	1 45
16 oz. pulv. acacia	60
10 oz. pulv. guaiac	50
2 oz. pulv. cardamon	26
20 oz. pulv. gentian	17
16 pulv. kino	70
$\frac{1}{4}$ dr. ipecac	01
2 oz. Dover's powers	18
4 oz. pulv. colchicum	12
13 oz. pulv. capsicum	20
16 oz. pulv. licorice	46
18 oz. pulv. litharge	12
14 oz. plumbi acetate	10
3 drms. ferri pernitras	03
175 lbs. sulph. magnesia	5 25
2 lbs. carb. magnesia	80
3 oz. sulph. soda	07
5 lbs. soda bi-carb	35
1 lb. sulphur	06
4 lbs. soda bi-borate	50
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spts. nitre	56
1 pint spts. camphor	34
1 pint tr. cantharides	47
1 pint tr. capsici	29
2 pints tr. gentian	47
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints tr. guaiac	1 28
9 oz. tr. iodine co.	41
1 pint tr. opium	65
2 oz. tr. kino	08
1 oz. tr. gelseminum	15
12 oz. tr. colchicum	21
16 oz. paregoric	25
13 oz. verdigris	13
3 lbs. ung. adipis	86
1 oz. ung. cantharidis	07
3 oz. ung. hydrarg	19
10 oz. ung. hydrarg. nit.	33

HOSPITAL STORES AND MEDICINES.

2 drms. tartar emetic	\$0 15
7 sticks cosmetic	1 11
2 lbs. white wax	1 20
2 lbs. yellow wax	50
1 lb. ung. zinc carb.	20
40 grs. morphine sulph.	37
2 oz. chloral hyd.	31
1 lb. ung. cupri	07
1 oz. oil chenopodium	25
1 oz. tr. koosso	15
1 oz. chlor. zinc	50
5 drms. white precipitate ..	09
4 oz. liq. sub. sul. ferri	56
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oil male fern	30
$\frac{7}{8}$ oz. fl. ext. sarsaparilla ..	55
9 drms. oil bay	1 02
19 oz. potassa bi-tart.	28
10 lbs. saccharum album	90
16 oz. carb. potassa	20
1 oz. ext. belladonna	30
28 lbs. adeps	1 97
14 oz. pulv. sanguinaria	25
14 oz. pulv. galangal	26
8 oz. fl. ext. cascara sag ..	1 25
14 drms. oil wintergreen	35
2 lbs. resin	05
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ext. logwood	08
3 oz. oil cloves	56
2 oz. fl. ext. guarana	10
3 oz. fl. ext. aconite	30
2 lbs. cupri sulph.	25
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cantharides, whole	05
6 oz. ung. iodini	25
6 oz. digitalis purpurea	15

GROCERIES.

2 lbs. starch	10
6 lbs. castile soap	75
5 lbs. hard soap	30

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

3 sick reports	66 00
1 diet report	15 25
1 time book	15 25
1 hospital prescription	20 25
1 examination record, in use ..	11 00
1 hospital prescripti'n, in use ..	14 75
1 daily report, old	16 75
2 hospital prescriptions, old ..	20 00
3 unfit for duty, old	34 00
130 consolidated daily reports ..	2 61
2 bottles ink, small bottles ..	23
4 qrs. writing paper	1 13
3 dally entry books	1 80
1 gross steel pens	1 00
5 memorandum books	2 80
2 erasers	34
3 pen holders	05

PHYSICIAN'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		BEDDING.	
37 numerical reports.....	\$0 44	83 double blankets, \$1.75.....	\$145 25
20 unfit for duty reports.....	34	7 single blankets, 87½c.....	6 13
2 journals.....	4 20	30 mattresses, \$1.00.....	30 00
2 ledgers.....	4 70	16 feather pillows, 75c.....	12 00
1 excuse tickets pad.....	75	30 hair pillows, 75c.....	22 50
1 consolidated report.....	6 86	7 straw pillows, 10c.....	70
2 blotting papers.....	12	12 husk pillows, 10½c.....	1 26
105 requisitions, small.....	36	1 bolster.....	25
81 requisitions, large.....	39	166 pillow cases.....	21 88
50 returns, small.....	17	9 quilts, \$1.00.....	9 00
50 returns, large.....	24	39 stand covers, 10c.....	3 90
1 pack envelopes.....	08	118 sheets, 40c.....	47 20
47 sheets consolidated report blanks.....	71	13 towels, 30c.....	3 90
24 sheets numerical report blanks.....	1 44	13 table spreads, \$1.00.....	13 00
		100 husks, 4c.....	4 00
		17 yds. sheeting.....	1 36

HALL MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$4,004 25
Tools and Machinery.....	464 74
Material.....	26 83
Bedding.....	3,059 80
Groceries.....	537 28
Books and Stationery.....	74 21
Total valuation.....	\$8,167 21

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
106 large lamp burners, 10c....	\$10 60	6 common chairs, 25c.....	\$1 50
791 small lamp burners, 5½c....	43 51	2 writing desks—1 \$8, 1 \$12..	20 00
13 { waste baskets..... } 25c....	3 25	1 high desk.....	15 00
13 { hand baskets..... } 25c....		6 Keeper's desks—1 \$5; 5 \$1.50	
973 blocks numbered, 5c.....	48 65	each, \$7.50.....	12 50
2 key boxes—1 \$5, 1 50c.....	5 50	1 earthen bowl.....	75
1 coffin box.....	1 50	2 key racks, 1 \$1, 1 \$5.....	6 00
1 contribution box.....	5 00	2 pen racks, 25c.....	50
1 tool box.....	25	5 music racks, \$1.50.....	7 50
1 lime box.....	1 50	62 wash stands—3 75c each,	
2 feed boxes, \$1.....	2 00	\$25; 1 \$2; 58 50c each, \$29	33 25
3 chaplain's boxes, 25c.....	75	2 ink stands, 75c.....	1 50
2 report boxes, 25c.....	50	1 key stand.....	50
1 soap box.....	1 00	1 measuring standard.....	1 00
949 ridding combs, 62½c doz....	49 43	13 high stools, \$1.....	13 00
600 fine combs, 75c doz.....	37 50	851 low stools, 30c.....	255 30
1 book and key case.....	18 00	1 writing table.....	4 00
1 cabinet book case.....	10 00	8 long tables—7 \$2 each, \$14;	
1 show case.....	3 00	1 60c.....	14 60
2 wing change cases, \$5.....	10 00	105 small lamp wicks, 40c gro..	30
1 morning call case.....	2 50	679 large lamp wicks, 75c gro..	3 54
4 office chairs, \$2.50.....	10 00	82 balls candle wicking, 3c....	2 46
20 arm chairs—5 \$1.50 each,		979 small lamp chimneys, 3c....	29 37
\$7.50; 15 \$1 each, \$15.....	22 50	691 large lamp chim., 44c doz..	25 34
		23 lamp hangers, 12½c.....	2 88

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

110 large lamps, 35c.....	\$38 50
855 small lamps, 10c.....	85 50
2 hand lamps, 35c.....	70
6 tin lamps, 25c.....	1 50
623 mugs, 21c.....	130 83
843 wash basins, 15c.....	126 45
813 cots, \$2.....	1,628 00
2 cupboards, \$2.....	4 00
60 { cot frames, new.....	75c. 45 00
{ cot frames, 2d hand.....	
618 keelers, 20c.....	123 60
2 step ladders—1 \$2, 1 \$1.25..	3 25
2 long ladders, \$1.50.....	3 00
116 wood palls, 20c.....	23 20
1 tin pail.....	50
5 water sprinklers, 25c.....	1 25
756 wood spittoons, 10c.....	75 60
4 earthen spittoons, \$1.25....	5 00
28 tubs, 50c.....	14 00
1 water cooler.....	4 00
3 clocks—1 \$28, 1 \$9, 1 \$1.....	38 00
33 iron frame settees—20 \$8	each, \$160; 13 \$5 each, \$65 225 00
each, \$160; 13 \$5 each, \$65	
2 round top tables, \$2.50.....	5 00
1 mirror.....	5 00
1 gun case and cupboard.....	10 00
1 window pull.....	1 00
1 chair and platform.....	6 00
43 tin cups, 6c.....	2 58
17 wardrobes, \$3.....	51 00
4 bells—1 \$10; 3 25c each, 75c	10 75
1 boiler.....	1 00
11 caddies, \$1.50.....	16 50
1 chest.....	1 50
6 stoves—1 \$3, 1 \$2.50, 4 \$2	each, \$3.00 13 50
each, \$3.00.....	
44 lengths of stove-pipe, 10c..	4 40
11 elbows, 10c.....	1 10
1 zinc.....	50
1 scales.....	10 50
14 water barrels, \$1.....	14 00
4 dirt barrels, 25c.....	1 00
15 sawdust barrels, 15c.....	2 25
827 cell buckets, 35c.....	289 45
9 bucket poles, 40c.....	3 60
18 water cans, \$1.....	18 00
16 oil cans—10 50c each, \$5; 6	15c each, 90c. 5 90
15c each, 90c.....	
2 blind doors, 25c.....	50
1 patent gas lighter.....	75
10 paintings—7 \$2 each, \$14;	2 \$1 each, \$2; 1 50c 16 50
2 \$1 each, \$2; 1 50c.....	
24 pictures—4 \$1.50 each, \$6;	20 \$1 each, \$20 26 00
20 \$1 each, \$20.....	
5 water sinks, \$1.50.....	7 50
1 large funnel.....	75
3 water casks—2 \$1 each, \$2;	1 25c. 2 25
1 25c.....	
1 clock shelf.....	2 00
1 thermometer.....	40
1 ten-gallon soap tub.....	1 50

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 bath tub.....	\$12 00
1 iron water tank.....	20 00
89 lamp brackets, No. 2, 48c..	42 72
84 lamp reflectors, No. 2, 32½c.	27 09
21 mammoth lamps, 30c.....	6 30
8 mammoth lamp brackets,	71½c. 5 72
71½c.....	
11 Argand burners, 50c.....	5 50
44 Argand chimneys, 10c.....	4 40
15 12-inch reflectors, 56½c.....	8 48
35 Argand wicks, 37½c doz....	1 10
1 dust pan.....	29
1 half barrel.....	60
1 iron cot.....	2 02
1 rostrum curtain.....	8 40
14 wooden benches, 71c.....	9 94
8 picture frames with glass,	50c. 4 00
50c.....	
1 platform.....	40
<hr/>	
\$4,004 25	

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

5 wheelbarrows, \$1.50.....	\$7 50
7 scrub brushes, 8½c.....	58
9 hammers, 25c.....	2 25
1554 brooms.....	139 71
23 ax handles, 10c.....	2 30
1 soap cutter.....	1 00
21 mops, 15c.....	3 15
2 bucket ropes, 25c.....	50
3 fire extinguishers.....	135 00
174 feet rope, 2c.....	3 48
1 brass nozzle.....	4 00
2 tobacco forms, \$2.....	4 00
1 tobacco mould.....	5 00
1 tobacco press.....	40 00
1 anvil.....	1 00
2 wrenches, 25c.....	50
100 feet rubber hose, 6c.....	6 00
60 feet canvas hose.....	28 35
4 fire pokers, 10c.....	40
7 fire shovels, 20c.....	1 40
19 whitewash brushes, \$3.57...	67 83
5 cold chisels, 25c.....	1 25
3 hoes, 25c.....	75
1 dirt scraper.....	50
4 trowels, 50c.....	2 00
1 draw shave.....	1 00
1 square.....	1 00
7 brush brooms, 4½c.....	29
2 chains and locks, 75c.....	1 50
1 auger.....	50
2 iron hooks, 50c.....	1 00
3 pairs shears, 25c.....	75
1 snow shovel.....	25

\$464 74

MATERIAL.

3 gro. screws, 15c.....	\$0 45
25 papers tacks, 4c.....	1 00

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

MATERIAL.		GROCERIES.	
22 papers stove polish, 4c.....	\$0 88	2080 lbs. tobacco rations, 1c....	\$20 80
618 glass, 7x9, 2½c.....	13 90	32 lbs. sugar, 8c.....	2 56
12 glass, 8x10, 4c.....	48	374 lbs. salt, ½c.....	1 87
2 glass, 15x24, 15c.....	30	4209½ lbs. orange soap, 5c.....	210 49
4 glass, 12½x20, 18c.....	72	36¾ lbs. Bell's soap, 6c.....	2 20
40 lbs. nails, 4½c.....	1 80	12 gals. soft soap, 2½c.....	30
310½ lbs. copperas, 1¾c.....	5 43	49 boxes matches, 4c.....	1 96
2½ bbls. lime, 80c.....	1 87	1 cord wood.....	1 50
	<u>\$26 83</u>		<u>\$537 28</u>
BEDDING.		BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
935 double blankets, \$1.75.....	\$1,636 25	1 alphabetical record.....	\$1 50
313 single blankets, 87½c.....	273 88	1 numerical record.....	9 00
60 blanket mats, 50c.....	30 00	2 description records, \$10.....	20 00
2 feather beds, \$5.....	10 00	1 clothing record.....	1 00
263 mattresses, 75c.....	197 25	2 indexes, 75c.....	1 50
97 feather pillows, 50c.....	48 50	2 received and discharge.....	11 50
45 cotton pillows, 25c.....	11 25	1 received and expended.....	12 30
786 husk pillows, 10c.....	78 60	3 small return pads, 34c.....	1 02
538 quilts, \$1.....	538 00	1 monthly ret. of prop. pad.....	7 14
560 straw ticks, 35c.....	196 00	1 blotting paper.....	08
97½ yds. canvas, 37½c.....	36 57	3 day books, 2 \$1.60, 1 \$1.50.....	3 10
30 pillow slips, 12c.....	3 60	1 bottle ink.....	13
	<u>\$3,059 90</u>	2 rubber erasers, 10c.....	20
GROCERIES.		1 ledger.....	2 40
335½ lbs. licorice, 31c.....	\$104 01	1 journal.....	2 00
597 lbs. tobacco fillers, 7½c.....	46 27	1 steel eraser.....	40
692 lbs. tobacco wrappers, 21c.....	145 32	108 steel pens.....	94
			<u>\$74 21</u>

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and fixtures.....	\$304 46
Tools and machinery.....	2,203 06
Material.....	320 64
Fuel.....	5 25
Clothing.....	2 48
Lights.....	35 27
Books and stationery.....	9 46

Total valuation..... \$2,880 62

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
6 hand lanterns, 75c.....	\$4 50	7 brooms, 17½c.....	\$1 17
2 hand lamps, 25c.....	50	3 steam traps, \$20.....	60 00
2 guage lamps, 50c.....	1 00	2 cupboards, 50c.....	1 00
2 oil lamps, 35c.....	70	25 gas brackets, 58c.....	14 50
1 sprinkling can.....	27	1 3x5 walking beam engine.....	40 00
1 oil pump.....	1 00	1 steam box coil.....	100 00
1 240 gal. oil tank.....	35 00	1 oil tank platform.....	42
2 48 gal. oil tanks, \$6.....	12 00	1 burner, No. 0.....	06
1 15-foot ladder.....	50	5 burners, No. 2, 12½c.....	63
2 8-foot ladders, 25c.....	50	5 lamps, No. 2, 10½c.....	53
1 stool.....	30	4 reflectors, No. 2, 33½c.....	1 33
2 chairs, 20c.....	40	5 brackets, No. 2, 50c.....	2 50
1 coal cart.....	10 00	1 60 gal. oil tank, iron.....	7 00
1 wheelbarrow.....	2 00	1 60 gal. oil tank, tin.....	5 00
2 fire scoops, 57½c.....	1 15	1 oil pump.....	50

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

2 flue scrapers, #2	\$4 00
70 lbs. furnace tools	5 00
4 gauge glasses, 50c	2 00
1 grate for pattern	1 50
3 bracket patterns, 50c	1 50
5 small patterns, 10c	50
1 wiring machine	7 50
1 burring machine	7 25
1 turning machine	7 00
1 setting down machine	7 25
1 groover	7 25
1 set dies	1 50
4 beadrs, 30c	1 20
5 sets beads, 50c	2 50
1 folding machine	7 00
1 20 inch tin roller	8 00
2 bench shears, 75c	1 50
1 snips	79
2 hammers, 50c	1 00
1 square stake	1 50
4 punches, 10c	40
1 chisel	25
5 soldering irons, 50c	2 50
2 fire pots, 50c	1 00
3 mandrills, 75c	2 25
2 squares, 50c	1 00
1 brace	50
1 keyhole saw	25
1 bench vise	6 00
1 belt punch	60
4 machine wrenches, 12½c	50
1 flat piler	50
2 raising hammers, 75c	1 50
1 large monkey wrench	2 00
1 small monkey wrench	75
4 socket wrenches, \$1	4 00
1 valve wrench	50
1 large S wrench	2 00
1 small S wrench	1 00
1 large pipe wrench	2 00
2 Stanwood cutters, #3	6 00
12 short wrenches, 3 to ½ in., 30c	3 60
13 pairs pipe tongs, ½ to 2 in., \$1.25	16 25
1 pair 4 pipe stock	16 75
1 pair 2 pipe stock	8 25
20 dies and bushes for same	50
1 large die plate	3 00
1 small die plate	3 00
18 machine taps, ⅛ to 1¼ in., 25c	4 50
6 pipe taps, ⅜ to 1½ in.	14 00
18 cold chisels, 25c	4 50
1 14-inch coarse file	50
2 14-inch mill files, 50c	1 00
12 10-inch mill files, 40c	4 80
1 8-inch mill file	25
2 12-inch square files, 40c	80
1 9-inch round file	30

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1 16-inch round file	\$0 50
3 small round files, 15c	45
1 12-inch half round file	40
1 10-inch half round file	30
2 8-inch half round file, 25c	50
3 4-inch flat file, 20c	60
1 8-inch 3-cornered file	25
15 Twist drills, ⅜ to 3-16	27 00
5 flat drills, 25c	1 25
5 steel drill sockets, \$1.50	7 50
2 machinist hammers, 50c	1 00
1 pening hammer	40
1 claw hammer	75
2 hammer handles, 10c	20
1 bench vise	3 50
1 pipe vise	12 00
1 blacksmith forge	40 00
2 blacksmith anvils, \$10	20 00
2 breast drills, \$1.50	3 00
220 feet rubber hose, 10c	22 00
300 feet canvas hose, 2½ in., \$1	300 00
50 feet hose, 1 in., 4c	2 00
4 hose wrenches, 25c	1 00
1 hose cart	35 00
2 copper hose pipe, \$2.50	5 00
90 lbs. lathe mandrills, 3c	2 70
60 lbs. steel lathe tools, 15c	9 00
8 lathe dogs, 60c	4 80
1 lathe chuck	30 00
1 face plate	1 50
1 turning lathe	350 00
2 blacksmith hammers, 50c	1 00
3 blacksmith sledges, \$2	6 00
303 lbs. blacksmith tools, 5c	15 15
1 drill press	275 00
43 lbs. Russia heater jacket, 5c	2 15
1 32 pipe radiator	20 00
2 42 pipe radiator, \$21	50 00
1 boring bar	2 00
1 horse-shoe hammer	25
2 horse-shoe knives, 30c	60
4 horse-shoe rasps, 35c	1 40
1 screw plate	5 00
6 taps for same	2 00
3 dies	1 00
1 ratchet drill	8 00
1 grindstone and frame	6 00
2 stuffing box castings, 10c	20
1119 lbs. hangers, 6c	67 14
87 feet 2½-inch belting	10 00
178 feet 3-inch belting	20 00
6 feet 5-inch belting	2 00
38 feet 9-inch belting	25 00
156 feet 1 15-16-inch shafting	93 60
76 feet 2½-inch shafting	57 76
2 12-inch pulleys, \$3	6 00
1 9-inch pulley	2 50
3 14-inch pulleys, \$3	9 00
3 18-inch pulleys, \$4.50	13 50
2 20-inch pulleys, \$5	10 00

ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.		MATERIAL.	
2 22-inch pulleys, \$6.....	\$12 00	6 2-inch tees, 24c.....	\$1 44
1 24-inch pulley.....	6 00	8 1-inch tees, 8c.....	64
3 36-inch pulleys, \$10.....	30 00	10 ¾-inch tees, 5c.....	50
1 42-inch pulley.....	20 00	20 1-inch tees, 4c.....	80
1 23-inch sheave.....	4 00	10 ¼-inch tees, 2½c.....	25
1 flue expander.....	25 00	11 ¾-inch elbows, 3c.....	33
6 13-inch bastard files.....	2 00	3 ¾-inch elbows, 2c.....	06
1 rule.....	10	19 ¾-inch elbows, 5c.....	95
2 tinsmith mallets, 12½c.....	25	2 1-inch elbows, 5½c.....	11
8 steam and water coils.....	283 11	6 1½-inch elbows, 10c.....	60
41 feet 7-inch belting.....	12 00	1 2½-inch elbow.....	28
66 feet 4-inch belting.....	12 00	1 4-inch bush.....	26
1 whitewash brush.....	1 50	17 ¼-inch union couplings, 26c.....	4 42
1 blacksmith tuiie.....	75	14 1-inch union couplings, 16c.....	2 24
3 reamers, 75c.....	2 25	31 ¾-inch union couplings, 14c.....	2 94
1 pipe tap, 2 in.....	4 00	1 ¾-inch union couplings.....	10
MATERIAL.		4 1½-inch lock nuts, 6c.....	24
10 gals. black oil, 41c.....	4 10	21 1½-inch caps, 8½c.....	1 78
28 gals. lard oil, 50c.....	14 00	35 ¾-inch gas drop elbows, 2½c.....	88
1 lb. lampblack.....	35	9 pipe straps, 3c.....	27
1 piston ring.....	75	9 pipe hooks, 3c.....	27
1 Tailor's stove castings.....	50	11 lbs. tool steel, 15c.....	1 65
350 lbs. grate bars, 3c.....	10 50	11 lbs. rubber gaskets, 30c.....	3 30
50 fire brick.....	2 25	6 lbs. sheet rubber, 25c.....	1 50
1½ lbs. sheet zinc, 8c.....	12	62½ lbs. Babblet metal, 10c.....	6 25
¾ lb. No. 2 copper rivets, 50c.....	25	142 lbs. new iron, 2½c.....	3 90
1 lb. No. 4 copper rivets, 50c.....	50	31 lbs. wire, 10c.....	3 10
2½ lbs. No. 3 iron rivets, tin- ned, 13c.....	33	20 lbs. set screws, 6c.....	1 20
21½ sheets XX tin, 14x20, 9c.....	1 94	15 ¾-inch nuts, 6c.....	90
1 lb. planished sheet copper.....	36	59 ft. 1½-inch pipe, 10c.....	5 90
12½ lbs. No. 26 galv. iron, 10c.....	1 23	93½ ft. 1½-inch pipe, 8c.....	7 48
17 lbs. lead, 6c.....	1 02	120 ft. 1-inch pipe, 5c.....	6 00
6 lbs. muriatic acid, 25c.....	1 50	36½ ft. ¾-inch pipe, 2½c.....	9 22
35 2-quart pail ears, 1½c.....	44	146½ ft. ¾-inch pipe, 4c.....	5 86
92 lbs scrap iron, ½c.....	46	9 ft. 4-inch pipe, 40c.....	3 60
4 brass steam cocks, \$1.50.....	6 00	16 ft. 2½-inch pipe, 18c.....	2 88
5 steam nipples, 50c.....	2 50	1 1-inch nipple.....	05
3 1-inch serv. cocks, brass, old, 25c.....	75	8 nipple holders, 15c.....	1 20
2 1-inch serv. cocks, brass, new, \$1.25.....	2 50	7 lbs. hook plates, 4c.....	28
1 1½-inch brass faucets.....	2 50	58½ lbs. scrap copper, 15c.....	8 81
1 ¾-inch angle valves.....	85	8 lbs. horse shoe nails, 26c.....	2 08
4 ¾-inch globe valves, 75c.....	3 00	20 lbs. horse shoes, 4½c.....	90
1 1-inch globe valves, 85c.....	85	½ lb. brazing wire, 50c.....	25
1 1½-inch globe valve.....	1 90	2 lbs. borax, 10½c.....	21
1 2-inch safety valve, old.....	50	21 lbs. blister steel, 14c.....	2 94
3 automatic air valves, \$1.25.....	3 75	½ lb. copper wire, 44c.....	22
2 ¾-inch comp. cocks, old, 25c.....	50	4 lbs. Abestos packing, \$1.....	4 00
1 ¾-inch brass oil faucet.....	50	20½ lbs. plate castings, 3c.....	62
1 1-inch iron oil faucet.....	25	250 lbs. cast iron coil stands, 3c.....	7 50
3 2½-inch hose couplings, \$1.25.....	3 75	79½ lbs. Russia iron, 10 7-16c.....	8 30
1 2-inch brass hose nipple.....	1 00	37 lbs. block tin, 15 1-12c.....	5 58
1 hose coupling strap.....	10	267 lbs. new castings, 2 2-10c.....	5 61
1 1-inch coupling.....	12	2 lbs. sheet copper, 23c.....	46
22 1½-inch tees, 16c.....	3 52	3 lbs. ball wire, 6c.....	18
1 4-inch tee.....	72	½ bbl. fire clay, \$2.50.....	63
22 1½-inch tees, 10c.....	2 20	41 gals. mecca oil, 50c.....	20 50
		4 lbs. ¾-inch nuts, 6½c.....	26
		6 lbs. ¾-inch nuts, 6½c.....	39
		230 feet ¾-inch pipe, 2c.....	4 60
		3 lbs. lamp wick, 28c.....	84

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

MATERIAL.		MATERIAL.	
30 1-inch return bends, 8c.....	\$2 40	7 1-inch plugs, 3c.....	\$0 21
10 No. 2 chimneys, 5½c.....	57	2 3-inch gate valves, \$0.50 ...	19 00
1 No. 0 chimney.....	03	12 ¾-inch bibb cocks, \$1.23½....	14 85
1 2-inch globe valve.....	3 00	FUEL.	
1 2-inch angle valve.....	3 00	¾ ton blacksmith's coal, \$7....	5 25
1 check valve.....	1 75	CLOTHING.	
1 steam gauge.....	15 00	3 leather aprons, 50c.....	1 50
3 1-inch stop cocks, 80c.....	2 40	2 pairs cloth mittens, 49c.....	98
1 1½-inch stop cock.....	1 50	LIGHTS.	
1 1½-inch stop cock.....	2 00	204½ gallons kerosene oil.....	28 52
15 1 to ½ crosses, 12c.....	1 80	40 gallons kerosene oil, H. T.	6 75
15 2 to ¾ crosses, 40c.....	6 00	BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
1 ½-inch R and L coupling.....	17	1 rubber eraser.....	09
2 3-inch elbows, 38c.....	76	1 bottle carmine ink.....	13
10 ¾-inch elbows, 3c.....	57	1 return pad.....	34
6 2-inch elbows, 25c.....	1 50	1 Con. M. pad.....	4 29
1 2½-inch Tee.....	25	1 memorandum pad.....	10
15 ¾-inch Tees, 3c.....	45	1 sheet blotting paper.....	06
6 No. 0 lamp wicks.....	02	1 day book.....	75
10 No. 2 lamp wicks.....	07	1 ledger.....	1 25
6 branch Tees, \$1.25.....	7 50	1 journal.....	1 50
2 fire-brick linings, \$1.25.....	2 50	1 box steel pens.....	1 00
11 lbs. toe calks, 10c.....	1 10		
9½ lbs. scrap steel, 3c.....	28		
3 oil barrels, 50c.....	1 50		
1 gross 2-inch No. 14 screws.....	40		
1 side lace leather, \$2.50.....	1 25		
2 ¾-inch bush, 3c.....	06		
6 ¾-inch bush, 3c.....	18		

ASSIGNMENT No. 5.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and fixtures.....	\$347 57
Tools and machinery.....	727 01
Material.....	1 88
Bedding.....	866 06
Barber shop.....	1 49
Bone work.....	58 94
Clothing.....	7,066 60
Groceries.....	56 84
Books and stationery.....	82 69
Basket work.....	24 41
Fuel.....	21 50
Total valuation.....	\$9,254 99

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
20 spittoons, 10c.....	\$2 00	2 pegging jacks, 50c.....	\$1 00
1 peg box.....	35	9 keelers, 20c.....	1 80
1 clock.....	2 00	1 screen.....	1 00
3 small cupboards.....	2 25	14 stools, 35c.....	4 90
2 large cupboards, \$3.....	4 00	1 stove.....	3 00
1 tool chest.....	2 00	2 shovels, 10c.....	20
3 chairs, 50c.....	1 50	1 iron sink, two-dishes.....	22 10
1 peg float, table.....	75	20 tables.....	65 65
3 stone jugs, 25c.....	75	1 wooden tank.....	5 00

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 copper tank.....	\$4 00
4 cloth racks, 2 @80, 2 50c....	80 50
1 ink stand.....	33
8 soap barrels, 50c.....	4 00
1 sprinkling can.....	50
1 desk.....	5 00
2 tin cups.....	06
1 cutting board.....	50
1 register board.....	78
2 feather dusters, 1 10c, 1 \$1.10.....	1 20
2 wash tubs, 25c.....	50
2 barber chairs, upholstered, \$1.....	2 00
5 barber chairs, wood, 1 \$1.50, 4 \$20.....	21 50
2 foot rests, 15.....	30
1 rug.....	25
1 washstand, 15 dish.....	75 00
6 feed springs, 5c.....	30
4 K. M. combs, 25c.....	1 00
1 bath tub.....	0 00
2 showers, \$2.50.....	5 00
2 two-joint brackets, \$1.36....	2 72
2 brass cocks, \$1.....	2 00
2 lamp reflectors.....	95
16 No. 2 lamps.....	1 67
16 No. 2 burners.....	2 00
18 No. 2 chimneys.....	90
21 No. 2 wicks.....	11
6 brackets and fittings.....	3 00
10 lamp hangers.....	1 25
3 Delitz locks.....	2 25
6 common locks.....	1 75

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

70 sewing awls.....	1 14
150 pegging awls.....	93
2 augers, 25c.....	50
1 wash board.....	10
1 draughting board.....	25
2 crimping boards, 50c.....	1 00
1 ironing.....	10
16 clothes baskets, \$1.....	16 00
5 shoe benches, \$1.....	5 00
6 sweeping brooms, 8½c.....	50
6 brush brooms, 9c.....	54
20 lather brushes, 12c.....	2 40
7 hair brushes, 25c.....	1 75
3 clothes brushes, 20c.....	60
3 shoe brushes, 25c.....	75
1 flesh brush.....	1 00
7 bottles, 10c.....	70
16 cold chisels, 15c.....	2 40
3 clamps, 25c.....	75
12 barber combs, 10c.....	1 20
5 steel drills, 10c.....	50
1 tin dipper.....	40
3 hand-peg floats, 10c.....	30
103 files, 12c.....	12 36

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

1 tin funnel.....	\$0 10
6 tailor's goose irons, 75c....	4 50
2 looking glasses.....	4 50
24 awl hafts, 12½c.....	3 00
1 shoe groover.....	20
8 shoe hammers.....	2 50
3 nail hammers, 25c.....	75
5 last hooks, 10c.....	50
50 rubber hose, 8c.....	4 00
14 burnishing irons, 22c.....	3 50
4 crimping irons, 25c.....	1 00
33 knives, 10c.....	3 30
1 feather knife.....	40
103 lasts, 25c.....	25 75
1 shank laster.....	50
5 shoe rasps, 15c.....	75
3 Singer sewing machin's, \$40	120 00
3 knitting machines—2 \$40, 1 \$5.....	45 00
1 skiving machine.....	1 00
2 washing machines, \$75....	150 00
1 wringing machine, large.....	40 00
2 wringing mach's, small, \$60	120 00
1 crimping machine.....	8 00
7 shaving mugs, 10c.....	70
3 nippers, 25c.....	75
476 S. M. needles.....	11 58
76 K. M. needles.....	1 73
100 darning needles, 10c doz...	84
175 sewing needles.....	3 75
5 mattress needles, 10c.....	50
5 shoe pliers, 25c.....	1 25
2 eyelet punches, \$1.....	2 00
1 eyelet set.....	50
1 jack plane.....	25
1 tin pall.....	10
2 tooth brushes, 30c.....	60
9 wood palls, 10c.....	90
2 face puffs, 30c.....	60
1 hand saw.....	25
1 measure stick.....	20
3 shoulder sticks, 15c.....	45
1 tailor's square.....	50
5 heel shave, 25c.....	1 25
9 emery knife sharpeners, 15c	1 35
22 small shears, 25c.....	5 50
1 large shears.....	3 00
8 barber shears, 65c.....	5 20
1 oil stone.....	25
1 steelyards.....	30
2 welt trimmers—1 \$1, 1 40c...	1 40
9 doz. lasting tacks, 6c.....	54
1 boot tree.....	50
4 wood vices, 75c.....	3 00
1 shank wheel.....	25
4 tape measures, 7c.....	28
2 razor hones—1 \$1, 1 63c....	1 63
5 flat irons, 25c.....	1 25
2 back saws, \$1.25.....	2 50
48 S. M. bobbins, 5c.....	2 40

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—Continued.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.		BONE WORK.	
5 S. M. shuttles	\$3 43	1 lb. brass wire	\$0 48
51 razors, 25c	12 75	20 horns, 2c.	40
12 sponges	2 80	1/8 lb. rotten stone	03
24 thimbles	1 00	3/8 lb. jewelers' rouge	19
1 S. M. tucker	2 00	10 prs. sleeve buttons, 50c	5 00
6 pressure springs, 5c	30	4 scarf pins, 25c	1 00
5 spooling rubbers, 2 1/2 c	10	16 watch charms, 25c	4 00
2 rolling machines	50 00	coin silver	60
1 heel burnisher	75	1 chamoise skin	50
1 long stick	75	3 crosses	1 75
2 pliers—1 20c, 1 65c	85	2 sets blanket pins, 10c	20
2 iron vises—1 \$1.40, 1 75c	2 15		
1 hat block	30	CLOTHING.	
1 draw plate	06	89 prs. convict shoes, new, \$1.65	146 85
2 raising cams, 25c	50	878 prs. convict shoes, old, 75c	658 50
2 S. M. feed dogs, 40c	80	12 prs. convict slippers, new, 75c	9 00
MATERIAL.		2 prs. convict slippers, old, 25c	50
2 qts. machine oil, 37 1/2 c	75	24 prs. convict boots, old, 50c	12 00
1/2 lb. gum tragacanth, \$1.	50	45 convict caps, new, 15c	6 75
2 lb. beeswax, 25c	50	818 convict caps, old, 10c	81 80
2 papers tacks, 6 1/2 c	13	2 convict coats, new, \$2.75	5 50
BEDDING.		881 convict coats, old, \$1.62 1/2	1,431 62
15 pillow cases, new, 10c	1 50	11 prs. convict pants, new, \$2.25	24 75
1000 pillow cases, old, 6c	60 00	903 prs. convict pants, old, \$1.50	1,354 50
874 pillow ticks, old, 6c	52 44	425 prs. webbing suspenders, new, 21c	89 25
800 3/4 yds. brown sheeting, 8 1/2 c	66 07	586 prs. webbing suspenders, old, 10c	58 60
27 yds. No. 3 ticking, 14c	3 78	121 cotton shirts, new, 35c	42 35
311 11-12 yds. B. B. ticking, 12c	37 43	1895 cotton shirts, old, 12 1/2 c	230 88
50 cotton sheets, new, 30c	15 00	4 wool shirts, new, 92c	3 68
2680 cotton sheets old, 20c	532 00	106 wool shirts, old, 40c	42 40
11 1/2 gro. mattress tufts, 12 1/2 c	1 42	885 undershirts, new, 45c	398 25
1 lb. mattress twine	75	1291 undershirts, old, 15c	193 65
214 small towels, new, 5c	10 70	256 prs. drawers, new, 45c	115 20
1938 small towels, old, 3c	58 14	21 prs. drawers, old, 15c	3 15
95 barber towels, 12 1/2 c	11 88	57 handkerchiefs, 3c	1 71
31 roller towels, 15c	4 65	1557 prs. wool socks, new, 20c	311 40
43 bathing towels, 10c	4 30	71 prs. wool socks, old, 10c	7 10
25 yds. toweling, 12c	3 00	152 prs. cotton socks, new, 3c	4 56
20 mattress ticks, old, 15c	3 00	5 convicts vests, new, \$1.	5 00
BARBER SHOP.		890 convicts vests, old, 50c	445 00
6 oz. aqua ammonia	05	107 shoe strings	1 31
1 lb. shaving soap	30	108 leather aprons, old, 25c	27 00
2 oz. face powder, 25c	50	10 cotton aprons, new, 15c	1 50
1 stick cosmetic	18	104 cotton aprons, old, 8c	8 32
1/2 oz. oil bergamot	13	7 straw hats, new, 10c	70
1/2 oz. citronella	17	60 straw hats, old, 3c	1 80
1/2 oz. cinnamon	16	75 pr. leather mittens, new	48 00
BONE WORK.		48 pr. leather mittens, old, 20c	9 60
662 tooth picks, 3c	10 86	1/2 gal. burnishing ink, 50c	25
440 crochet hooks, 5c	22 00	4 sticks heel balls, 10c	40
2 bush. lime, 30c	60	2 oz. bristles, \$1.	2 00
1 lb. logwood	10	918 1/4 sq. ft. upper leather, 17c	156 19
5 lb. pumice stone, 10c	50	274 1/2 lbs. sole leather, 24 1/2 c	66 51
124 sheets sand paper, 1c	1 24	44 lbs. iron shoe nails, 8c	3 52
		5 lbs. zinc shoe nails, 12 1/2 c	63
		2 doz. shoe thread, \$1.80	3 60

ASSIGNMENT No. 5—Continued.

CLOTHING.

10 doz. shoe wax, 10c.....	\$1 00
3 3-5 bu. shoe pegs, \$1.75	6 30
1½ hds. lace leather.....	2 00
2 lbs. 2-oz. tacks, 35c.....	70
13½ lbs. split upper leather, 35c.....	4 73
78 lbs. carpet rags, ¼c.....	39
28¾ lbs. carpet rags, sewed, 4c.....	1 15
15 1-12 yds. broad cloth, \$5.....	75 42
17 11-48 yds. nat. guard cloth, \$4.....	68 92
36 7-24 yds. doeskin cassimere, \$2.35	85 28
9½ yds. hair cloth, 35c.....	3 33
79½ yds. alpaca, 18½c.....	14 71
3 yds. coat binding, 6c.....	18
19½ yds. cassimeres.....	11 95
10½ yds. cambric, 6c.....	63
38½ yds. canvas.....	6 31
94½ yds. calico, 5c.....	4 70
47½ yds. drilling, 9c.....	4 30
38½ yds. silesia, 12½c.....	4 80
1½ yds. navy flannel, \$1.60	2 40
6½ yds. stay linen, 30c.....	2 07
10½ yds. farmers' satin, 72½c.....	7 43
8 yds. red padding, 35c.....	2 80
13½ yds. white linen, 37½c.....	4 97
150 yds. striped cloth, 77c.....	115 50
160 yds. Lonsdale muslin, 7½c.....	12 00
205½ yds. hickory shirting, 10c.....	20 53
106 yds. wool shirting.....	32 51
624½ yds. elastic webbing, 13½c.....	84 31
108 yds. cotton webbing, 7½c.....	8 10
40 sheets wadding, 2c.....	80
106½ doz. suspender buckles.....	14 16
12 gro. suspender rings.....	1 25
155 doz. coat buttons.....	15 48
23 doz. vest buttons.....	1 09
90 doz. pants buttons.....	42
170 doz. shirt buttons.....	90
42½ lbs. sheep skins.....	15 81
3 lbs. linen thread, \$1.75	5 25
103 doz. cotton thread.....	57 75
85 lbs. wool yarn, 70c.....	59 50
40 pairs gloves.....	43 50
2000 suspender eyelets.....	80
5 spools silk.....	40
9½ doz. brass coat buttons.....	4 84
17½ doz. brass vest buttons.....	4 28
4 5-6 doz. covered buttons.....	43
61 skeins silk, 4c.....	2 44
2 officers' caps, \$1.....	2 00
49½ yds. silk twist.....	1 28
18 lbs. cotton yarn.....	4 71
69½ yds. jeans.....	41 82
1 pair discharge boots, new.....	4 00
4 pairs discharge boots, old, \$1.25	5 00
2 discharge caps, 25c.....	50
16 discharge coats, old, \$1.85.....	28 00
60 boxes paper collars, 10c.....	6 00
35 discharge wool hats, new.....	22 58

CLOTHING.

5 discharge wool hats, old, 25c.....	\$1 25
4 pairs discharge pants, new.....	3 77
2 pairs discharge pants, old, \$1.....	2 00
49 discharge white shirts, new.....	12 46
1 discharge white shirt, old.....	25
19 pairs discharge shoes, new, \$1.10	20 90
13 pairs discharge shoes, old, 75c.....	9 75
12 discharge vests, new.....	11 69
7 discharge vests, old, 50c.....	3 50
2 discharge knit jackets, 25c.....	50
31 discharge high crown hats, 10c.....	3 10
13 yds. cotton flannel.....	1 46
79 sq. ft. suspender leather.....	10 18
3 yds. cotton canvas.....	1 12
10 gross linen shoe-strings.....	4 00
10 yds. ribbon.....	35
6 oz. machine twist.....	4 73
8 lbs. colored sheep skin.....	6 47
8 hair cloths.....	97
14 23-24 gross suspender binding.....	12 46

GROCERIES.

30 lbs. starch, 10c.....	3 00
6 boxes shoe blacking, 5c.....	30
5 boxes matches, 4c.....	20
10 lbs. flour, 2c.....	20
½ bushel salt, 30c.....	15
912 lbs. soap stock.....	31 93
150 lbs. sal soda.....	2 63
45 lbs. borax.....	5 28
9 bbls. soft soap.....	6 56
12 gals. soft soap.....	16
½ qt. blueing.....	10
57 bars white soap.....	3 47
30 lbs. wrapping paper.....	2 86

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 manf. goods book.....	25 00
1 clothing issue book.....	5 00
2 lock books.....	4 62
3 account books.....	1 94
2 discharge clothing books.....	14 75
1 convict measure book.....	4 50
4 ledgers.....	10 00
2 journals.....	2 90
1 day book.....	1 50
2 pass books, 10c.....	20
4 requisition pads.....	1 49
5 monthly return pads.....	1 79
2 quilres legal cap paper.....	44
1 bottle mucilage.....	17
1 bottle red ink.....	13
1 bottle violet ink.....	10

BROOM SHOP—Continued.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

15 cutting down knives, small, 35c.....	\$5 25
15 cutting down knives, large, 50c.....	7 50
12 string knives, 10c.....	1 20
60 needles.....	60
14 sewing presses, \$18.....	252 00
1 shaker press.....	7 00
1 brush press.....	9 00
1 6-in. pulley, 3 ft.....	7 00
2 7-in. pulleys, 3 ft., \$9.....	18 00
1 7½-in. pulley, 22 in.....	4 50
1 10-in. pulley, 2 ft.....	6 50
2 16-in. pulleys, \$3.50.....	7 00
4 18-in. pulleys, \$4.....	16 00
8 7-in. pulleys, \$2.....	16 00
1 countershaft, 1½ in., 3 ft., 36c.....	1 08
2 countershafts, 3 ft. each, 36c.....	2 16
40 feet 2-inch shafting, 65c.....	26 00
24 feet 2-inch shafting, 65c.....	15 60
3 shaft hangers, \$3.50.....	10 50
1 shaft hanger.....	90
2 hand saws, 50c.....	1 00
1 back saw.....	50
1 back saw.....	1 25
1 10-in. circle saw with frame.....	18 00
1 16-in. circle saw with frame.....	18 00
1 4-lb. scales.....	2 50
1 grocer scales.....	15 00
2 screwdrivers, 25c.....	50
1 large shears.....	3 00
1 small shears.....	50
7 sewing leathers, 25c.....	1 75
9 sewing leathers, 25c.....	2 25
3 set saw and swedges, 50c.....	1 50
1 slip stone.....	20
12 whetstones, 5c.....	60
2 swifts, 50c.....	1 00
5 hand scrapers, \$1.....	5 00
1 cleaning machine cylinder.....	8 00
1 grindstone.....	91
24 irons for sewing palms, 5c.....	1 20
1 try square.....	30
17 tying machines, \$27.....	459 00
7 tying machines, \$13.50.....	94 50
2 monkey wrenches, 75c.....	1 50
2 S wrenches, 75c.....	1 50
40 feet 1½-in. rope, 6c.....	2 40
1 carpenter's brace.....	75
1 draw shave.....	75
1 jack plane.....	50

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

10 doz. 1½-in. screws, 2c.....	\$0 20
9 ½x5½-in. bolts, 2c.....	18
9 ½x6½-in. bolts, 2½c.....	23
36 1-inch washers, ½c.....	18
1 dripping pan.....	25
1 broom crate press.....	5 00

BROOMS IN STOCK.

1½ doz. patent brooms, \$1.50..	2 25
8-12 doz. child's brooms, 75c...	50
17 4-12 doz. scrub brushes, 37½c.	6 50

BROOM STOCK.

750 brush racks, 1c.....	7 50
6 lbs. tinned brush caps.....	1 00
4 lbs. tinned brads, 25c.....	1 00
750 lbs. iron, scrap, ¼c.....	3 75
20 lbs. 1½-in. ex. nails, 4 1-10c.	82
1½ lbs. pink brush twine, 50c..	88
3½ lbs. fine wire, 30c.....	98
1115 lbs. baling wire, 1c.....	11 15
3500 patent heads, \$5 M.....	17 50
½ gal. lard oil, 55c.....	14

LUMBER.

42384 ft. cottonwood, \$15 M...	635 76
36955 ft. cottonwood, \$11.86 M.	438 29
16210 ft. cottonwood, \$11.86 M.	192 25

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 memorandum book.....	19
1 memorandum book.....	13
1 blank book.....	1 00
1 blank book.....	75
½ bot. violet ink.....	05
½ bot. carmine ink.....	07
1 bot. Arnold's ink.....	38
3 penholders, 4c.....	12
½ doz. steel pens, 10c.....	05
1 sheet blotting paper.....	06
1 rubber eraser.....	08
1 requisition pad, large.....	47
1 requisition pad, small.....	34
1 return pad, large.....	47
1 return pad, small.....	34
625 pat. broom shipping report pads, \$1.07 per C.....	6 68
646 O. S. broom shipping re- port pads, \$1.07 per C...	6 91

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$3,494 47
Tools.....	43 21
Books and stationery.....	23 78
Fuel.....	4 13
Lights.....	
Groceries.....	935 64
Total Valuation.....	\$4,501 23

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 desk and book case.....	\$5 00
12 pictures and frames, 25c....	3 00
4 motto boards, 50c.....	2 00
8 tables, \$4.....	32 00
3 coffee urns, \$125.....	375 00
5 steam vegetable kettles, \$63.....	315 00
5 steam meat kettles, \$125....	625 00
4 iron sinks and fixtures, \$130.....	520 00
1 water heater.....	525 00
1 flour bin.....	15 00
1 bread trough.....	15 00
2 yeast tubs, \$2.....	4 00
1 strainer.....	50
50 bread pans, 20c.....	10 00
24 bread pans, 14c.....	3 36
14 bread pans, 21c.....	2 94
3 tin pails, 25c.....	75
20 wood pails, 10c.....	2 00
4 wood pails, 14c.....	56
6 wood pails, 16½c.....	1 00
2 milk pails, 25c.....	50
25 copper pails, \$1.50.....	37 50
2 rolling pins, 15c.....	30
2 cake boards, 50c.....	1 00
1 bread safe.....	2 00
6 bowl boxes, old, 30c.....	1 80
10 bowl boxes, new, 50c.....	5 00
54½ doz. bowls, 75c.....	40 88
14 doz. bowls, \$1.25.....	17 50
61 doz. plates, 75c.....	45 75
9 doz. plates, \$1.25.....	11 25
42 doz. knives, old, 50c.....	21 00
15 doz. knives, new, 58½c.....	8 75
12 doz. knives, new, 58½c.....	7 00
60 doz. forks, 50c.....	30 00
11 doz. forks, 58½c.....	6 42
63½ doz. spoons, 25c.....	15 88
24 doz. spoons, 51½c.....	12 40
47½ doz. tin cups, 60c.....	28 50
18 doz. tin cups, 65c.....	11 70
23½ doz. milk cups, 60c.....	14 10
95 pepper boxes, 10c.....	9 50
88 salt-cellars, 8c.....	7 04
12 salt-cellars.....	1 25
758 stools, 35c.....	265 30
3 keelers, 20c.....	60
2 large scales, \$27.50.....	55 00
1 small scales.....	3 00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 hash cutter, new.....	\$25 00
1 hash cutter, old.....	3 00
7 galvanized iron steamers, 75c.....	5 25
12 galvanized iron steamers, 88½c.....	10 62
48 pork barrels, no heads, 50c....	24 00
109 pork barrels, with 2 heads, 75c.....	81 75
32 molasses barrels, 37½c.....	12 00
7 vinegar barrels, 50c.....	3 50
6 vinegar barrels, \$1.....	6 00
6 coffee barrels, } \$1.....	6 00
12 bearing poles, }	
1 patent faucet.....	1 50
12 bread baskets, 75c.....	9 00
8 bushel baskets, 25c.....	2 00
2 settees, \$5.50.....	11 00
1 broom and pail box.....	2 00
1 carpet.....	25
2 wood boxes, 25c.....	50
1 scouring stand.....	12
1 gas lighter.....	1 00
2 chandeliers, \$3.....	6 00
6 bread spreads, 60c.....	3 60
3 wire gauze covers, 50c.....	1 50
1 pepper mill,.....	4 00
1 grinder,.....	
4 window curtains, 25c.....	1 00
1 clothes press.....	2 50
2 cupboards, \$4.....	8 00
1 hammer.....	50
1 revolving office stool.....	50
12 towels, 25c.....	3 00
21 coffee cans, 50c.....	10 50
8 milk cans, \$2.....	16 00
1 lactometer.....	1 50
2 meat blocks, \$5.....	10 00
4 meat trays, 50c.....	2 00
2 meat trays, 50c.....	1 00
2 meat tubs, 50c.....	1 00
1 cauldron.....	5 00
3 5-qt. copper dippers, \$1.25.....	3 75
4 1-qt. copper dippers, 50c.....	2 00
1 1-pt. copper dipper.....	30
5 ½-pt. copper dippers, 25c.....	1 25
2 skimmers, 25c.....	50
2 potato mashers, 15c.....	30
1 sieve.....	25
2 large tubs, 75c.....	1 50

STEWARDS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

7 small tubs, 50c.....	\$3 50
15 bottles, 10c.....	1 50
2 measures, 12½c.....	25
3 funnels, 12½c.....	38
1 grater.....	10
3 dust pans, 12½c.....	38
3 lamps, 25c.....	75
36 lamps.....	3 75
1 stand.....	75
5 spoon boxes, 25c.....	1 25
1 linen box.....	1 50
2 knife boxes, 12½c.....	25
2 fork boxes, 12½c.....	25
14 bread baskets, 12½c.....	1 75
2 bread knives, 25c.....	1 50
6 spittoons, 25c.....	1 50
1 box stove.....	2 00
1 cook stove.....	3 00
1 clock.....	5 00
6 benches, 75c.....	4 50
9 lengths stove-pipe, 20c.....	1 80
1 elbow.....	25
52 cotton aprons, 10c.....	5 20
6 canvas aprons, 45c.....	2 70
37 lamp chimneys.....	1 94
36 brackets and fittings, 50c.....	18 00
35 reflectors, 31½c.....	11 03
36 large burners, 12½c.....	4 50
36 wicks.....	20
1 galvanized iron scoop.....	12
2 wooden faucets, 10c.....	20
9 pollock boxes, 50c.....	4 50
12 tin dippers, 10c.....	1 20

TOOLS.

1 reamer.....	50
1 truck.....	3 00
1 ice tongs.....	1 50
1 potato shovel.....	30
2 cabbage cutters, \$1.....	2 00
1½ doz. brooms, \$1.....	1 75
8 scrub brushes.....	6 75
3 wood scrapers, 10c.....	30
4 iron scrapers, 25c.....	1 00
2 chisels, 20c.....	40
2 oil cans, 20c.....	40
2 wrenches, 25c.....	50
2 meat cleavers—1 \$3, 1 \$5.....	8 00
1 meat saw.....	1 00
2 meat knives, 25c.....	50
2 meat knives, 80c.....	1 60
1 meat fork, large.....	50
2 meat forks, small, 37½c.....	75
2 steels, 50c.....	1 00
2 meat block scrapers, 50c.....	1 00
24 meat hooks, 5c.....	1 20
1 ¾-inch augur.....	25
1 trough scraper.....	50
2 peels, 50c.....	1 00

TOOLS.

1 bakers brush.....	\$0 81
1 flour shovel.....	50
1 coal shovel.....	50
1 poker.....	25
45 ft. rubber hose, 4c.....	1 80
1 pair scissors.....	15
2 butcher knives, \$1.25.....	2 50
1 iron scoop shovel.....	1 00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 ration book.....	5 00
1 receipt book.....	4 00
2 day books, 60c.....	1 20
3 day books, 10c.....	57
1 day book.....	14
1 day book.....	20
1 time book.....	1 00
1 ink-stand.....	10
3 return pads, large, 50c.....	1 50
6 memorandum pads, 5c.....	30
2 lead pencils, 5c.....	10
3 doz. steel pens.....	30
1 bottle black ink.....	37
1 bottle carmine ink.....	08
1 sheet blotting paper.....	06
12 sheets legal cap paper.....	11
1 journal.....	2 00
1 ledger.....	2 40
1 monthly report pad.....	3 50
6 sheets folio post paper, 5c.....	30
1 steel eraser.....	40
1 mucilage and brush.....	15

FUEL.

1500 lbs. coal.....	4 13
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GROCERIES.

2 lbs. sage, 60c.....	1 20
159 lbs. coffee, 17c.....	27 03
101½ lbs. butter, 14c.....	14 21
107 lbs. crackers, 5c.....	5 35
39½ lbs. cream tartar, 30c.....	11 85
91 lbs. bi-carb. soda, 4½c.....	4 33
73 lbs. pepper, 15c.....	10 95
31 lbs. mustard, 18c.....	5 58
49 gals. vinegar, 12c.....	5 88
38 lbs. tea, 25c.....	9 50
3 lbs. yeast, 40c.....	1 20
16 bath brick.....	60
18 bbls. soft soap, 60c.....	10 80
10 bbls. salt, \$1.35.....	13 50
7 bbls. salt, \$1.50.....	10 50
2 lbs. whittings, 4c.....	08
18 lbs. saltpetre, 12c.....	2 16
150 gals. cider vinegar, 10c.....	15 00
15 lbs. ginger, 18c.....	1 80
2900 lbs. flour, \$2.39.....	69 31
435 lbs. corn meal, \$1.25.....	5 44

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

GROCERIES.		GROCERIES.	
2283 lbs. hominy, \$1.93.2.....	\$44 11	150 lbs. oat meal, \$3.....	\$4 50
2111 lbs. sugar, 6½c.....	142 76	¾ lb. nutmeg, 95c.....	71
242 gals. syrup, 40c.....	96 80		
3340 lbs. pollock, \$1.62½.....	54 27	LIVE STOCK—PORK, ETC.	
2076 lbs. beef, \$5.....	103 80		
6950 lbs. salt pork, \$3.13.2.....	217 67	121 hogs, 33,480 lbs., \$3.....	1,004 40
29 30-60 bush. beans, \$1.05.....	30 97	115 shoats, 8,625 lbs., \$3.....	258 75
208 lbs. rice, 6½c.....	13 78		

ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and fixtures.....	\$227 78
Tools.....	14 45
Bedding.....	66 95
Clothing.....	55
Books and stationery.....	5 32
Groceries.....	3 99
Fuel.....	
Material.....	68
Lights.....	14
Total valuation.....	\$319 86

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.	
35 yds. carpet, 25c.....	\$8 75	1 tea plate.....	\$0 05
1 couch.....	8 00	1 butter plate.....	05
1 mirror.....	3 00	9 bowls, 5c.....	45
1 center table.....	7 00	1 salt dish.....	10
9 window curtains, 25c.....	2 25	2 sauce dishes, 6c.....	12
6 cane seat chairs, 50c.....	3 00	1 sugar bowl.....	15
1 office chair.....	1 00	4 goblets, 12½c.....	50
1 piece oil cloth.....	50	1 caster.....	40
1 parlor stove.....	3 00	1 spice mill.....	50
1 spittoon.....	75	1 stew pan.....	30
1 bedstead.....	4 00	1 rolling pin.....	15
1 spring mattress.....	6 00	1 chopping knife.....	25
1 wardrobe.....	5 00	1 potato masher.....	10
1 bureau and mirror.....	5 00	16 tin cups, 4½c.....	75
1 toilet stand.....	3 00	2 teapots, 15c.....	30
1 wash bowl and pitcher.....	1 25	1 knife box.....	15
1 covered chamber.....	50	1 pickle jar.....	10
1 soap dish.....	20	2 pie tins, 5c.....	10
1 cook stove.....	22 00	3 earthen mugs, 20c.....	60
1 washtub.....	30	1 wire sieve.....	12
1 washboard.....	15	1 milk pitcher.....	20
3 baskets, 20c.....	60	2 wire table screens, 15c.....	30
3 baking pans, 20c.....	60	5 table knives, 5c.....	25
3 2-gal. crocks, 15c.....	45	8 table forks, 5c.....	40
1 1-gal. jug.....	10	13 table spoons, 3c.....	39
1 butter bowl.....	25	2 tea spoons, 3c.....	06
3 tin pails, 20c.....	60	2 table cloths, 25c.....	50
1 coffee can.....	50	1 shears.....	25
18 tin mess dishes, 5c.....	90	5 tea cups, 5c.....	25
9 dinner plates, 5c.....	45	5 tea saucers, 5c.....	25

ASYLUM DEPARTMENT—Continued.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

6 iron pots, 50c.....	\$3 00
1 tin steamer.....	15
1 tea kettle.....	70
1 copper boiler.....	1 00
1 frying pan.....	25
3 dish pans, 37½c.....	1 13
1 tin pepper box.....	10
3 tin dippers, 15c.....	45
7 wooden pails, 20c.....	1 40
2 carving knives, 15c.....	30
1 bread knife.....	15
1 ash pail.....	20
1 eight day clock.....	3 00
2 tables, 75c.....	1 50
6 lamp chimneys, 6½c.....	40
1 dust pan.....	10
17 cots, \$2.....	34 00
9 wood seat chairs, 25c.....	2 25
7 cell stools, 11½c.....	81
25 cell buckets, 21c.....	5 25
17 brooms, 5c.....	85
11 keelers, 20c.....	2 20
1 barber chair.....	50
3 tables, 50c.....	1 50
2 stands, 50c.....	1 00
3 hand lamps, 20c.....	60
3 hanging lamps, 50c.....	1 50
3 oil cans, 25c.....	75
1 mouse trap.....	10
3 water cans, 50c.....	1 50
2 box stoves, \$25.....	50 00
40 lengths stove-pipe, 15c.....	6 00
7 elbows, 15c.....	1 05
3 shovels, 12½c.....	38
2 poker, 25c.....	50
7 wooden spittoons, 20c.....	1 40
11 combs, 5½c.....	61
1 coffee pot.....	30
1 cake tin.....	10
1 cake cutter.....	10
2 milk pans, 12½c.....	25
2 kettle covers, 10c.....	20
3 padlocks, 47c.....	1 41
1 thermometer.....	40
1 tin grater.....	10
1 mop.....	15
2 zinc boards, 50c.....	1 00

BEDDING.

7 quilts, 50c.....	3 50
44 blankets, \$1.....	44 00
37 sheets, 25c.....	9 25
7 pillow slips, 15c.....	1 05
2 feather pillows, 75c.....	1 50
5 toilet towels, 10c.....	50

BEDDING.

21 towels, 5c.....	\$1 05
13 pillows, 20c.....	2 60
7 straw ticks, 50c.....	3 50

CLOTHING.

1 pair cloth slippers.....	25
3 cotton aprons, 10c.....	30

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

3 ink-stands, 10c.....	30
3 pen holders, 5c.....	15
5 slates, 20c.....	1 00
1 block memorandum.....	05
1 block keeper's report.....	22
1 ledger.....	1 50
1 journal.....	1 50
1 record book.....	60

TOOLS.

2 blacking brushes, 10c.....	20
1 garden rake.....	50
2 hoes, 25c.....	50
1 spading fork.....	75
2 axes, 50c.....	1 00
1 wheelbarrow.....	50
1 wood saw.....	50
1 pump.....	5 00
1 pump.....	2 00
1 claw hammer.....	25
1 steps.....	1 00
1 ladder.....	1 00
2 whitewash brushes—1 25c, 1 \$1.....	1 25

GROCERIES.

4 lbs. coffee, 17c.....	68
½ lb. tea, 25c.....	06
1 lb. soda.....	15
1 lb. pepper.....	14
2 lbs. cream tartar, 15c.....	30
2 lbs. sugar, 6½c.....	14
50 lbs. flour, 2½c.....	1 13
½ bushel potatoes, 35c.....	09
10 lbs. salt pork.....	48
5 lbs. cornmeal.....	06
4 boxes matches.....	10
1 bbl. soft soap.....	60

MATERIAL.

½ bbl. lime, 90c.....	68
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LIGHTS.

1 gallon kerosene oil.....	14
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YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$392 87
Tools and Machinery	1,542 76
Material.....	127 33
Live Stock.....	747 75
Groceries.....	51 73
Fuel.....	894 46
Books and Stationery.....	19 09
Clothing.....	5 00
Total Valuation.....	\$3,780 99

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

3 double harness, \$15.....	\$45 00
2 single harness—1 \$10, 1 \$5.....	15 00
1 cart harness.....	10 00
6 halters, 50c.....	3 00
2 rum straps, 25c.....	50
2 buffalo robes—1 \$8, 1 \$1.50.....	9 50
2 lap robes, 50c.....	1 00
2 horse blankets—1 \$1, 1 \$2.....	3 00
1 fly net.....	1 50
1 whip.....	1 00
2 sleigh bells, 75c.....	1 50
4 curry combs, 10c.....	40
4 horse brushes, 25c.....	1 00
4 lanterns, 60c.....	2 40
7 tin cups, 7c.....	49
12 brooms, 16½c.....	2 00
14 palls, 20c.....	2 80
11 keelers, 20c.....	2 20
46 bushel baskets, 25c.....	11 50
1 clock.....	2 00
1 No. 2 oak stove.....	5 00
1 large corrugated stove.....	12 50
1 large box stove.....	9 00
3 tanks, 75c.....	2 25
2 irrigating tanks, \$30.....	60 00
2 copper dippers—1 43c, 1 50c.....	93
3 agricultural furnaces—2 \$10 each, 1 \$15.....	35 00
5 cauldrons—3 \$5 each, 2 \$8 each.....	31 00
4 ladders, \$2.....	8 00
620 feet rubber hose, 8c.....	49 60
9 hose couplings—7 12½c each, 2 \$2.50 each.....	5 88
4 hose nozzles, 25c.....	1 00
10 butcher knives, 25c.....	2 50
4 pairs extra bits, 50c.....	2 00
3 extra horse collars, 50c.....	1 50
1 wagon cover.....	1 50
1 wagon rack.....	5 00
2 coal boxes, 41c.....	82
2 strainers, 5c.....	10
12 doz. carriage washers.....	1 42
2 Scandinavian locks—1 25c, 1 50c.....	75
7 padlocks, 15c.....	1 05
2 watering cans, 25c.....	50
4 oil cans, 30c.....	1 20

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

200 feet watering trough.....	\$4 00
1 feed barrow.....	1 41
2 scalding vats, \$6.....	12 00
107½ stove-pipe.....	4 65
7 No. 2 lamps, 17c.....	1 19
6 No. 2 brackets, 50c.....	3 00
3 No. 2 reflectors, 32c.....	96
4 No. 2 burners, 12½c.....	50
2 cushions.....	5 00
1 breast collar.....	5 00
3 scrapers, 10c.....	30
1 box cover for bees.....	57

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

2 whiffletrees, 50c.....	1 00
3 whiffletree sets, \$2.50.....	7 50
5 neck yokes, 75c.....	3 75
2 wagons, shell skein, \$25.....	50 00
1 wagon, iron truss rods.....	50 00
1 wagon, platform.....	90 00
1 wagon, stone.....	15 00
1 platform truck.....	55 00
1 wide-tire truck.....	50 00
1 hand truck.....	15 00
1 cart.....	15 00
1 buggy.....	70 00
3 sleighs, \$20.....	60 00
1 cutter.....	20 00
4 manure forks, 20c.....	80
4 hay forks, 20c.....	80
2 garden forks, \$1.....	2 00
24 dirt shovels, 67c.....	16 08
7 ditching shovels, 50c.....	3 50
10 scoop shovels, 80c.....	8 00
1 spade.....	50
6 mortar hoes, 25c.....	1 50
21 dirt hoes, 25c.....	5 25
19 dirt picks, 75c.....	14 25
9 stone picks, \$1.....	9 00
46 wheelbarrows, \$1.....	46 00
6 axes, 50c.....	3 00
1 post auger.....	5 10
4=75 lbs. iron bars, 4c.....	3 00
6=95 lbs. steel bars, 15c.....	14 25
2 nail hammers, 25c.....	50
16 stone hammers, 75c.....	12 00
6 sledges.....	13 00

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.		LIVE STOCK.	
6 buck saws, 80c.....	\$4 80	2 sorrel horses.....	\$250 00
1 hand saw.....	1 25	1 brown horse.....	35 00
1 steel square.....	1 00	1 bay horse.....	100 00
1 scythe and snath.....	1 00	1 grey mule.....	125 00
1 grass hook.....	20	1 bay mule.....	150 00
1 drag.....	8 00	1 roan cow.....	40 00
1 cultivator.....	2 00	1 brindle cow.....	37 50
7 wrenches, 25c.....	1 75	15 chickens, 55c.....	8 25
3 clevises, 25c.....	75	1 hive of bees.....	2 00
5 chains, \$1.50.....	7 50		
3 derricks—1 \$5, 1 \$15, 1 \$100	120 00	GROCERIES.	
1 gin pole.....	5 00	6 lbs. hard soap, 5c.....	30
4 tackle blocks, \$1.....	4 00	36 bushels ashes, 3c.....	1 08
1144½ lbs. rope, 4c.....	45 78	5 boxes matches, 4c.....	20
1 dirt scraper.....	2 00	31 boxes axle grease, 25c.....	7 75
1 board rule.....	2 00	8 balls candle wick, 2c.....	16
10 miners' lamps, 8c.....	80	25 lbs. blasting powder, 12c.....	3 00
1 draw shave.....	25	7 coils fuse, 50c.....	3 50
4 ice tongs—3 \$1.50 each, 1 \$1	5 50	12 lamp chimneys, 5c.....	60
11 snow shovels, 25c.....	2 75	2 doz. lamp wicks, 7c.....	14
4 wood scrapers, 20c.....	80	500 lbs. land plaster.....	1 00
2 hog hooks, 75c.....	1 50	8 bushels corn, 50c.....	4 00
1 horizontal engine, 12- horse power.....	500 00	3 tons tame hay, \$10.....	30 00
1 st'm boiler and mount'gs }			
1 lawn mower.....	5 00	FUEL.	
1 straw cutter.....	10 00	229 27-100 cords 4-ft. wood.....	841 96
1 force pump.....	5 00	2½ cords 2-ft. wood, \$2.....	5 00
1 sheet iron pump.....	5 00	31½ cords 1½-ft. wood, \$1.50.....	47 50
1 wood pump.....	6 50		
1 hay scales.....	100 00	BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
1 spring balance.....	1 00	1 box steel pens.....	75
1 plow.....	3 00	1 ink bottle.....	13
1 stone boat.....	4 00	1 mucilage.....	21
1 coal car.....	6 00	2 quires paper, 35c.....	70
15 miners' picks, 50c.....	7 50	2 memo. books.....	55
1 garden drill.....	7 00	4 memo. pads.....	20
5 garden rakes, 65c.....	3 25	2 daily return pads.....	81
2 scythe stones, 10c.....	20	1 monthly return pad.....	6 80
		2 requisition pads.....	81
		1 receipt book.....	2 00
		2 lead pencils.....	10
		1 journal.....	1 80
		1 ledger.....	1 80
		2 pen holders.....	04
		1 eraser.....	09
		1 pint writing fluid.....	30
		1 day book.....	1 25
		1 ink-stand.....	75
		CLOTHING.	
		4 doz. hats, \$1.....	4 00
		1 pair rubber boots.....	1 00

MATERIAL.

5 bbls cement, \$1.45.....	7 25
18 feet 8-inch sewer pipe, 20c.....	3 60
514 feet 6-inch sewer pipe, 15c.....	77 10
1 sewer pipe K.....	1 00
1 sewer pipe curve.....	75
350 feet drain tile.....	3 85
41 fence posts, 12½c.....	5 13
2800 lbs. baling wire, 1c.....	28 00
20 lbs. 10d nails, 3¼c.....	65

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$102 96
Tools and Machinery.....	237 54
Material.....	427 72
Books and Stationery.....	3 51
Total Valuation.....	\$771 73

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.		TOOLS.	
2 work benches, \$3.....	\$6 00	12 jointer planes.....	\$12 00
3 work benches, \$1.....	3 00	6 smooth planes.....	4 50
3 tool chests, \$3.....	9 00	2 bead planes.....	80
1 wash stand, 15 basin.....	75 00	3 rabbet planes.....	1 35
1 desk.....	5 00	1 fillister plane.....	1 50
1 drafting table.....	4 00	1 molding plane.....	50
2 drafting boards, 37½c.....	75	1 circular plane.....	3 00
1 mug.....	21	3 iron bench screws, 50c.....	1 50
		3 wood bench screws, 25c.....	75
		4 hand screws, 25c.....	1 00
		2 jack screws, \$2.25.....	4 50
		1 sand screen.....	2 50
		1 sand screen.....	1 00
		7 stone hammers, \$1.....	7 00
		1 stone mallet.....	25
		4 stone points, 10c.....	40
		6 stone chisels, 10c.....	60
		1 ax.....	75
		3 back saws.....	4 00
		13 saws, hand.....	13 00
		1 saw, cross-cut.....	2 00
		1 saw, rip.....	1 25
		3 saws, panel.....	4 00
		1 saw, hand jig.....	50
		4 brick trowels.....	2 00
		3 plaster trowels.....	2 25
		1 pointing trowel.....	35
		4 steel squares.....	4 00
		12 try squares.....	4 20
		7 bevel squares.....	2 10
		1 grind stone.....	2 00
		4 oil stones.....	2 00
		4 draw shaves.....	2 00
		4 spoke shaves.....	1 00
		1 monkey wrench.....	75
		1 S wrench.....	75
		1 half round file, 14-inch.....	45
		1 hollowing shave.....	75
		1 back shave.....	75
		1 shave up.....	75
		56 saw files.....	3 50
		34 mill saw files, 10-inch.....	6 37
		5 flat wood files, 14-inch.....	2 50
		2 half round files, 12-inch.....	1 30
		54 taper files, 4-inch.....	2 65
		91 taper files, 5-inch.....	6 37
		24 taper files, 8-inch.....	3 60
		1 bastard file, 12-inch.....	75
		4 three-cornered files, 6-inch.....	73
		2 18-inch circular saws.....	6 00
		12 rules.....	4 50

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

MATERIAL.		MATERIAL.	
6 pairs butts.....	\$0 23	44 lbs. 10-penny nails.....	\$1 03
1 { hinge, ex. Hy. T., }	14	162 lbs. 8-penny nails.....	4 46
1 { hinge, 8-inch, }		14 lbs. 20-penny nails.....	42
4 { hinges, ex. Hy. T., }	1 10	79 lbs. 8-penny finish nails.....	2 50
4 { hinges, 12-inch, }		75 lbs. 6-penny finish nails.....	2 62
4 hinges, Hy. strap, 8x21-inch	93	54 lbs. clout nails.....	61
7 hinges, strap, 12-inch.....	3 71	7 lbs. 3-inch brads.....	1 19
9 hinges, hasp, 8-inch.....	2 61	2 lbs. 1-inch brads.....	26
22 hinges, hasp, 12-inch.....	12 76	7 lbs. 1½-inch brads.....	77
1 lock.....	28	8 lbs. 1½-inch brads.....	88
36 gallons turpentine.....	13 24	30 lbs. bale wire.....	1 80
21½ gallons Japan.....	31 69	124 lbs. hoop iron.....	3 72
9 15-16 gallons Japan dryer.....	8 74	4 oil cans, 10c.....	40
8 lbs. glue.....	2 00	25 truss hoops.....	5 00
164 lbs. iron paints.....	4 09	6 brooms.....	50
19½ gallons oil, boiled.....	13 96	1 1½ gal. stone jug.....	20
1 gallon oil, lard.....	50	16 9x16 glass.....	1 44
216 ft. finishing lumber, 1½-in...	6 48	3 10x18 glass.....	33
234 ft. finishing lumber, 1-in.....	5 82	11 16x24 glass.....	1 65
498 ft. finishing lumber, 1½-in...	14 94	791 7x9 glass.....	12 81
26 ft. finishing lumber.....	65	379 sheets sand paper.....	2 42
6737 ft. ash lumber.....	131 94	4 shovels.....	3 00
484 ft. oak scantling.....	7 75	2 pinch bars.....	2 00
9 ft. barn boards.....	09	1 crucible.....	87
27 ft. 1-inch pine lumber.....	41	9 ft. 5 in. rubber belting.....	1 94
9 gross 2-inch No. 14 screws.....	3 60	1 hoop driver.....	10
1 stick 8x8 timber.....	82	1 tape line.....	3 50
6 wrought iron hooks.....	13	1 gallon measure.....	12
20 M No. 2 shingles.....	36 00	154 lbs. castings.....	4 47
5 bbls. lime.....	4 50	3 privy vaults and plugs.....	38 67
1 bbl. calsum.....	1 75	4 lbs. sash cord.....	2 25
3 bushels hair.....	1 00		
8 yds. sand.....	3 35		
1½ bbls. brick mortar.....	75		
9 gross 1-inch No. 9 screws.....	1 44		
8½ gross 1½-inch No. 10 screws.....	1 70		
6 gross 1½-inch No. 10 screws.....	1 22		
7 gross 1½-inch No. 12 screws.....	1 75		
5 gross 2-inch No. 12 screws.....	1 60		
96 lbs. shingle nails.....	3 12		

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

1 requisition pad.....	34
1 return pad.....	34
1 journal.....	1 20
1 ledger.....	1 20
9 lead pencils.....	37
12 paper fasteners.....	06

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, }
Jackson, October 7th, 1879. }

Ethan H. Rice and Sewall S. Vaughn, having been appointed for that purpose in the manner prescribed by law, have appraised the above schedule of real and personal estate of the Michigan State Prison, and being duly sworn depose and say that they have appraised the said real estate at a valuation of five hundred and twenty-seven thousand sixty four dollars and ten cents, and that they have appraised the said personal estate at a valuation of forty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents, or at an aggregate valuation of five hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and one dollars and eight cents, and that such appraisal is correct and just, according to their best knowledge and belief.

ETHAN H. RICE,
 SEWAIL S. VAUGHN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1879.

FRANKLIN S. CLARK,
Notary Public, Jackson County, Jackson, Michigan.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, }
MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, }
Jackson, September 30, 1879. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

The Warden submits the following report of his operation and management of the affairs of the Prison during the twelve months from October 1st, 1878, to September 30th, 1879:

The appraisers' valuation of the real estate and personal property of the Prison this day is—

Of Real estate.....		\$527,064 10
Personal property.....	\$41,736 98	
Add cash on hand.....	5,029 61	
		46,766 59

Aggregate September 30, 1879.....		\$573,830 69
The appraisers' valuation September 30, 1878, was—		
Of Real estate.....	\$506,450 00	
Personal property.....	45,661 33	
		552,111 33

Showing an increase in valuation over that of last year of..		\$21,719 36
--	--	-------------

The real estate is appraised to-day at.....		\$527,064 10
The real estate was appraised September 30, 1878, at.....		506,450 00

Increase over that of September 30, 1878, of		\$20,614 10
--	--	-------------

The improvements during the year to the real estate, which have been appraised as above at \$20,614.10, were made by expenditures as follows:

By expenditures from legislative appropriations....	\$17,312 99	
expenditures from prison earnings.....	3,301 11	
		\$20,614 10

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements which enter into the increased valuation of the Prison property consist of additions to the buildings and improvement of Prison land. .

ADDITION TO EAST WING.

Of the amount appropriated by act No. 166, laws of 1877, there has been expended \$6,310.62, together with \$900 from Prison earnings, giving for expenditure on account of this building during the year 1879, \$7,210.62. The amount appropriated by said act for this work is \$16,000, of which there has been expended to this date \$14,133.14. In addition to this there has been expended from Prison earnings \$1,900.

EXTENSION OF PRISON WALL.

The act above cited appropriated \$5,535 for extension of the Prison wall. By act No. 49 of 1879, \$5,000 of this amount was "transferred to and made available for the purpose of building an addition to the shop used for the manufacture of agricultural tools." Prior to such transfer work had been commenced on the wall extension, and expenditures made amounting to \$191.89.

NEW SHOP.

The Legislature of 1879, by act No. 123, appropriated \$2,000, with the \$5,000 transferred as stated in the preceding paragraph, for an addition to the shops used by the agricultural tool manufactory, of this amount there has been expended to this date \$6,534.22. The shop is nearly completed, the lower floor being now occupied by the contractors. This building is one hundred and seventy-five feet by forty feet, and two stories. It furnishes a much needed addition to the shoproom occupied by the contractors, and gives them better facilities for their work. But its greatest benefit will be found in the better health of the convicts, who, through this increased space, are somewhat relieved of the oppressive heat of shops overcrowded with furnaces.

NEW BOILERS.

The Legislature of 1879 also appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of supplying new boilers and repairing and resetting those now in use. Of this sum there has been expended to this date \$2,893.92.

APPROPRIATION OF 1869.

On account of the appropriation of 1869 there has been expended during the year \$1,353.95.

APPROPRIATION OF 1877.

Act No. 166, 1877, authorized the Board of Inspectors to apply any unexpended balances not expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated to any of the objects named in this bill. In accordance with such authority the unexpended balances of all the other amounts have been transferred and added to the balance of the appropriation for building an addition to the east wing of the Prison. The unexpended balances so transferred are:

	Am't Appro'ed.	Am't Used.	Am't Transfer'd.
From Addition to wagon shop.....	\$965 00	\$565 89	\$399 11
Rebuilding and repair'g coopers shop,	3,000 00	1,314 61	1,685 39
Addition to engine building.....	6,000 00	5,262 83	737 17
Extension of Prison wall.....	535 00	191 89	343 11
Total of unexpended balances transfer'd to east wing appro'tion...			\$3,164 78
To which add am't of east wing extension appropriation unexpended			1,866 86
Giving for amount of appropriation of 1877 unexpended.....			<u>\$5,031 64</u>

FINANCIAL.

The *net* earnings, as also the *net* expenses, of the prison for the year are given below:

Earnings for the year, net:

Convict labor	\$85,420 65
Support of U. S. convicts	1,221 98
Rent	100 02
Gate money.....	1,612 60
Total net earnings.....	<u>\$88,355 25</u>

Department Expenses, net:

Warden's house.....	\$705 55
General office.....	356 82
Chaplain's department	1,474 48
Deputy Warden's department.....	117 64
Hall Master's department.....	2,521 81
Engineer's department.....	653 60
Steward's department.....	23,250 61
Engineer's department.....	7,090 45
Physician's department	2,044 12
Asylum department.....	799 28
Yard Master's department.....	1,219 90
Carpenter's department	5 19

Net expenses through departments \$40,239 45

General Prison expenses:

Gas	\$998 00
Water rates.....	160 00
Insurance.....	24 00
Interest.....	486 47
Freight.....	242 34
Convict deposits.....	542 26
“ gratuity.....	1,294 73
Salaries	36,508 16
Repairs.....	2,323 19
Improvements.....	1,201 70
Expense of appraisement.....	50 00
Telegraphing	25 61
	<u>43,856 46</u>
	<u>\$84,095 91</u>

Earnings in excess of expenses of the year..... \$4,259 34

The convict earnings, as stated, includes the convict labor covered by the appraisers' valuation of the improvements made during the year. The appraised value of this labor is \$2,099.21.

In the above statement of departmental expenses, the transactions through the several departments cover classes of expenses as follows, viz. :

The Chaplain's Department is charged with the cost of additions to and the expense and care of the convict library, with the cost of convict correspondence, as also the expenses incident to chapel exercises;

The Physician's Department is charged with medicines purchased, with hospital supplies, and with the food consumed by convicts off duty because of ill health or other bodily disability and by convicts employed in and about the hospital;

The Hall Master's Department has charge of that part of the Prison buildings occupied by the convicts not in hospital or asylum, and bears the expense of keeping the cells in order and supplied with beds and such other fixtures as are furnished for convicts' use in the cells; the cost of lighting the Prison is also an expense of this department, and to it is charged the soap and tobacco bought for use by convicts;

The Engineer's Department takes care of the steam heating apparatus, and machinery of the Prison, and is charged with the fuel used under the boilers;

The Steward's Department furnishes the rations for all convicts not fed from the hospital or at the asylum, and is charged also with the wear and loss in the kitchen and dining-room furniture and fixtures;

The Clothing Department is charged with the material bought for convicts' clothing and shoes; manufactures the clothing and shoes, keeps them in repair, and bears the expense of the laundry, of the convict bathing room, and of the convict shaving, as also of the wear and repair of the tools, furniture and fixtures of the department;

The Yard Master's Department bears the expense of keeping the live stock of the Prison, of the wear and repair of the wagons and other tools and appliances used in carrying on Prison work outside of the Prison yard, and also with the wood purchased, and with the handling and care of the same;

The Carpenter's Department is charged with the expense of the carpenter's shop, and with the wear and repair of the tools and fixtures used by the Prison carpenters;

The Asylum expenses cover the cost of warming the asylum building, of the food consumed by those confined therein, of their bedding, and of the wear and repair of the furniture and fixtures belonging to the building.

The gross purchase of supplies during the year; the gross cost of the several articles specified; the payments on account of the several articles, and the amount unpaid at this date on each, is given in the following statement, viz. :

ARTICLES PURCHASED ON REQUISITION, AND SALARIES PAID.	Gross Cost.	Gross Payments.	Amount Unpaid for, this day.
Beef	\$5,492 61	\$5,470 43	\$22 19
Pork	2,896 24	2,896 24	-----
Flour	6,983 35	6,986 10	7 25
Meal	505 50	505 50	-----
Hominy	287 50	225 00	42 50
Potatoes	1,480 53	1,480 53	-----
Beans	399 70	399 70	-----
Vegetables	357 00	357 00	-----
Soap	383 08	347 78	35 30
Syrup and sugar	1,041 67	786 78	254 89

PURCHASES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES PURCHASED ON REQUISITION, AND SALARIES PAID.	Gross Cost.	Gross Payments.	Amount Unpaid for, this day.
Fish.....	358 55	295 55	63 00
Groceries.....	3,033 80	2,842 06	191 74
Salt.....	185 35	171 85	13 50
Clothing.....	4,748 65	4,623 04	125 61
Bedding.....	230 02	230 02	-----
Shoes and boots.....	\$1,037 23	\$1,037 23	-----
Hardware.....	688 06	654 74	\$13 34
Milk.....	3,102 30	3,102 30	-----
Library.....	239 10	239 10	-----
Education.....	15 10	15 10	-----
Printing and stationery.....	6 50	6 50	-----
Tobacco.....	503 77	503 77	-----
Convict correspondence.....	240 84	175 63	65 21
Hospital stores and medicines.....	539 40	493 49	45 91
Office expenses.....	829 58	800 64	29 04
Lime and sand.....	62 30	58 70	3 60
Straw and hay.....	361 63	361 63	-----
Grain.....	400 94	400 94	-----
Wood and coal.....	1,852 54	1,827 29	25 25
Sewerage.....	723 42	703 13	20 29
Lights, "oil".....	897 08	819 81	77 22
Furniture and fixtures.....	801 79	801 79	30
Barber shop.....	7 30	6 30	1 00
Live stock.....	127 00	127 00	-----
Tools and machinery.....	993 53	928 67	64 86
Miscellaneous.....	1,252 17	1,243 95	8 22
Lumber.....	1,302 17	1,193 90	8 27
Salaries.....	26,934 79	34,120 04	2,514 75
Total	\$81,732 09	\$77,778 76	\$3,953 33
ARTICLES NOT PURCHASED ON REQUISITION.			
Freight.....	\$245 47	\$245 47	-----
Interest.....	772 97	772 97	-----
Water rates.....	160 00	160 00	-----
Gas.....	998 00	998 00	-----
Total	\$2,176 44	\$2,176 44	-----
Broom shop.....	\$2,954 85	\$2,768 83	\$186 02
Total	\$26,863 88	\$82,724 03	\$4,139 35

CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

The contracts for convict labor now in force are the same as at the commencement of the year.

The demand for convict labor during the later portion of the year has enabled the placing, under the several contracts, of all convicts acceptable and available for contract work, and so long as the present prosperous condition of business affairs continues the call for convict labor will continue equal to the ability of the Prison to supply.

The data of the several contracts now operative are tabulated below :

OF CONTRACTS IN FORCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

CONTRACTORS.	Date of Contract.	Term of Contract.	Expiration of Contract.	Number of Convicts under each Contract.	Contract per Diem.	No. this day Employed by each Contractor.
Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Co.....	Oct. 1, 1873	10 years...	Sept. 30, 1883	50	1 00	134
Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Co.....	July 1, 1878	10 years...	June 30, 1888	150	50	177
Pingree & Smith.....	Jan. 19, 1878	5 years...	Jan. 18, 1883	50	45	65
Sutter Brothers.....	Oct. 18, 1875	5 years...	Oct. 17, 1880	50	55	55
Schultz, Sattler & Co.....	Oct. 1, 1877	5 years...	Sept. 30, 1882	50	45	63

The "number of convicts under each contract" in the table above shows the minimum number required to fill each contract. In addition to this number there are at all times convicts temporarily in the employ of the several contractors on such terms and conditions as may be agreed to from time to time. Convicts so placed can at any time be declined by the contractor or withdrawn by the Prison authorities.

Below is given a detailed exhibit of the number of convicts employed by the several contractors and state assignments, showing for each class of convicts the days' labor performed, the days' labor lost and how lost, with the number of convicts unfit for duty by months and for the year :

CONVICTS ON PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER MANUFACTURING CO.—Contract expires Sept. 30, 1883. Number of Convicts on the Contract on the first day of each Month; Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, the Number of Days' La or Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty," and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of days lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpsum.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.						In Punishment.	Not at Work.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpsum.	Illness.		
Aggregate.....	130	15307	..	23634	71	992	40004	203	..	504½	2	15	..	2½	7212
October, 1878.....	130	132¾	..	2006	8	81	3423½	24½	..	8¾	..	..	..	..	512
November, 1878.....	130	1232½	..	1843¾	25	75	3215	17	..	18	..	..	..	..	649
December, 1878.....	129	1246½	..	1929¾	23	75	3274	3½	..	5½	2	..	..	..	747
January, 1879.....	129	1316½	..	1963¾	15	81	3376	33	..	60¾	..	..	..	..	514
February, 1879.....	129	1177½	..	1738	..	72	2975½	23	..	65	..	..	..	..	509½
March, 1879.....	125	1282	..	1876¾	..	78	3239½	18	..	25½	..	..	..	..	630
April, 1879.....	123	1297½	..	1954¾	..	78	3332	4½	..	34½	..	..	..	..	516
May, 1879.....	132	1311½	..	2117½	..	81	3540	9	..	27½	..	..	..	..	524½
June, 1879.....	133	1244½	..	1981	..	74	3301½	2½	..	8½	..	1	..	1	664
July, 1879.....	136	1282½	..	2035½	..	101	3419	17½	..	75½	..	2	..	..	677
August, 1879.....	135	1286½	..	2068½	..	94	3447	18½	..	51½	..	10	..	..	672
September, 1879.....	136	1269	..	2003	..	102	3164	32	..	79	..	2	..	..	549

SHULTZ, SATTLER & CO.—Contract expires October 1, 1882. Number of Convicts on this Contract on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.				
Aggregate	62	16914½	---	---	11	619	17544½	906	---	---	---	1	---	2½	3235	4144½
October, 1878.....	62	1447½	---	---	11	54	1512½	70½	---	---	---	---	---	---	233	302½
November, 1878....	56	1354½	---	---	---	49	1403½	54	---	---	---	1	---	---	288½	343½
December, 1878....	59	1407	---	---	---	50	1457	35½	---	---	---	---	---	---	353	389
January, 1879.....	60	1487½	---	---	---	54	1541½	23½	---	---	---	---	---	2½	231	256½
February, 1879....	58	1341	---	---	---	48	1389	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	223	251
March, 1879.....	58	1392½	---	---	---	52	1444½	31½	---	---	---	---	---	---	283	313½
April, 1879.....	57	1369½	---	---	---	52	1421½	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	225½	291½
May, 1879.....	58	1424½	---	---	---	54	1478½	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	239½	319½
June, 1879.....	58	1388	---	---	---	50	1438	55½	---	---	---	---	---	---	294½	350
July, 1879.....	61	1449½	---	---	---	52	1501½	110	---	---	---	---	---	---	306½	416½
August, 1879.....	63	1427	---	---	---	52	1479	170½	---	---	---	---	---	---	310½	481
September, 1879...	63	1426	---	---	---	53	1478	181	---	---	---	---	---	---	249	430

WITHINGTON & COOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.—Contract expires June 30th, 1888. Number of Convicts on this Contract on the first day of each Month; Number of Days' Labor performed each Month by such Convicts; Number of Days' Labor lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and when in Punishment; Also Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on Holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Contract at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.					
Aggregate.	173	53559	619	...	142½	1534	55854½	1621	19	....	8	72	...	55	10834	12109
Oct., 1878...	172	4590	81	...	24	126	4780	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	753
Nov., 1878...	179	4290½	74	...	21½	114	4440	43½	1	...	2	11	...	1½	894	953	
Dec., 1878...	182	4303½	73	...	22	125	4523½	87	2	...	3	25	...	1	1080½	1208½	
Jan., 1879...	186	4647	81	...	27	135	4890	86	...	...	...	4	...	1½	781½	823
Feb., 1879...	186	4299	50	...	24	120	4483	92½	...	...	...	...	...	¾	748	841
Mar., 1879...	191	4634½	52	...	24	129	4839½	76	...	...	2	18	...	1½	940	1037½
Apr., 1879...	189	4680	50	...	...	130	4870	128½	...	...	...	11	...	2	761½	903
May, 1879...	196	4989	44½	...	...	132	5075½	140	2½	...	...	3	...	4½	789½	926½
June, 1879...	193	4387	46½	...	...	125	4658½	171½	3½	...	...	...	...	...	937	1112
July, 1879...	186	4574	36	...	...	129	4639	244	1	...	1	...	...	...	921	1167
Aug., 1879...	192	4422	26	...	...	130	4578	263½	...	...	...	...	...	...	920½	1184
Sept., 1879...	186	4162½	6	...	...	130	4296½	245½	...	...	...	...	42½	...	912½	1201½

BROOM SHOP.—Prison Work. Number of Convicts at this Shop or Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number in Shop at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.						In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.			
Aggregate ..	74	10951½	3789½	..	2882½	617	19240½	408	243½	....	87½	1	....	178	3480	4398
Oct., 1878...	74	1130	467	..	297	54	1948	44	29	....	..	..	....	....	299	372
Nov., 1878...	76	1055½	401	..	252	50	1758½	29	38	....	23	..	....	....	370	460
Dec., 1878...	74	1020½	348½	..	264	48	1681	60½	55½	....	2	..	....	....	507	625
Jan., 1879...	73	1156	390½	..	282½	54	1883	23½	23½	....	14½	..	....	9½	289	360
Feb., 1879...	72	951½	324½	..	250½	48	1578½	44½	8½	....	1½	..	....	16	277	347½
Mar., 1879 ..	67	921½	349½	..	246	51	1568	47	3½	....	14	1	....	5½	317	388
Apr., 1879 ..	63	879	327	..	229½	52	1447½	75	1	....	5½	..	....	43	248	372½
May, 1879 ..	59	835	289½	..	231	54	1409½	48	8½	....	4	..	....	19	221	302½
June, 1879 ..	51	710½	237	..	204	50	1201½	21½	7	....	14	..	....	7	250	299½
July, 1879 ..	50	778½	226	..	208	52	1264½	6½	8	....	..	..	....	26	252	292½
Aug., 1879 ..	50	762½	209½	..	199	52	1223	4½	24½	....	9	..	....	26	247	311
Sept., 1879 ..	49	751	215½	..	219	52	1237½	4	36½	....	..	..	....	26	201	267½

CONVICTS ON UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

HALL MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 1.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty," and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months ending September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.						In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.				
Aggregate.....	83	7474½	1152	..	601	..	9237½	283½	..	..	..	..	..	..	1962	..	2225½
October, 1878.....	83	700	108	..	54	..	862	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	161
November, 1878.....	33	590	100	..	50	..	740	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	186
December, 1878.....	28	544½	100	..	50	..	694½	13½	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	..	215½
January, 1879.....	30	637½	108	..	54	..	799½	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	154½
February, 1879.....	31	608½	96	..	48	..	752½	17½	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	172½
March, 1879.....	34	657	104	..	52	..	813	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	202
April, 1879.....	32	638	104	..	52	..	794	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	158
May, 1879.....	31	651½	108	..	54	..	813½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	152½
June, 1879.....	32	613½	90	..	50	..	753½	24½	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	..	209½
July, 1879.....	32	621	78	..	52	..	751	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	235
August, 1879.....	31	594	78	..	52	..	724	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	222
September, 1879.....	30	619	78	..	43	..	740	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	157

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 3.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment," also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.					DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates	No Pay.	Lumpers.				
Aggregate.....	11	3752½	-----	-----	-----	-----	3752½	30½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	416	455½
October, 1878.....	11	297	-----	-----	-----	-----	297	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	26
November, 1878.....	11	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	275	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	45
December, 1878.....	11	350	-----	-----	-----	-----	350	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	54	54
January, 1879.....	14	393	-----	-----	-----	-----	393	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	41
February, 1879.....	14	342	-----	-----	-----	-----	342	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	39	39
March, 1879.....	13	352	-----	-----	-----	-----	352	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	44
April, 1879.....	12	302½	-----	-----	-----	-----	302½	12½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	42½
May, 1879.....	10	286	-----	-----	-----	-----	286	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	24
June, 1879.....	10	284	-----	-----	-----	-----	284	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	34
July, 1879.....	11	295	-----	-----	-----	-----	295	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	46
August, 1879.....	11	295	-----	-----	-----	-----	295	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	35
September, 1879.....	10	281	-----	-----	-----	-----	281	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	25

CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 5.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment," also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.					DAYS' LABOR LOST.							
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.				Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
							Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.				
Aggregate	39	8099	3212	1053½	-----	12366½	195	181	-----	20½	-----	48	2271	2721½
October, 1878.....	39	656	235	135	-----	1029	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	156	183
November, 1878.....	40	611	232	125	-----	968	8	5	-----	-----	-----	13	198	224
December, 1878.....	39	607	274	105½	-----	986½	25	1	-----	9½	-----	-----	214	279½
January, 1879.....	39	642	297	79½	-----	1018½	34	-----	-----	1½	-----	-----	156	191½
February, 1879.....	40	584½	254	71	-----	939½	42½	3	-----	1	-----	-----	164	210½
March, 1879.....	41	644	310	78	-----	1032	31	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	205	238
April, 1879.....	42	694½	283	77	-----	1022½	35½	29	-----	1	-----	3	168	236½
May, 1879.....	44	756	290	80	-----	1126	6	30	-----	1	-----	5	173	215
June, 1879.....	44	738	269	75	-----	1080	25	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	221	246
July, 1879.....	43	736	282	75½	-----	1073½	5	25	-----	2½	-----	-----	211	243½
August, 1879.....	43	746	212	78	-----	1066	4	26	-----	-----	-----	-----	211	241
September, 1879.....	41	712	231	70	-----	1019	4	35	-----	10	-----	-----	164	213

STEWARDS DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 24.—*Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.*

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.					DAYS' LABOR LOST.									
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.				Idlers.
Aggregate	83	7602½	1201½	---	1235	335	10374	226	15	---	50½	2	---	8½	282	564
October, 1878.....	33	630	183	---	119	29	861	12½	1	---	28	---	---	2½	65	65
November, 1878.....	33	570	144½	---	115½	27½	857½	13½	---	---	21	---	---	2½	69½	69½
December, 1878.....	33	649½	90	---	117	28	884½	---	---	---	1	---	---	2½	24½	24½
January, 1879.....	80	638	91	---	119½	29	877½	5	---	---	---	---	---	18½	23½	23½
February, 1879.....	59	568½	82	---	107½	26	781	8½	---	---	½	---	---	18	27	27
March, 1879.....	28	635	90½	---	118	28½	872	26	---	---	---	---	---	26	52	52
April, 1879.....	30	640	85	---	112½	28	855½	29	3	---	---	---	---	20½	52½	52½
May, 1879.....	31	689	79	---	89	29	896	39	11	---	---	---	---	25	75	75
June, 1879.....	30	640	87½	---	85	25	837½	44	---	---	---	2	---	31½	77½	77½
July, 1879.....	31	668½	90½	---	88	28½	876½	29½	---	---	---	---	---	29	68½	68½
August, 1879.....	30	650	90½	---	88	28½	857	19	---	---	---	---	---	24	43	43
September, 1879.....	28	627	88	---	86	28	829	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	16	16

ASYLUM.—Assignment No. 25.—*Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of days lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1879.*

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.					DAYS' LABOR LOST.										
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					Idlers.	To Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.					
Aggregate	11	623	---	---	---	105	728	---	---	---	---	2900	---	---	---	538	3518
October, 1878.....	11	63	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	---	---	323	---	---	---	23	256
November, 1878.....	10	60	---	---	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	200	---	---	---	40	240
December, 1878.....	10	62	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	---	---	280	---	---	---	48	248
January, 1879.....	10	62	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	---	---	197	---	---	---	29	226
February, 1879.....	10	56	---	---	---	---	56	---	---	---	---	219	---	---	---	35	254
March, 1879.....	12	62	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	---	---	284	---	---	---	54	338
April, 1879.....	12	60	---	---	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	263	---	---	---	40	302
May, 1878.....	13	62	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	---	---	272	---	---	---	40	312
June, 1879.....	13	45	---	---	---	13	58	---	---	---	---	275	---	---	---	55	330
July, 1879.....	13	31	---	---	---	31	62	---	---	---	---	286	---	---	---	55	341
August, 1879.....	13	31	---	---	---	31	62	---	---	---	---	286	---	---	---	55	341
September, 1879.....	13	30	---	---	---	30	60	---	---	---	---	286	---	---	---	44	330

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Assignment No. 26.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of days lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing Sept. 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.						In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.			
Aggregate.....	56	8089½	4439	—	1416½	—	13944	525	119	—	25½	—	—	20½	2584	3274
October, 1878.....	56	672	587½	—	161	—	1420½	28	4½	—	1	—	—	—	215	248½
November, 1878.....	54	610	492	—	149½	—	1251½	11	28	—	3½	—	—	5	257	290½
December, 1878.....	48	618½	456½	—	122	—	1197	29½	3½	—	8	—	—	—	295	331
January, 1879.....	51	746	453	—	183½	—	1332½	71	5	—	1½	—	—	—	208	285½
February, 1879.....	53	747	369½	—	119	—	1235½	44	4½	—	1	—	—	—	213	292½
March, 1879.....	54	820½	354½	—	125	—	1300	57½	9½	—	1	—	—	5	265	338
April, 1879.....	52	747½	331½	—	104	—	1183	51½	17½	—	—	—	—	—	190	259
May, 1879.....	47	710	295	—	105½	—	1110½	59	21	—	2½	—	—	8	179	264½
June, 1879.....	42	578	272	—	96	—	948	53	3	—	—	—	—	—	202	260
July, 1879.....	40	587½	280	—	99	—	986½	51½	6	—	5	—	—	—	197	256½
August, 1879.....	40	630	270	—	96	—	996	33	16	—	8	—	—	—	208	290
September, 1879.....	42	621½	277½	—	104	—	1003	36	2½	—	—	—	—	7½	180	266

BUILDING AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Assignment Number 27.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment;" also, Number of Days Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.						In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.			
Aggregate.....	18	4007	286	—	—	284	4567	150	24	—	—	1	—	—	845	1020
October, 1878.....	18	412	27	—	—	27	466	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	92
November, 1878.....	18	346	20	—	—	25	391	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	85	121
December, 1878.....	16	291	24	—	—	23	340	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	88	114
January, 1879.....	14	270	27	—	—	25	322	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	81
February, 1879.....	12	238	18½	—	—	24	275½	15	10½	—	—	—	—	—	50	75½
March, 1879.....	12	245	21	—	—	26	292	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	57	62
April, 1879.....	12	296½	26	—	—	26	353½	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	55½
May, 1879.....	14	316	27	—	—	27	370	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	64
June, 1879.....	14	365	25	—	—	25	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	53
July, 1879.....	21	471½	23½	—	—	26	521	10½	2½	—	—	—	—	—	103	116
August, 1879.....	20	411	26	—	—	7	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	87
September, 1879.....	15	355	26	—	—	—	381	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	60	69

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.—Assignment Number 28.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty" and while "In Punishment," also, Number of Days' Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.											
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.											
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Idlers.	In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.			
Aggregate.....	8	1468	916		338		2742	1									1		2
October, 1878.....	8	133	62				195												
November, 1878.....	6	120	65				185												
December, 1878.....	7	124	93		27		244												
January, 1879.....	8	124	93		31		248												
February, 1879.....	8	102	95		28		225												
March, 1879.....	8	124	93		31		248												
April, 1879.....	8	120	90		56		266												
May, 1879.....	9	133	81		62		276	1									1		2
June, 1879.....	8	120	60		31		211												
July, 1879.....	7	124	62		31		217												
August, 1879.....	7	124	62		31		217												
September, 1879.....	7	120	60		30		210												

IDLERS.—Assignment No. 30.—Number of Convicts on this Assignment on the first day of each Month, Number of Days' Labor Performed each Month by such Convicts, Number of Days' Labor Lost each Month by "Unfit for Duty," by Idlers, and while "In Punishment," also, the Number of Days' Lost by "Not at Work" on holidays and Sundays, during the twelve months closing September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	Number on Assignment at Commencement of each Month.	DAYS' LABOR PERFORMED.						DAYS' LABOR LOST.								
		Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.	Total.	UNFIT FOR DUTY.					In Punishment.	Not at Work.	Total.	
								Full Pay.	Half Pay.	Special Rates.	No Pay.	Lumpers.				Idlers.
Aggregate.....	43	---	---	---	6915	---	6915	---	---	---	2599½	---	2362½	330	2182	7474
October, 1878.....	43	---	---	---	762½	---	762½	---	---	---	277½	---	280	3	191	781½
November, 1878.....	49	---	---	---	657	---	657	---	---	---	263	---	233	---	242	798
December, 1878.....	44	---	---	---	441½	---	441½	---	---	---	236	---	403½	14	260	913½
January, 1879.....	43	---	---	---	512	---	512	---	---	---	284½	---	300½	4	164	753
February, 1879.....	44	---	---	---	523	---	523	---	---	---	215	---	211	---	157	583
March, 1879.....	41	---	---	---	577½	---	577½	---	---	---	205	---	217½	---	196	618½
April, 1879.....	37	---	---	---	333½	---	333½	---	---	---	207	---	257½	---	124	588½
May, 1879.....	27	---	---	---	507½	---	507½	---	---	---	230½	---	140	27	133	630½
June, 1879.....	33	---	---	---	684½	---	684½	---	---	---	133	---	77½	65	195	470½
July, 1879.....	39	---	---	---	741	---	741	---	---	---	183	---	75	78	196	482
August, 1879.....	39	---	---	---	615	---	615	---	---	---	196	---	45	78	182	501
September, 1879.....	34	---	---	---	560	---	560	---	---	---	219	---	82	61	142	504

TABLE—Giving the Number of "Days' Labor Performed" by Convicts on Assignment No 30 for the Year ending September 30th, 1879; the Kind of Labor Performed, the Number of Days Convicts were employed in each Month and for the Year upon the various Subdivisions, and the Aggregate for each Month.

KIND OF LABOR.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Year.
Handling stone.....	29	39	26½	9	229	271	61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	664½
Handling coal.....	5	14	24	38	20	14	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	126
Handling brick.....	92	84	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	186
Cleaning yard.....	102½	101	74½	73	49½	41	35	51	99½	115½	76½	73½	891½
Sweeping walks.....	27	24½	82	24	25	26	33½	27	25	25½	25½	24½	819½
Choring for guards.....	27	15	25	27	24	26	26	27	25	25½	25½	24½	807½
Work in the wings.....	27	27	24	47	40	26	28½	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	222½
Sweeping "contract shops".....	27	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43
Polishing stone.....	36	-----	12	44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	92
Scouring brick.....	123½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	123½
Attending mason.....	187	170½	79	11	12	8	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	475½
Work on the derrick.....	79½	133½	72½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	285½
Loading wagon.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29½	-----	-----	-----	-----	29½
Lumping in contract shop.....	-----	18	-----	9	-----	2	10	4	6	-----	-----	-----	40
Labor on new shop.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125	525	574½	317½	-----	1542
Work in the cellar.....	-----	4½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4½
Assisting the slaters.....	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21
At the wood pile.....	-----	-----	14	28	24	13	85	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	184
Cleaning hall and chapel.....	-----	-----	17	15½	8½	2½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43½
Making mortar.....	-----	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Scouring stone work.....	-----	-----	-----	150	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	213
At whitewashing.....	-----	-----	-----	31	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43
At sewer pipe.....	-----	-----	-----	7½	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9½
Painting.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Cleaning cistern.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
Cleaning shop.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9	104½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	113½
Labor on cooper shed.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13½
Cleaning new wing.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50
Spreading manure.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9½	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9½
Haying.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Ditching.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	200	-----	-----	-----	18	245
Work on engine room.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	171	437½	608½
Totals and aggregate.....	762½	657	441½	512	523	577½	333½	507½	684½	741	615	560	8915

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

To the Clothing Department is assigned the charge of the material purchased for manufacture into clothing for convict wear, with the care of the wearing apparel, and its repair and cleanliness.

The table below will show the quantity of each article of clothing manufactured during each month of the year, as also the total for the year:

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED.

ARTICLES.	Total.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.
Convict Clothing and Bedding:													
Caps.....	78	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	30	18	---	---
Coats.....	139	5	16	33	15	16	3	---	8	4	6	10	---
Vests.....	186	13	17	22	14	16	11	10	12	7	18	21	25
Pantaloon.....	699	66	66	76	41	63	54	51	55	53	88	51	35
Shirts, cotton.....	1698	112	157	183	132	108	131	134	133	158	142	223	85
Shirts, woolen.....	102	22	---	---	---	---	---	13	---	---	17	---	6
Shirts, under.....	29	12	5	---	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Socks, woolen.....	1443	---	---	43	14	80	49	236	14	338	242	379	50
Socks, cotton.....	266	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	246	---	---	---	---
Handkerchiefs.....	1431	80	80	132	212	80	156	232	214	---	---	245	---
Towels, hand.....	2391	180	137	183	357	181	177	178	233	192	269	180	134
Towels, roller.....	30	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	16	---	---	---
Aprons, cotton.....	213	41	7	---	27	24	28	46	1	24	---	15	---
Aprons, leather.....	63	12	---	12	---	1	1	16	---	17	---	---	4
Aprons, canvas.....	6	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mittens, cloth.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Suspenders, webbing.....	822	47	84	114	155	85	24	18	186	---	107	---	2
Suspenders, cotton.....	37	13	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boots, pairs.....	25	3	3	12	2	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Shoes, pairs.....	563	78	70	50	48	37	42	44	44	22	49	35	44
Slippers, pairs.....	29	6	---	---	---	2	2	1	2	2	2	12	---
Hand pads, pairs.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	---
Drawers, pairs.....	12	4	---	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mittens, leather, pairs.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoe strings, pairs.....	1396	258	133	87	153	108	106	131	63	75	126	156	---
Hair clothes.....	18	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	6
Straw hats.....	72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	32	6	4	---
Covers, stand.....	32	24	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	2	---
Covers, bread.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Ticks, mattress.....	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	---	---	---	---
Ticks, pillow.....	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	---	---	15	---
Slips, pillow.....	550	119	61	14	59	58	59	14	121	4	2	39	---
Sheets, cotton.....	735	71	88	44	---	98	176	44	88	132	---	---	44
Discharge Clothing and Groceries:													
Coats.....	115	10	8	3	14	8	18	17	5	5	9	8	10
Vests.....	131	12	8	3	11	10	17	16	12	9	14	6	13
Pantaloon.....	143	15	12	13	12	12	11	19	10	6	13	8	---
Shirts, white.....	195	36	---	---	24	---	24	---	24	73	---	16	74
Suspenders, webbing.....	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoes, pairs.....	177	19	15	---	23	25	30	17	23	13	3	8	1
Soap, soft, bbls.....	521	50	66	40	50	52	40	38	35	40	42	23	40
Officers' Clothing and Bone Work:													
Coats.....	29	---	6	1	1	2	5	7	2	2	---	2	1
Vests.....	23	---	3	2	1	2	4	6	2	6	---	1	1
Pantaloon, pairs.....	48	1	3	3	2	7	4	10	3	5	1	6	3
Boots, pairs.....	18	1	7	4	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	---
Shoes, pairs.....	24	---	1	1	2	4	1	---	6	3	2	4	---
Slippers, pairs.....	11	1	---	---	1	---	1	4	4	---	---	---	---
Overalls, pairs.....	3	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tooth picks.....	1177	132	143	63	39	79	83	136	108	113	96	89	96
Crochet hooks.....	485	28	11	136	136	62	48	3	25	12	---	12	12
Knives.....	51	1	9	4	1	3	5	4	8	7	5	4	---
Scarf pins.....	23	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	1	6	---	3	4
Blanket pins, set.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	9	---	---	---
Sleeve buttons, set.....	94	---	---	---	---	---	7	6	12	9	11	22	27
Watch charms.....	186	---	---	---	---	---	9	21	41	16	8	25	16
Crosses.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	2	3	---
Basket Work:													
Fancy baskets.....	523	116	132	75	36	58	28	12	---	8	6	---	52

The number of the several articles repaired in the Clothing Shop during the year is given in the summary below, viz.:

ARTICLES.	Total.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.
Convict Clothing and Bedding:													
Caps.....	708	67	61	58	98	62	78	75	53	32	28	33	33
Coats.....	477	52	38	46	68	61	41	54	29	27	10	20	32
Vests.....	2492	200	183	188	219	206	251	201	236	104	239	230	179
Pantaloon.....	5017	228	292	303	252	368	297	308	494	415	833	702	525
Shirts, cotton.....													
Shirts, woolen.....	654	25	43	51	53	55	40	52	83	50	64	74	57
Shirts, under.....	2164	94	201	193	199	269	243	189	246	146	133	114	137
Drawers.....	1021	48	74	123	111	129	153	110	111	47	51	81	33
Boots, woolen.....	2320			175	360	600	835	380					
Aprons, cotton.....	173	12	12	8	13	18	20	20	18	15	17	12	15
Aprons, leather.....	218	15	14	17	12	20	22	20	27	19	14	10	28
Boots, pairs.....	82	9	3	7	2				20	8	5	13	15
Shoes, pairs.....	1467	164	117	150	126	117	187	113	109	105	110	104	115
Slippers, pairs.....	7									1	2	3	1
Hand pads, pairs.....	14		2			12							
Mittens, leather, pairs.....	655	22	52	120	104	98	85	65	26	7	24	24	28
Ticks, bed.....	475							7				475	
Ticks, mattress.....													
Quilts.....	207									18	180	59	
Blankets.....	12						12						
Discharge Clothing:													
Coats.....	123	9	12	22	6	7	9	5	17	9	18	4	10
Vests.....	118	8	8	26	5	8	11	5	13	4	18	3	8
Pantaloon.....	110	4	6	22	3	11	10	5	11	15	14	2	7
Boots, pairs.....	38	3	1	9			5	6	5		4	1	1
Shoes, pairs.....	41		4	11	2	3	1	1	2	8	4	4	1
Prison Officers' Clothing:													
Coats.....	34	3	6	5			6	4	2	2			1
Vests.....	20	4	3	1		1	3		3	1		3	1
Pantaloon.....	33	3	3	4		2	5	4	4	3		4	1
Boots, pairs.....	53	2	5	3	3	4	9	10	4	3	4	5	1
Shoes, pairs.....	88	13	5	16	3	2	8	10	9	9	2	6	5
Slippers, pairs.....	2		1										1
Mittens, pairs.....	6								6				

The sales of small articles manufactured in the Clothing Shop during the year is given in the following summary:

ARTICLES.	Total.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.
Sold to Visitors:													
Tooth picks.....	2015	164	20	45	128	209	161	162	130	214	171	302	309
Crochet hooks.....	717	41	14	22	127	128	60	64	39	43	57	59	57
Blanket pins.....	15									15			
Scarf pins.....	19						5	4	1	3	3	2	1
Sleeve buttons.....	84						2	11	5	13	9	23	22
Watch charms.....	120						7	19	20	19	17	21	17
Crosses.....	6						1			2	2		
Knives.....	95	14	1	10	17	2	8	13	11	13	4	8	1
Fancy baskets.....	698	147	68	73	62	26	54	50	17	61	33	26	81
Wool socks.....	5						2				2	1	
Suspenders.....	26							1		6	6	3	11

Naphtha, gal.....	87½
Beeswax, lbs.....	4
Upper Leather, sq. ft.	1968
Sole Leather, lbs.....	1404
Sheep Skin, lbs.....	106
Iron Shoe Nails, lbs.....	60
Zinc Shoe Nails, lbs.....	—
Shoe Pegs, bush.....	3¼
Shoe Thread, doz. balls.....	5¾
Bristles, oz.....	4¾
Burnishing Ink, qts.....	10
Lace Leather, hides.....	8¾
Suspender Leather, sq. ft.	299½
Charcoal, bush.....	431
Soap Stock, lbs.....	5929¾
Sel Soda, lbs.....	6198
Borax, lbs.....	322½
Sheep Skin, Colored, lbs.....	6
Suspender Buckles, doz. pr.	68½
Suspender Eyelets.....	3238

The quantity of material used in the manufacture of clothing sold during the year, and the number of each class of articles sold during the year, is as appears in the following :

MATERIAL.	Quantity of Material.	Coats.	Vests.	Pants.	Boots, pra.	Shoes, pra.	Slippers, pra.	Cotton Socks.
		29	28	48	18	24	11	20
<i>Stock Sold :</i>								
Broad cloth, yards.....	105 24							
N. G. cloth, yards.....	29 1-16							
Doeskin cloth, yards.....	38 18-24							
Hair cloth, yards.....	6 1/4							
Twist, yards.....	7 1/2							
Jeans, yards.....	8 1/4							
Sheeting, yards.....	57 1/4							
Ticking, yards.....	6 1/4							
Alpaca, yards.....	11 1/4							
Coat binding, yards.....	9 1/4							
Cassimere, yards.....	10							
Cambric, yards.....	5 1/4							
Canvas, yards.....	30 1/4							
Calico, yards.....	28 1/4							
Drilling, yards.....	20 1/4							
Stilesia, yards.....	70 1/4							
Wigan, yards.....	13 1/4							
Sleeve lining, yards.....	3 7-12							
Inter lining, yards.....	3							
Stay linen, yards.....	8 1/4							
Farmers satin, yards.....	16 11-24							
Red padding, yards.....	7 1/4							
Striped cloth, yards.....	10							
Hickory shirting, yards.....	5							
Silk, spools.....	36							
Coat buttons, br. doz.....	4 1/4							
Vest buttons, br. doz.....	86-12							
Covered buttons, doz.....	8 1-6							
Silk, skeins.....	47							
Twist, spools.....	4							
Wadding, sheets.....	84 1/4							
Vest buttons, doz.....	2 1/4							
Upper leather, sq. ft.....	81							
Upper leather, lbs.....	11 1/4							
Sole leather, lbs.....	258 1/4							
Cotton yarn, lbs.....	8							
Shoe thread, doz. balls.....	1/4							
Shoe pegs, bush.....	1/4							
Coat buttons, doz.....	11-6							

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

The following gives the quantity of material furnished the Steward during the year for subsistence of convicts, the quantity disposed of during the year under the several heads, and the quantity on hand at the close of the year :

ARTICLES.	On Hand Oct. 1st, 1878.	Received to Sept. 30th, 1878.	Total to Account for.	Issued.	Con- verted.	Lost from Dress and in Handling.	Sold.	Total Accounted for, as Used, Lost, or Sold.	On Hand Oct. 1st, 1878.
Flour, lbs.....	2100	318000	830100	317200	.....	.....	.....	317200	2000
Graham flour, lbs.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	100	435
Corn meal, lbs.....	.....	40000	40000	39545	.....	.....	.....	39545	150
Oat meal, lbs.....	.....	600	600	450	.....	.....	.....	450	2253
Hominy, lbs.....	1805	15400	17205	14902	.....	.....	20	14922	.....
Coarse meal, lbs.....	.....	111990	111990	111990	.....	.....	.....	111990	.....
Bran, lbs.....	.....	101425	101425	101425	.....	.....	.....	101425	.....
Beef, lbs.....	622 1/2	97128	97767 1/2	94983	.....	187 1/2	601	96681 1/2	2076
Mutton, lbs.....	.....	396	396	396	.....	.....	.....	396	.....
Poultry, lbs.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Salt pork, lbs.....	889	47137	48026	41071	.....	.....	5	41076	6950
Rough pork, lbs.....	.....	16680	16680	14933	.....	630	118	16680	.....
Hams, lbs.....	.....	8968	8968	976 1/2	.....	884 1/2	7024 1/2	8968	.....
Leaf lard, lbs.....	.....	5433 1/2	5433 1/2	63 1/2	.....	.....	5370	5433 1/2	.....
Gut lard, lbs.....	.....	1113	1113	.....	.....	.....	1113	1113	.....
Lard rendered, lbs.....	.....	351	351	351	.....	.....	.....	351	.....
Dressed hogs, lbs.....	.....	22165	22165	.....	.....	.....	.....	22165	.....
Pulluck, lbs.....	.....	21200	21200	17860	.....	.....	.....	17860	3340
Oysters, gals.....	.....	80	80	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Potatoes, bush.....	608 45-60	3340 38-60	3947 21-60	3413 57-60	.....	380 54-60	30 30-60	3835 21-60	112
Beans, bush.....	14 30-60	376 54-60	391 24-60	361 31-60	.....	.....	25-60	361 54-60	29 30-60
Peas, bush.....	60	292 45-60	352 45-60	191	.....	161 45-60	.....	352 45-60	.....
Tomatoes, bush.....	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Carrots, bush.....	.....	43	43	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
.....	.....	73	73	49 1/2	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Turnips, bush.....	.....	513 5-58	513 5-58	358 33-58	.....	156 30-58	.....	513 5-58	.....
Onions, bush.....	15 27-34	491 12-54	506 39-54	325 14-54	.....	5 30-54	.....	506 39-54	176
Greens, bush.....	.....	125	125	125	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
Cabbage, lbs.....	.....	14673	14673	3923	.....	200	.....	14673	.....
Kraut, bush.....	.....	80	80	33	.....	3	.....	80	.....
Coffee, lbs.....	29	5499	5528	5399	.....	.....	.....	5399	189
Tea, lbs.....	3 1/2	361	361 1/2	356 1/2	.....	.....	.....	356 1/2	85
Milk, lbs.....	.....	231523	231523	221523	.....	.....	.....	221523	.....
Syrup, gals.....	.....	1668	1668	1457 1/2	.....	10 1/2	.....	1448	243
Sugar, lbs.....	.....	12737	12737	10613	.....	.....	.....	10613	2115
Rice, lbs.....	163	455	618	410	.....	.....	.....	410	208
Eggs, doz.....	26	574	640	594	.....	6	.....	640	101 1/2
Butter, lbs.....	18	1164	1193	1060 1/2	.....	.....	.....	1080 1/2	107
rackers, lbs.....	61	2388	2449	2343	.....	.....	.....	2343	.....

	7	869	876	878			878	8
Yeast, lbs.	.....	112963	112963	112963	.....	.....	112963	.....
Ice, lbs.	.....	90	90	90	.....	.....	90	.....
Alfalfa, bush.	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Strawberries, bush.	.....	877	877	804	.....	.....	804	73
Pepper, lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt, bbls.	6 124-290	187	143 124-290	126 35-290	.....	.....	126 124-290	17
Mustard, lbs.	13	300	218	197	.....	.....	197	31
Vinegar, gals.	214 1/2	260	474 1/2	430 1/2	.....	.....	425 1/2	49
Other vinegar, bbls.	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sage, lbs.	25 1/2	.....	25 1/2	24 1/2	.....	.....	24 1/2	2
Or. tartar, lbs.	29 1/2	.....	29 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 1/2
Baking powder, lbs.	.....	41	41	41	.....	.....	41	.....
Soda, lbs.	112	112	112	21	.....	.....	21	91
Ginger, lbs.	.....	30	30	20	.....	.....	20	10
Cinnamon, lbs.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	.....	.....	3 1/2	.....
Nutmegs, lbs.	.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	.....	.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Salt petre, lbs.	.....	69	69	61	.....	.....	61	18
Bath brick	.....	48	48	39	.....	.....	39	16
Whiting, lbs.	.....	30	31	29	.....	.....	29	2
Hard soap, lbs.	11	20	20	20	.....	.....	20	.....
Soft soap, bbls.	.....	107	107	99	.....	.....	99	18
Soap grease, lbs.	.....	560	560	560	.....	.....	560	.....
Saw dust, bbls.	.....	231	231	231	.....	.....	231	.....
Wheat straw, lbs.	.....	10863	10863	10863	.....	.....	10863	.....
Paris green, lbs.	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....
Coal, lbs.	.....	88609	88609	74409	.....	.....	8709	1500
Kerosene oil, gal.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Lubricating oil, gal.	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Matches, boxes	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Wood, cords	.....	16	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....

The total monthly expense of the food "issued" in supplying the convicts' tables (excluding Hospital and Asylum) is given in the following statement, viz.:

Daily Average No. of Convicts.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Man.
749.2.....	For the Year.....	\$1,836 05	\$30 35.6	\$0 08.1
765 4.....	October, 1878.....	\$1,931 19	\$32 29.9	\$0 08.1
758.1.....	November, 1878.....	1,814 24	30 47.4	08
757.....	December, 1878.....	1,921 05	31 97	08.2
747.4.....	January, 1879.....	1,886 13	30 84.2	08.1
756.8.....	February, 1879.....	1,668 15	29 57.3	07.9
752.3.....	March, 1879.....	1,874 40	30 46.4	08
746.4.....	April, 1879.....	2,003 44	33 74.3	08.9
743.4.....	May, 1879.....	1,962 66	32 99	08.5
737.6.....	June, 1879.....	1,900 40	32 35	08
736.3.....	July, 1879.....	1,924 05	32 84	07.9
739.9.....	August, 1879.....	1,636 48	27 70	07.2
732.1.....	September, 1879.....	1,531 44	25 04.8	07
	Total.....	\$22,032 63		

The monthly and daily expense of subsistence of convicts employed in the Hospital, or confined there by sickness, is as follows, viz.:

Daily Average No. of Convicts.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Man.
30.2.....	For the Year.....	\$121 07	\$3 96.1	\$0 13.2
31.4.....	October, 1878.....	105 28	\$3 40	\$0 15.9
23.7.....	November, 1878.....	113 95	3 79.5	14.2
28.....	December, 1878.....	136 33	4 40	15.7
31.8.....	January, 1879.....	123 40	3 98.1	12.5
31.5.....	February, 1879.....	105 65	3 77.3	11.9
26.2.....	March, 1879.....	108 63	3 51	13.4
30.6.....	April, 1879.....	130 77	4 38	14.2
30.1.....	May, 1879.....	124 90	4 08	13.4
31.3.....	June, 1879.....	133 44	4 45	14.2
35.7.....	July, 1879.....	137 86	4 45	15.5
26.6.....	August, 1879.....	120 60	3 89	10.6
32.6.....	September, 1879.....	112 69	3 73.6	11.4
	Total.....	\$1,452 93		

The monthly and daily expense of subsistence of convicts confined in the Prison Asylum for the Insane Convicts is given in the following table, viz. :

Daily Average No. of Convicts.	MONTHS.	Expense per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Man.
11.7.....	For the Year.....	\$44 82	\$1 47.4	\$0 12.6
10.3.....	October, 1878.....	\$51 73	\$1 67	\$0 16.2
10.....	November, 1878.....	53 23	1 77	17.7
10.....	December, 1878.....	53 92	1 71	17.1
9.4.....	January, 1879.....	55 03	1 77.5	18.9
11.1.....	February, 1879.....	47 10	1 68.3	15.1
12.9.....	March, 1879.....	49 69	1 60	12.4
12.....	April, 1879.....	53 02	1 77	14.7
12.1.....	May, 1879.....	39 78	1 28	10.6
13.....	June, 1879.....	40 43	1 35	10.4
13.....	July, 1879.....	37 21	1 20	09.2
13.....	August, 1879.....	30 70	99	07.6
13.....	September, 1879.....	26 93	89.7	06.9
	Total.....	\$357 81		

The product of one hundred and ninety-eight hogs slaughtered is as follows, viz. :

MONTHS.	Day of Month.	No. of Hogs Killed.	Gross Weight, lbs.	Average Weight, lbs.	Clear Pork, lbs.	Rough Pork, lbs.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Loss, lbs.	Total.	Per Cent Clear Pork.
Totals.....	-----	198	49008	247.5	27826	10641	6398	3679	464	49008	56.7
November, 1878.	23	12	3687	307.2	2020	884	466	286	21	3687	54.8
November, 1878.	27	12	3334	277.8	1730	950	438	196	20	3334	51.9
December, 1878.	7	13	3500	269.2	2044	772	412	250	22	3500	58.4
December, 1878.	21	17	4907	288.6	2872	1018	618	368	31	4907	58.5
December, 1878.	23	18	4500	250.	2753	870	559	300	39	4500	60.7
December, 1878.	26	18	4082	226.6	2400	820	520	306	36	4082	58.8
January, 1879.....	20	14	3379	241.4	1875	756	465	250	33	3379	55.5
January, 1879.....	23	12	2673	222.7	1460	585	330	218	32	2673	54.6
April, 1879.....	13	22	5300	240.9	2989	1076	738	473	24	5300	58.4
April, 1879.....	20	28	5710	219.6	3157	1248	767	460	78	5710	55.2
May, 1879.....	3	10	2344	234.4	1315	497	318	169	45	2344	56.1
May, 1879.....	10	10	2128	212.8	1225	425	285	158	34	2128	57.6
June, 1879.....	21	10	2484	248.4	1441	535	303	175	30	2484	58.
June, 1879.....	28	4	980	245.	565	205	129	72	9	980	57.6

The product of eighty-two dressed hogs purchased is as follows, viz. :

MONTHS.	Day of Month.	No. of Hogs Bought.	Gross Weight, lbs.	Average Weight, lbs.	Clear Pork, lbs.	Rough Pork, lbs.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Loss, lbs.	Total.	Per Cent Clear Pork.
Totals.....	-----	82	21900	267.	13016	4409	2588	1721	166	21900	59.9
December, 1878.	28	5	1325	265.	804	255	156	100	10	1325	60.7
December, 1878.	30	12	2521	210.1	1475	540	289	193	24	2521	53.5
December, 1878.	31	17	4251	250.1	2611	777	460	369	34	4251	61.4
January, 1879.....	4	11	2672	261.1	1709	580	330	231	22	2672	59.5
January, 1879.....	6	5	1626	325.2	971	328	198	119	10	1626	59.7
January, 1879.....	7	20	5992	299.6	3504	1234	749	463	42	5992	58.4
January, 1879.....	9	12	3313	276.1	1942	695	406	246	24	3313	55.6

YARD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Yard Master has an oversight of all the Prison work performed outside of the walls, and of some portion of that carried on within the walled enclosure. For the past season this department has mined the coal used in supplying steam for Prison use.

The live stock is in the care of this department. The table below furnishes a statement of the quantity on hand at the commencement of the year, the changes during the year, and the number of each kind at the close of the year :

LIVE STOCK.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Hogs.	Chick- ens.
On hand Oct. 1, 1878	4	2	3	341	29
Received during year.....			3	8	10
Total	4	2	6	344	39
Number sold during year.....			4	3	
Number died during year.....				5	
Number transferred during year.....				336	24
Total			4	344	24
On hand Oct. 1, 1879	4	2	2		15

The quantity of forage purchased and used for the subsistence of the live stock during the year is shown below :

MONTHS.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Oats.	Pounds Corn Meal.	Pounds Bran.	Pounds Tame Hay.	Pounds Wheat Straw.	Pounds Oat Straw.	Pounds Corn and Oat Meal.
On hand Oct. 1, 1878.....		3	500	650	4000	2830		
Received during Year.								
October, 1878.....	25 35	104-7			2985		4225	
November, 1878.....		81-13	1000	1300	1830	3500		
December, 1878.....			1000	1800	15555			
January, 1879.....		135-20	1000	1330				
February, 1879.....			500	1300	1580	3975		
March, 1879.....		53		1300	4790	4340		
April, 1879.....		108		1300	11100			
May, 1879.....	22			1300	4964			
June, 1879.....				1300				2000
July, 1879.....				1300	2300			2000
August, 1879.....				650	12100			2000
September, 1879.....				650				4000
Total received	47-35	485-10	4000	12800	68984	14525	4225	8000
Expended during Year.								
October, 1878.....	2	47	500	650	6585	1620		
November, 1878.....	2	48	800	1000	8000	2040	1000	
December, 1878.....	3	62	700	900	5620	1000	1000	
January, 1879.....	6 35	62-10	1300	1730	7615	1050	1225	
February, 1879.....	6	54	400	1300	5000	500	1000	
March, 1879.....	3-23	48	130	700	4370	1500		
April, 1879.....	3-23	70	170	1500	4670	1000		
May, 1879.....		60		1700	4000	2000		
June, 1879.....	6	20		1300	3430	3815		2000
July, 1879.....		14		650	4594			1400
August, 1879.....				1300	2300			2000
September, 1879.....	8			650	6000			2000
Total expended	40-36	485-10	4000	12800	62824	14525	4225	8000
On hand Sept. 30, '79.....	8				6000			

Cost of forage purchased and consumed each month during the year ending Sept. 30, 1879; also, amount on hand at beginning and close of year:

MONTHS.	Corn.	Oats.	Corn Meal.	Bran.	Tame Hay.	Wheat Straw.	Oat Straw.	Corn and Oat Meal.
Am't on hand Oct. 1, '78.		\$0 80	\$5 00	\$3 85	\$18 00	\$5 20		
Purchased during Year.								
October, 1878.	\$13 84	28 21			13 42		\$10 56	
November, 1878.		18 74	10 00	9 75	44 91	7 18		
December, 1878.			9 00	10 40	70 00			
January, 1879.		33 78	9 00	10 64				
February, 1879.			4 50	10 40	7 90	6 78		
March, 1879.		14 84		10 40	23 95	7 58		
April, 1879.		32 40		11 04	53 17			
May, 1879.	11 00			11 04				
June, 1879.				11 04				\$19 18
July, 1879.				11 70	11 00			23 00
August, 1879.				5 85	60 49			22 00
September, 1879.				5 20				20 00
Am't purchased.	\$24 84	\$128 87	\$37 50	\$113 31	\$302 84	\$26 73	\$10 56	\$33 18
Consumed during Year.								
October, 1878.	\$1 04	\$13 22	\$5 00	\$5 85	\$31 42	\$3 24		
November, 1878.	1 04	12 71	8 00	7 50	36 00	4 00	\$2 50	
December, 1878.	1 58	14 63	6 50	4 65	26 64	2 00	2 50	
January, 1879.	3 44	15 87	11 70	13 84	34 27	2 14	3 06	
February, 1879.	3 12	12 96	3 60	15 20	23 00	1 00	2 50	
March, 1879.	1 82	11 52	1 17	5 60	21 85	2 55		
April, 1879.	1 83	19 76	1 53	12 45	21 00	1 75		
May, 1879.		18 00		14 40	20 00	3 75		
June, 1879.	3 00	6 00		11 04	17 15	6 29		\$19 18
July, 1879.		4 20		5 88				15 40
August, 1879.				11 70	11 49			28 60
September, 1879.	4 00			5 20	30 00			20 00
Am't consumed.	\$20 84	\$128 87	\$37 50	\$113 31	\$272 84	\$26 73	\$10 56	\$33 18
Am't on hand Sept. 30, '79.	\$4 00				\$30 00			

PRISON POPULATION.

The number at the commencement of the year, Oct. 1, 1878.....	804
“ “ received on sentence from State courts.....	260
“ “ “ “ “ “ U. S. courts.....	10
	— 270
Total	1074
The losses during the year are from	
Discharged by expiration of sentence	247
Death	6
Transfer to State House of Correction.....	18
Order for new trial	5
“ of Supreme Court.....	1
“ “ court for witness.....	1
Transfer to Detroit House of Correction.....	2
Pardon by Governor	14
“ “ President	3
	— 17
	— 297
Leaving in at close of this day, Sept. 30, 1879*.....	777

Below is giving the number of convicts in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1878, and at the commencement of each month throughout the year; the number received from various sources and discharged through different causes each month and during the year; the total number in each month and during the year, number in at end of each month and at close of the year ending Sept. 30, 1879; also, the net gain for the year, the net gain or net loss for each month; the average daily number for each month and for the year; the greatest number in at close of any day; the least number in at close of any day, and the greatest number in during any day for each month and during the year:

* The following is a summary of the convicts received at this Prison from January, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1879, with the number discharged and the manner of discharge, as also the number remaining:

Received on Sentence.....	6790
Discharged by Expiration of Sentence.....	4708
Pardon.....	682
Death	250
Escapes.....	136
Transfers to Detroit House of Correction.....	11
State Reform School.....	1
State House of Correction	148
Order of Court.....	79
Total number discharged to Sept. 30, 1879.....	8013
Remaining Oct. 1, 1879.....	777

For the Year.	Oct., 1878.	Nov., 1878.	Dec., 1878.	Jan., 1879.	Feb., 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	Sept., 1879.
No. in at commencement of each month.....	792.5	804	803	799	799	802	793	793	787	790	781	778
Received from sentence.....	270	25	29	21	27	20	26	16	19	(2)	7	19
Recovered from escape made during the year.....	2			1								1
Recovered from escapes made August 14, 1878, and May 7, 1878.....	2											1
Returned from witness.....	11	3	1	3					1	4		
Total gain.....	285	27	30	43	27	20	26	16	20	24	7	21
Total in during each month.....	816.5	831	833	825	824	822	819	809	807	814	791	797
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	247	21	27	24	23	27	23	20	13	21	15	15
Died.....	6	1	1	1				1	1	(2)		2
Lost by escape.....	4	2	18									1
Transferred to Iowa.....	18											
Discharged for new trial.....	5	1	1	3	1	1			3	2		
Sent out for witness.....	12	2	1	3						1		1
Discharged by order of Supreme Court.....	1									2		
Discharged by commutation to D. H. C.....	2									1		
Pardoned by the Governor.....	14	1	2	2			3	1		2		1
Pardoned by the President.....	3		1	1		1				4		
Total loss.....	319	28	50	26	24	29	26	23	17	30	15	20
No. in at the close of each month.....	790.5	803	783	799	802	783	793	787	790	784	776	777
Net gain.....												1
Net loss.....	27	1	20	18	3	9		6	3	6	8	
Average daily number.....	791.6	800.7	797.2	798.2	802.9	794.4	792.1	788.8	785.6	787.1	781	779.2
Greatest number in at close of any day.....	797	807	806	806	806	798	797	791	793	794	784	784
Least number in at close of any day.....	783.5	793	783	783	799	791	785	787	781	781	776	775
Greatest number in during any day.....	798	807	809	807	806	802	799	793	792	794	785	784

The above escapes shown in parentheses indicate their recapture the same day, and do not affect the Prison population.

The gross daily gain of convicts during the year is shown by the following table:

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	Total.
1	1				2								2
2	5	5	1				1			2		2	16
3			5	1				1		2		1	10
4			1	2		1	1			1	1	1	9
5			2		7		3		1			1	14
6			3										3
7	1	2											3
8					1	2				1		6	10
9	6	1	3				1	1		1		2	15
10			4		1	1	2	3	1			1	13
11			2		1					1			4
12			6		1	1			1	1			10
13			2		2							1	5
14					2		1		4	3			10
15	1	2			3		1					3	10
16		1	2	1							3		7
17				2		3		2				1	8
18	1	3	1	1	2								8
19					2		1	3			1		7
20		7		2		2							11
21	1	1			2			1					9
22	1	2		1		5	3	1		4		1	16
23	2	2	1							2			5
24			7	4	1	1		1	7				21
25	2	1	1	1			1			3	1		10
26	3	1										1	4
27						3		1	3				7
28				3		1	10	1	3		1		19
29	4	2					1			2			9
30				5				1					6
31			1	2						1			4
Totals.....	27	30	42	25	27	20	26	16	20	24	7	21	225

The gross daily loss of convicts during the year will be seen by the following table :

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	Total.
1	3	1		1	1	4		2	1	1		1	15
2		1						1					2
3	1		1	2		1			1				6
4	2			1	1		1				1		6
5	2	1	2					2		2		2	11
6		2	1		2	1						1	7
7	1		1	1	2	2			1				8
8	1			2	2	3		1		1		1	11
9	3	3	1	4			1	1	1	1	2	1	18
10	2			3	1	1	2	2	1	3		1	16
11							1			3		2	6
12	3	1	1		1		1		1	3	1		12
13		1	1		2	2			1			1	8
14	1	1		1	2		1						6
15					1		2						3
16		1		1			1	2		1	1	2	9
17				2		1	3	1		3		2	13
18			1	1	3	1	4		1				11
19	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	18
20		20	4	1	1			1				3	30
21	1	2	3			5			1		1		13
22	1	2			2						1	1	7
23	1	4		2				1		2	3		13
24	1				1	1	2	2	1	3			11
25	2	1	1		1	2	1				1		9
26	1		1			2	2	2			1		9
27			1		1	1			1		1		5
28		2	3	1				1					7
29				1		1	2	1		1			6
30		4	2				1	1	2	1	1	1	13
31			1	1						2			4
Totals.....	28	50	26	25	24	29	26	23	17	30	15	20	312

The number of convicts in Prison at close of each day during the year, the aggregate for the year of days of Prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is given by the following exhibit:

DAYS OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.	Total.
1.....	802	802	788	788	788	788	788	791	786	789	784	775	9801
2.....	807	806	784	786	786	786	784	790	786	791	784	777	9815
3.....	806	806	788	786	787	787	784	788	785	788	784	777	9829
4.....	804	806	789	786	786	786	784	791	785	794	784	778	9831
5.....	802	805	789	786	786	786	787	789	786	792	784	778	9854
6.....	802	803	791	786	804	787	787	789	786	793	784	777	9850
7.....	802	805	790	787	804	785	787	789	785	793	784	777	9815
8.....	801	805	780	786	801	784	787	788	785	793	784	782	9894
9.....	804	803	793	791	801	784	787	788	784	793	783	783	9811
10.....	802	803	796	788	801	784	787	789	784	789	783	783	9866
11.....	802	803	788	788	802	784	786	789	784	787	783	781	9806
12.....	789	802	803	788	802	785	785	789	784	785	781	781	9804
13.....	789	801	804	783	802	783	785	789	783	785	781	781	9801
14.....	788	800	804	787	789	785	785	789	787	788	781	781	9805
15.....	789	802	804	787	804	783	784	789	787	788	781	784	9812
16.....	789	802	806	787	804	783	785	787	787	787	783	783	9810
17.....	789	802	806	787	804	785	785	787	787	784	783	781	9806
18.....	800	805	806	787	803	784	785	788	786	784	783	781	9803
19.....	788	803	805	787	803	783	786	789	783	789	783	783	9482
20.....	788	789	801	788	804	785	786	789	783	781	783	777	9473
21.....	788	788	798	788	806	790	786	790	781	785	782	777	9469
22.....	789	788	798	789	804	795	786	791	781	787	782	777	9478
23.....	789	788	799	787	804	793	789	791	781	785	778	777	9470
24.....	788	786	806	791	804	783	787	789	787	783	778	777	9489
25.....	788	786	806	792	803	783	787	789	787	785	778	777	9481
26.....	789	787	805	792	803	791	785	787	787	785	777	778	9476
27.....	789	787	804	792	803	785	785	788	789	785	776	778	9478
28.....	789	786	801	789	802	784	785	788	785	785	777	778	9460
29.....	803	787	801	788	783	783	783	787	785	786	777	778	8891
30.....	806	783	786	788	783	783	783	787	780	785	776	777	8877
31.....	806	789	789	789	785	785	785	787	780	784	776	777	8841
Totals.....	24,820	23,915	24,745	24,547	22,474	24,626	23,763	24,455	23,568	24,400	24,213	23,373	288,888
Average daily number.....	800 80-31	787 8-30	788 7-31	791 30-31	803 18-30	794 12-31	792 8-30	788 27-31	785 18-30	787 8-30	781 9-31	771 1-30	791 188-865

Table showing the average daily number for each month and during the year, of officers and employes at, and convicts confined in, the Michigan State Prison at Jackson during the twelve months ending September 30, 1879, also the greatest and least number in, the highest and lowest number unit for duty, at close of day; the average number unit for duty, and the per cent of those unit for duty to whole number in Prison, the average daily number of those in punishment at close of day, and an average of the daily number of idlers, and embracing a similar showing of those assigned to productive labor, and also of those at unproductive labor, including in the average of the officers of the latter, the general officers of the prison:

For the Year.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
GENERAL SUMMARY.													
Average daily number of Officers and Employes...		50.8	54.2	53.2	51.1	50.4	50.2	50	49.8	49.2	48.8	49	49.4
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day.		791.6	800.7	788.2	791.9	802.9	784.4	792.1	788.8	785.6	787.1	781	779.2
Average daily number of Convicts unit for duty at close of day.		41.8	38.6	38.3	39	39	39.5	44.2	43.6	39.2	45.9	50.4	51
Greatest number in Prison at close of any day.		797	807	806	789	806	791	797	791	793	784	784	784
Highest number unit for duty at close of any day.		48.1	48	43	44	49	49	49	49	45	59	57	56
Least number in Prison at close of any day.		788.6	786	783	787	789	791	785	787	781	781	776	775
Lowest number unit for duty at close of any day.		33.7	33	31	34	30	33	33	39	32	38	44	47
Per cent of those unit for duty to whole number in Prison.		.048	.04+	.04+	.05	.04+	.05	.05+	.05+	.05	.05+	.06	.06
Average daily number in punishment at close of day.		3.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.6	4.4	4	4.3	5	5.5	7.3
Average daily number of Idlers at close of day (Thanksgiving, Christmas, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted).		6.5	8.4	13	9.6	7.4	7	8.5	5	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.7
<i>At Productive Labor Assignments.</i>													
Average daily number of Officers and Employes, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted.		15.5	16.9	16.5	15.5	15	15.3	16	15.5	16.2	15.5	13.1	13.9
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day.		558.2	548.4	560.1	555.9	561.7	554.3	563.5	560.6	552.9	552.2	553	559
Average daily number of Convicts unit for duty at close of day.		17.7	18.5	18.3	18.5	14.3	15.3	18.9	18	16.5	21.4	25	26.4
Greatest number at close of any day.		560.3	531	533	540	526	538	563	563	557	559	559	563
Highest number unit for duty at close of any day.		21	18	19	22	23	23	26	25	23	28	30	30
Least number at close of any day.		551.1	546	552	551	553	560	555	556	543	548	551	554
Lowest number unit for duty at close of any day.		11.2	10	9	11	7	6	15	13	10	16	20	22
Per cent of those unit for duty to whole number.		.03	.02+	.02+	.03	.02+	.03	.03+	.03+	.03+	.04	.04+	.04+
Average daily No. in punishment at close of day.		2.1	.2	1	1.6	2.4	2.4	4.3	2.6	1.7	2	2.5	4.6
<i>At Unproductive Labor Assignments.</i>													
Average daily number of Officers and Employes.		37	39.4	40	37.5	37.5	37.3	36.1	36.3	33	35.8	38	35.5
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day.		253.3	252.3	253.1	256	241.3	240.1	252.6	256.2	252.7	254.9	256	250
Average daily number of Convicts unit for duty at close of day.		24.1	22.1	22.2	23.5	24.7	24.3	25.3	25.6	22.7	24.5	25.3	24.6
Greatest number at close of any day.		242.3	237	244	241	246	244	252	252	245	250	253	258
Highest number unit for duty at close of any day.		21.5	25	26	29	27	27	29	30	25	29	29	26
Least number at close of any day.		259.6	249	251	253	255	251	254	259	253	253	253	216
Lowest number unit for duty at close of any day.		21.1	19	19	21	21	21	23	23	20	20	23	24
Per cent of those unit for duty to whole number.		.10	.08+	.09+	.10	.10	.10	.11+	.11+	.10	.10	.11+	.11
Average daily No. in punishment at close of day.		1.3	1.1	6	.2	2.4	.2	.1	1.4	2.5	3	8	2.6

Table No. 1.—Showing the Convict Gains and Losses for each Year from 1839 to 1879, both inclusive; how Gained and how Lost; Average Daily Number for each Year; Average Sentence for each Year; the Number for Life Solitary, Life, and Indeterminate Sentence for each Year, and the Number at the close of each Year:

YEARS CLOSING:	No. Received from Sentence to the Close of each Year.	Number at Beginning of Prison Year.	GAIN.					Total Number in during Year.	LOSS.							AVERAGES.		LIFE SOLITARY CONVICTS.	LIFE CONVICTS.	ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCE UNDER ACT No. 186, LAWS 1873.								
			Received from Sentence.	Recovered from Escape of prior years.	Returned for Breach of Pardon.	Re-instated from State H. of C., Ionia.	Transferred from State H. of C., Ionia.		Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Net Escapes of each Year.	Deceased.	Through Order of Court.	Committed to State Reformatory, Lansing.	Committed to Detroit H. of Correction.	Transferred to State H. of C., at Ionia.	Total Loss.				Number at Close of Prison Year.	Average Length of Lim.		Life Solitary, Committed.	Life Solitary, now Re-instating.	Life, now Remaining.	Committed.	Remaining.
																						Daily Average for Year.	Average Length of Lim.					
Oct. 31, 1839.	35	6791	12	4	1	...	...	4706	686	157	250	96	1	11	149	6040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1840.	38	55	...	...	...	...	...	90	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	95	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1841.	136	43	1	...	...	...	...	91	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	66	...	...	2.48	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1842.	184	66	...	...	...	...	...	118	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	32	86	...	...	2.51	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1843.	231	43	...	...	...	...	...	139	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	35	94	...	...	2.94	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1844.	292	61	...	...	...	...	...	155	27	3	4	...	...	...	...	35	130	...	...	4.00	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1845.	329	37	...	...	...	...	...	157	25	9	1	...	...	...	...	39	118	...	...	4.21	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1846.	384	120	...	...	...	...	...	164	25	10	3	...	...	...	...	38	130	...	...	190.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. 30, 1847.	405	130	...	...	...	...	...	160	23	14	3	...	...	...	...	43	117	...	...	130.0	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1848.	457	117	...	...	...	...	...	166	22	14	4	...	...	...	...	40	136	...	...	124.5	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1849.	498	135	...	...	...	...	...	162	31	15	2	...	...	...	...	49	108	...	...	117.0	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1850.	534	144	...	...	...	...	...	168	23	2	2	...	...	...	...	30	124	...	...	3.51	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1851.	621	124	...	...	...	...	...	212	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	37	176	...	...	141.0	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1852.	704	175	...	...	...	...	...	262	40	8	3	...	...	...	...	64	204	...	...	136.5	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1853.	779	248	...	...	...	...	...	280	42	24	9	...	...	...	...	76	204	...	...	210.0	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1854.	881	304	...	...	...	...	...	307	49	8	1	...	...	...	...	64	243	...	...	219.1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1855.	1023	243	...	...	...	...	...	384	47	22	6	...	...	...	...	81	283	...	...	273.3	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1856.	1159	333	...	...	...	...	...	441	64	13	3	...	...	...	...	91	350	...	...	316.5	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1857.	1329	350	...	...	...	...	...	622	61	25	3	...	...	...	...	103	414	...	...	373.8	...	...	...	...	...
" " 1858.	1524	414	...	...	...	...	...	610	72	43	3	...	...	...	...	139	481	...	...	433.6	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 2.—Showing the Total Number of Convicts received on Sentence from the United States Courts, the Number for each Year, the Number Discharged by Expiration of Term, by Pardon, by Death, and by Escape; the Number in at the beginning, during, and at the close of each Year, and the Number remaining September 30, 1879.

YEARS CLOSING	No. Received from Sentence to the Close of each Year.	No. at Beginning of Prison Year.	GAIN. Received from Sen- tence.	Total No. in during Year.	LOSS.					No. at Close of Prison Year.	LIFE CONVICTS.	
					Expiration of Term.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.		Committed.	Remaining.
October 31, 1839												
" " 1840	6		6	6	1				1	5		
" " 1841	7	5	1	6	3				3	3		
" " 1842	10	3	3	6	1			1	3	3		
" " 1843	10	3		3	1				2	1		
" " 1844	15	1	5	6			1		1	5		
" " 1845	16	5	1	6	3				4	2		
" " 1846	18	2	2	4	1				1	3		
November 30, 1847	18	3		3						3		
" " 1848	18	3		3	1		1		2	1		
" " 1849	18	1		1			1		1			
" " 1850	18											
" " 1851	21		3	3						3		
" " 1852	21	2		3			1		1	2		
" " 1853	21	2		2						2		
" " 1854	23	2	2	4						4		
" " 1855	25	4	2	6						6		
" " 1856	26	6	1	7						7		
" " 1857	29	7	3	10			2		2	8		
" " 1858	31	8	2	10						10		
" " 1859	31	10		10	2		1		3	7		
" " 1860	43	7	17	24	2			1	3	21		
" " 1861	55	21	7	23	8		4		12	16		
" " 1862	60	16	5	21	3		3	1	7	14		
" " 1863	63	14	3	17	3		2		11	6		
" " 1864	73	6	10	16	5			1	6	10		
" " 1865	86	10	13	23	3		3	1	7	16		
" " 1866	103	16	17	33	6		4	1	11	22	1	
" " 1867	117	23	14	36	5		1		6	30		
" " 1868	127	30	10	40	6		2	1	9	31		
" " 1869	139	31	12	43	6		3		9	24		
" " 1870	153	34	14	48	7		3	4	14	34		
September 30, 1871	161	34	8	42	9		1		10	32		
" " 1872	164	32	3	35	15		2		17	18		
" " 1873	167	18	3	21	3		2		6	15		
" " 1874	169	15	2	17	4				4	13		
" " 1875	178	13	9	22	6			1	7	15		
" " 1876	185	15	7	22	5		1		6	16		
" " 1877	185	16		16	4		5		9	7		
" " 1878	196	7	11	18	3		1		4	14		
" " 1879	206	14	10	24	7		3		10	14		

* George Bishop, who was convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the ninth day of the following October. This sentence was commuted by the President of the United States on the twentieth day of September, 1868, to "imprisonment for the term of his natural life, with hard labor, in the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan." Bishop died April 16th, 1870.

Table No. 3.—*Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the year closing September 30, 1879: Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Convicted of each Crime.*

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.	OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.																			OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, AND DECENCY.				
		Total against Persons.	Total against Chastity, Morality and Decency.	Total against Property.	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Total against Public Justice.	Murder of the Second Degree.	Manslaughter.	Assault with Intent to Kill and Murder.	Assault with Intent to Murder.	Assault with Intent to commit Murder.	Assault and Robbery, being armed with a dangerous weapon and inflicting a wound with same weapon.	Highway Robbery.	Robbery.	Rape.	Assault with Intent to commit the crime of Rape.	Assault with Intent to commit a Rape.	Assault with Intent to Rape.	Assault with Intent to Maim.	Mayhem.	Abduction.	Adultery.	Bigamy.	Polygamy.	Incest.
Totals	270	44	10	198	17	4	7	4	2	6	8	1	8	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3
Allegan	3			3																					
Antrim	2	1	1																			1			
Barry	3	1		2				1																	
Bay	1	1																							
Benzie	1			1																					
Berrien	9	2	1	6						1	1										1		1		
Branch	2	1		1																					
Calhoun	12			10	2																				
Cass	4	1	1	3													1						1		
Cheboygan	2	1		1																					
Clinton	4		1	3																					1
Delta	2	2						1	1																
Eaton	4	2		2	1	1																			
Genesee	4	2		2									1												
Grand Traverse	1	1								1															
Hilledale	7			7																					
Ingham	4		1	3																				1	
Ionia	3			3																					
Jackson	9	1	1	7						1															1
Kalamazoo	4	1		3																					
Kent	10	1		9			1																		
Lapeer	3			3																					
Lenawee	16	2	1	10	8					1												1			
Livingston	5	4					1	1					3												
Macomb	1			1																					
Manistee	4	2		2										1											
Mason	1			1																					
Mecosta	2			1	1																				
Midland	3	1		2				1																	
Monroe	3			3																					
Montcalm	3			1		1																			
Muskegon	7	1	1	5												1						1			
Newaygo	5			5																					
Oakland	11	1		10					1																
Oceana	3			3																					
Osceola	1	1					1																		
Ottawa	4	2		2													2								
Saginaw	6			6																					
Shiawassee	1	1								1															
St. Clair	5			5																					
St. Joseph	4		1	3																		1			
Tuscola	2	1		1												1									
Van Buren	3			3																					
Washtenaw	5	2		3					1		1														
Wayne	14	1		13			1																		
Wexford	1		1																						1
Recorder's Court, Detroit	35	6		28	1		1	1	1					2						1					
Superior Court Grand Rapids	22	4		16	1	1					2			1	1										
U. S. Court, West Dist.	3			3																					
U. S. Court, East Dist.	2			2																					

[illegible]

Table No. 3—CONTINUED.—Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the year closing September 30, 1879, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Convicted of each Crime.

[illegible]

Table No. 3.—CONTINUED.—Number of Convicts Received on Sentence during the Year closing September 30, 1879, Number sent from each County named, Crimes of which Convicted, and the Number Convicted of each Crime.

COUNTIES.	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.		FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.							OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.		
	Total Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Total against Public Justice.	Forgery.	Uttering and publishing a forged instrument.	Uttering forged paper.	Uttering forged notes.	Passing and uttering a falsely altered U. S. Treasury note.	Passing counterfeit coin.	Making counterfeit coin.	Perjury.	Subornation of perjury.	Resisting an officer.
Totals.....	17	4	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
Allegan.....												
Antrim.....												
Barry.....												
Bay.....												
Benzie.....												
Berrien.....												
Branch.....												
Calhoun.....	2		2									
Case.....												
Cheboygan.....	1		1									
Clinton.....												
Delta.....												
Eaton.....	1	1	1							1		
Genesee.....												
Grand Traverse.....												
Hilledale.....												
Ingham.....												
Ionia.....												
Jackson.....												
Kalamazoo.....												
Kent.....												
Lapeer.....												
Lenawee.....	3		1			2						
Livingston.....		1								1		
Macomb.....	1		1									
Manistee.....												
Mason.....												
Mecosta.....	1		1									
Midland.....												
Monroe.....												
Montcalm.....		1										1
Muskegon.....												
Newaygo.....												
Oakland.....												
Oceana.....												
Osceola.....												
Ottawa.....												
Saginaw.....												
Shiawassee.....												
St. Clair.....												
St. Joseph.....												
Tuscola.....	1				1							
Van Buren.....												
Washtenaw.....												
Wayne.....												
Wexford.....												
Recorder's Court, Detroit.....	1			1								
Superior Court, Grand Rapids.....	1	1	1								1	
U. S. Court, Western District.....	3						1	2				
U. S. Court, Eastern District.....	2							1	1			

The gross daily gain of convicts during the year is shown by the following table:

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	Total.
1	1				2								2
2	5	5	1				1						16
3			5	1				1					10
4			1	2		1	1			1	1		8
5			2		7		3		1			1	14
6			3										3
7	1	2											3
8					1	2				1		6	10
9	6	1	3				1	1		1		2	15
10			4		1	1	2	3	1			1	13
11					1					1			4
12			6		1	1			1	1			10
13			2		2							1	5
14					2		1		4	2			10
15	1	2			3		1					3	10
16		1	2	1							3		7
17				2		3		2				1	8
18	1	3	1	1	2								8
19					2		1	3			1		7
20		7		2		2							11
21	1	1			2			1		4			9
22	1	2		1		5	3			2		1	16
23	2	2	1					1					5
24			7	4	1	1		1	7				21
25	2	1	1	1			1			3	1		10
26													
27	2	1				3		1	3			1	4
28				3		1	10	1	3		1		19
29	4	2					1			2			9
30				5				1					6
31			1	2						1			4
Totals	27	30	42	25	27	20	26	16	20	24	7	21	285

The gross daily loss of convicts during the year will be seen by the following table:

DAY OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	Total.
1	3	1		1	1	4		2	1	1		1	15
2		1						1					2
3	1		1	2		1			1				6
4	2			1	1		1				1		6
5	2	1	2					2		2		2	11
6		2	1		2	1						1	7
7	1		1	1	2	2			1				8
8				2	2	3		1		1		1	11
9	2	3	1	4			1	1	1	1	2	1	18
10	2			3	1	1	2	2	1	3		1	16
11							1			3		2	6
12	3	1	1		1		1		1	3	1		12
13		1	1		2	2			1			1	8
14	1	1		1	2		1						6
15					1		2						3
16		1		1			1	2		1	1	2	9
17				2		1	3	1		3		2	12
18			1	1	3	1	4		1				11
19	2	3	1		1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	18
20		20	4	1	1			1				3	30
21	1	2	3			5			1		1		13
22	1	2			2						1	1	7
23	1	4		2				1		2	3		13
24	1				1	1	2	2	1	3			11
25	2	1	1		1	2	1				1		9
26			1			2					1		9
27	1		1		1	1	2	2	1		1		5
28		2	3	1				1					7
29				1		1	2	1		1			6
30		4	2				1	1	2	1	1	1	12
31			1	1						2			4
Totals.....	28	50	26	25	24	29	26	23	17	30	15	20	313

The number of convicts in Prison at close of each day during the year, the aggregate for the year of days of Prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is given by the following exhibit:

DAYS OF MONTH.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	Total.
1.....	802	802	783	788	800	798	798	791	786	789	784	775	8801
2.....	807	806	784	793	800	795	794	790	788	791	784	777	8815
3.....	806	806	788	797	800	797	794	791	785	783	784	778	8829
4.....	804	806	789	798	806	798	794	789	785	785	784	779	8821
5.....	802	806	789	798	806	798	797	789	786	792	784	778	8824
6.....	803	803	791	798	804	797	797	789	786	792	784	777	8830
7.....	802	806	790	797	803	795	797	789	785	792	784	777	8815
8.....	801	806	790	795	801	794	797	788	785	792	784	778	8824
9.....	804	803	792	791	801	794	797	788	784	792	782	783	8811
10.....	803	803	796	788	801	794	797	789	784	789	782	783	8808
11.....	802	803	788	788	803	794	796	789	784	787	782	781	8806
12.....	799	802	803	788	803	795	795	789	784	785	781	781	8804
13.....	799	801	804	788	803	793	795	789	783	785	781	781	8801
14.....	798	800	804	787	803	793	795	789	787	788	781	781	8805
15.....	799	802	804	787	804	793	794	789	787	788	781	784	8812
16.....	799	802	806	787	804	793	793	787	787	787	783	783	8810
17.....	799	802	806	787	804	795	790	788	787	784	783	781	8805
18.....	800	805	806	787	803	794	786	788	786	784	783	781	8803
19.....	798	803	805	787	805	793	796	789	786	783	786	780	8801
20.....	798	789	801	788	804	795	796	789	783	781	783	777	8813
21.....	798	788	796	788	806	790	796	790	781	785	782	777	8869
22.....	799	788	796	787	804	785	789	791	781	787	781	777	8878
23.....	799	788	799	787	804	786	789	790	781	785	778	777	8870
24.....	798	786	806	791	803	785	787	789	787	783	778	777	8860
25.....	796	786	806	792	803	783	787	789	787	785	778	777	8861
26.....	799	787	805	793	803	791	785	787	787	785	777	778	8876
27.....	799	787	804	792	803	785	785	788	789	785	776	778	8878
28.....	799	786	801	794	803	784	785	788	792	785	777	778	8880
29.....	803	787	801	793	803	786	794	787	793	786	777	778	8881
30.....	803	783	799	788	798	783	783	787	790	785	776	777	8877
31.....	803	783	799	789	798	793	783	787	789	794	776	776	8841
Totals.....	24,980	23,915	24,745	24,547	22,474	24,036	23,703	24,455	23,568	24,400	24,213	23,373	288,986
Average daily number.....	800 30-31	797 5-30	798 7-31	791 26-31	803 15-28	794 12-31	793 3-30	788 27-31	785 15-30	787 3-30	781 2-31	771 1-30	791 188-305

Table showing the average daily number for each month and during the year, of officers and employes at, and convicts confined in, the Michigan State Prison at Jackson during the twelve months ending September 30, 1879, also the greatest and least number in, the highest and lowest number unfit for duty, at close of day; the average number unfit for duty, and the per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number in Prison, the average daily number of those in punishment at close of day, and an average of the daily number of Idlers, and embracing a similar showing of those assigned to productive labor, and also of those at unproductive labor, including in the average of the officers of the latter, the general officers of the prison:

GENERAL SUMMARY.		For the Year.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
<i>At Productive Labor Assignments.</i>														
Average daily number of Officers and Employes...		50.8	54.2	54.4	53.3	51.1	50.4	50.3	50	49.8	49.2	48.8	49	49.4
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day...		791.6	800.7	797.3	785.2	791.9	802.9	794.4	792.1	788.8	785.6	787.1	781	779.2
Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day...		41.8	38.6	37.5	36.3	39	39	39.5	44.2	43.6	39.3	45.9	50.4	51
Greatest number in Prison at close of any day...		797	807	808	808	799	806	798	797	791	793	794	784	784
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		48.1	43	43	43	44	49	49	49	49	45	53	57	56
Least number in Prison at close of any day...		785.5	786	783	783	787	789	791	785	787	781	781	776	775
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		33.7	33	33	31	34	30	32	38	39	33	36	44	47
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number in Prison...		.048	.04+	.05	.04+	.05	.04+	.05	.05+	.05+	.05	.05+	.06	.06
Average daily number in punishment at close of day...		3.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	4	4.3	5	5.5	7.3
Average daily number of Idlers at close of day (Thanksgiving, Christmas, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted)...		6.5	8.4	10	13	9.6	7.4	7	8.5	5	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.7
<i>At Unproductive Labor Assignments.</i>														
Average daily number of Officers and Employes, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Sundays, and Fourth of July excepted...		15.5	16.9	16.8	16.5	15.5	15	15.3	16	15.5	16.2	15.5	13.1	13.9
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day...		556.2	548.4	551.5	560.1	555.9	561.7	554.3	563.5	560.6	552.9	552.2	555	559
Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day...		17.7	13.5	13.3	14.1	15.5	14.3	15.2	18.9	18	16.5	21.4	25	26.4
Greatest number at close of any day...		560.3	551	555	565	560	566	558	568	556	557	557	559	563
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		21	18	19	19	22	23	23	28	23	23	26	30	30
Least number at close of any day...		551.1	545	548	552	551	558	550	555	556	545	548	551	554
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		12.2	10	9	9	11	7	6	15	13	10	16	20	22
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number...		.03	.02+	.02+	.02+	.03	.02+	.03	.05+	.03+	.03+	.04	.04+	.04+
Average daily No. in punishment at close of day...		2.1	.2	.2+	1	1.5	2.4	2.4	4.3	2.6	1.7	2	2.5	4.6
<i>At Unproductive Labor Assignments.</i>														
Average daily number of Officers and Employes...		37	39.4	40.4	40	37.5	37.5	37.3	36.1	36.3	33	33.8	36	33.5
Average daily number of Convicts at close of day...		233.3	232.3	243.7	233.1	236	241.2	240.1	233.6	232.2	232.7	234.9	236	230
Average daily number of Convicts unfit for duty at close of day...		24.1	23.1	24.2	23.2	23.5	24.7	24.3	25.3+	25.6	22.7	24.5	25.3	24.6
Greatest number at close of any day...		243.3	237	247	244	241	248	244	243	233	243	239	233	236
Highest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		27.5	25	26	26	29	27	27	29	29	25	29	30	26
Least number at close of any day...		229.8	249	231	233	233	235	235	221	224	229	233	230	216
Lowest number unfit for duty at close of any day...		21.1	19	20	19	21	21	21	23	23	20	20	23	24
Per cent of those unfit for duty to whole number...		1.3	1.1	1	.6	.3	.10	.10	.11+	.11+	.10	.10	.11+	.11
Average daily No. in punishment at close of day...		1.3	1.1	1	.6	.3	.10	.10	.11+	.11+	.10	.10	.11+	.11

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Below is a summary of the number of convicts received at this Prison during each year, showing also the number for each year under the several general classes of offenses stated :

YEARS.	Aggregate of Convictions.	Offenses against Property.	Offenses against the Lives and Persons of Individuals.	Forgery and Counterfeiting.	Offenses against Chastity, Morality and Decency.	Offenses against Public Justice.	Miscellaneous, &c.
41 Years from Jan., 1839, to Sept. 30, 1879.....	6,791	4,920	932	524	268	139	8
1839.....	35	33	1	1			
1840.....	54	34	6	7	1	6	
1841.....	47	28	8	5	1	5	
1842.....	52	36	4	7	1	3	1
1843.....	43	31	5	1	3	3	
1844.....	61	45	3	10	1	2	
1845.....	37	25	4	5	2	1	
1846.....	39	19	5	10	1	3	1
1847.....	40	34	2	1		3	
1848.....	49	35	10	2		2	
1849.....	31	20	7	1	1	2	
1850.....	50	40	4	4	2		
1851.....	83	60	12	5	2		
1852.....	87	60	10	12	1	4	
1853.....	71	50	10	7	1	3	
1854.....	108	75	12	8	4	4	
1855.....	141	94	28	10	5	4	
1856.....	138	95	18	21	2		
1857.....	170	108	36	19	5	2	
1858.....	195	144	23	14	7	7	
1859.....	211	150	30	19	6	6	
1860.....	272	200	24	34	9	5	
1861.....	140	87	31	15	4	3	
1862.....	110	73	13	11	12	1	
1863.....	104	83	10	5	4	2	
1864.....	102	68	23	5	2	2	2
1865.....	161	124	16	14	4	1	2
1866.....	305	234	45	15	11		
1867.....	254	183	31	23	5	2	
1868.....	256	178	40	24	12	2	
1869.....	250	181	36	17	12	4	
1870.....	302	215	49	20	14	4	
1871.....	206	140	34	17	13	2	
1872.....	220	151	33	15	15	5	1
1873.....	285	212	37	15	12	9	
1874.....	310	252	36	10	10	2	
1875.....	390	292	51	29	13	5	
1876.....	357	269	39	19	25	5	
1877.....	408	304	56	23	21	5	
1878.....	354	253	46	28	14	12	1
1879.....	270	195	44	17	10	4	

α 1842, Conspiracy, 1. 1846, Offenses against Election Laws, 1. 1864, Felony, 1; Desertion, 1. 1865, Desertion, 2. 1872, Conspiracy, 1. 1873, Conspiracy, 1.

OFFENSES AGAINST LIFE.

There have been twenty-three persons received at this Prison during the year under convictions of offenses against life. The offenses and the number for each offense is as follows :

Murder of the second degree.....	7	
Manslaughter.....	4	
		11
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	2	
" " " " murder.....	6	
" " " " commit murder.....	3	
Assault and robbery, being armed with a dangerous weapon and inflicting a wound with same weapon.....	1	
		12
Total commitments during the year.....		23

The following table shows the number of convictions for offenses against the lives of persons since the organization, January 1, 1839, of the Prison, to this day, arranged under the general heads of "Murder of the first degree," "Murder of the second degree," "Murderous assaults," and "Manslaughter:"

YEARS.	OFFENSES.				
	Total for each Year.	Murder of 1st degree.	Murder of 2d degree.	Murderous Assaults. α	Man-slaughter.
	519	92	97	233	97
1839.....	1		1		
1840.....	4		2	2	
1841.....	3		1	2	
1842.....	2			2	
1843.....	6		1	5	
1844.....	3	1		1	1
1845.....	4		2	2	
1846.....	4			4	
1847.....	1				1
1848.....	6	4	1	1	
1849.....	5	1	2	1	1
1850.....	3			3	
1851.....	8	2	1	2	3
1852.....	6	2		3	1
1853.....	6	2		3	1
1854.....	7	4		2	1
1855.....	20	5	3	12	
1856.....	14	3	6	4	1
1857.....	24	2	4	12	6
1858.....	15	5	3	6	1
1859.....	21	4	6	7	4
1860.....	21	3	1	13	4
1861.....	19	1	5	11	2
1862.....	9	1	2	5	1
1863.....	7		1	2	4
1864.....	11	2	3	3	3
1865.....	9	3	1	3	2
1866.....	23	8		11	4
1867.....	16	6	2	4	4
1868.....	13	2	4	3	3
1869.....	20	3	4	9	4
1870.....	24	5	3	12	4
1871.....	17	3	1	9	4
1872.....	20	2	5	11	2
1873.....	14		1	10	3
1874.....	19	1	5	5	8
1875.....	19	5	4	8	2
1876.....	21	3	2	9	7
1877.....	25	3	9	9	4
1878.....	27	6	4	10	7
1879.....	23		7	13	4

α In the column of "Murderous Assaults" of the above table are included forty-three who also appear elsewhere under other titles of offenses. They are brought into this table because one of the offenses of which they were convicted and sentenced was against life. The years in which the forty-three were sent and the number sent each year are as follows: 1843, 3; 1850, 1; 1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 9; 1856, 1; 1857, 4; 1858, 1; 1860, 5; 1861, 1; 1863, 1; 1866, 3; 1868, 1; 1871, 5; 1873, 1; 1874, 1; 1876, 3; 1877, 1.

The name, age, year of commitment and county from which sent, are given below of all persons convicted of "Murder in the first degree," or who have been sentenced to "Solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison for life," or some portion of whose sentence is "Solitary confinement," and committed to this Prison since March 1, 1847:

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	Prison Year.	REMARKS.
1	Wm. Henry Anderson	31	Wayne	1848	Died, 1868.
2	John Findlay	39	Oakland	1848	Died, 1863.
3	John Winters	47	Calhoun	1848	Escaped, 1867.
4	John Marsh	31	Wayne	1848	Insane.
5	Harvey Billington	33	Wayne	1849	Died, 1869.
6	Joseph Rabedean	19	Wayne	1851	Pardoned, 1876.
7	William Eastman	27	Genesee	1851	Died, 1873.
8	Mary Eno	23	Genesee	1852	Died, 1858.
9	Gabriel Lappan	35	Wayne	1852	Died, 1870.
10	James Hitchcock	32	Ingham	1853	
11	John M. Raynolds	26	Van Buren	1853	Died, 1871.
12	Amos White	60	St. Joseph	1854	Died, 1858.
13	James J. R. Clement	34	Allegan	1854	Died, 1864.
14	John R. Webster	44	Macomb	1854	Died, 1871.
15	David Foster	36	Oakland	1854	Insane. Pardoned Aug. 21, 1877.
16	John F. Myer	23	Oakland	1855	Died, 1869.
17	Amasa Kenyon	55	Shiawassee	1855	Died, 1856.
18	Samuel Ulum	44	Kalamazoo ¹	1855	
19	James E. Cromwell	24	Monroe	1855	Died, 1868.
20	Jordan Turpin	45	Ottawa	1855	Died, 1868.
21	Mary Brooks	24	Eaton	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
22	De Witt C. Horton	32	Calhoun	1856	Pardoned, 1870.
23	Frederick Haynes	29	Wayne	1856	Escaped, 1857.
24	William Young	37	Ottawa	1857	Died, 1870.
25	John Powers	31	Ottawa	1857	Pardoned, 1864.
26	William Potter	30	Wayne	1858	Dis. by Habeas Corpus, 1858. Recon- victed of murder in 2d degree and returned for 10 years from Feb. 15, 1869.
27	Joseph Dukett	28	Sanilac	1858	
28	Robert Tulley	31	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
29	John Tulley	19	Oakland	1858	Dis. by order Sup. Court, 1859.
30	John Dillon	36	Barry	1858	Dis. for new trial, 1860; not returned.
31	Robert Fuller	18	Washtenaw	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859. Reconvicted of burglary and lar- ceny and sent back for 30 years from June 11, 1859. Pardoned Jan- uary 23, 1863.
32	Frank Walker	18	Washtenaw	1859	Dis. by reversal of sentence, 1859. Convicted of larceny and sentenced to 1 year from March 29, 1869.
33	Enos J. Merritt	31	Newaygo	1859	
34	Peter Van Gastel	24	Bay	1859	Died, 1870.
35	George Lovely	40	Calhoun	1860	Died, 1861.
36	Edward Murphy	45	Mackinac	1860	Pardoned, 1863.
37	Truman Wilson	41	Macomb	1860	Died, 1863.
38	Wm. D. Kingin	35	Kent	1861	
39	Goodwin Bates	23	Lapeer	1862	
40	Henry B. Cleveland	33	Washtenaw	1864	Pardoned, 1867.
41	James H. Allen	48	St. Joseph	1864	Died, 1872.
42	Calvin E. Hills	31	Bay	1865	Died, 1870.
43	William Holt	29	Wayne	1865	
44	David F. Bivins	23	Lenawee	1865	Died, 1870.
45	Hosea N. Durree	25	Kent	1866	Died, 1869.
46	Sarah Haviland	38	Calhoun	1866	
47	Daniel J. Baker	44	Calhoun	1866	Died, 1870.
48	John Hanley, <i>alias</i> Cooper	36	Wayne	1866	Insane.
49	Isaac Van Auken	40	Lenawee	1866	
50	Orrin Hunter	25	Berrien	1866	
51	George Bishop	30	U. S. E. D.	1866	Convicted of murder at the June term, 1866, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Eastern District of Michigan, and sentenced to suffer death on the 9th day of October following. Commutated Sept. 20, 1866, to impris- onment for life. Died April 16, 1870.
52	Louis Contol	56	Houghton	1866	

¹The crime was committed in St. Joseph county; by change of venue the case was tried in Kalamazoo county.

TABLE—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	COUNTY.	Prison Year.	REMARKS.
53	William Walker	34	Wayne	1887	Died, 1889.
54	Abraham Piney	25	Wayne	1887	Pardoned Aug. 8, 1887.
55	Susan Shultz	21	Wayne	1887	Pardoned, 1870.
56	Dennis Driscoll	24	Shlawassee	1887	Died, 1872.
57	Eber O. Leach	46	Branch	1887	Dis. for new trial, 1868; not returned.
58	William Hill	49	Alpena	1887	Dis. for new trial, 1868. Reconvicted of "murder in the first degree," March 31, 1869. Pardoned July 30, 1869. Died Nov. 15, 1869.
59	William Brown	21	Ionia	1888	Died, 1870.
60	Harlow Tappen	25	Cass	1888	Commuted to H. C., Det'r't, May 19, '73.
61	Rosa Schweistahl	56	R. C. Detroit	1889	Commuted to H. C., Det'r't, May 19, '73.
62	Amanda Simons	18	Allegan	1869	
63	Henry Stewart	20	R. C. Detroit	1869	
64	James Daggett	32	Mecosta	1870	
65	Henry Hawkins	20	Eaton	1870	Dis. for new trial, 1873; not returned.
66	George Vanderpool	29	Manistee	1870	Dis. for new trial, 1870; not returned.
67	Michael Costello	30	R. C. Detroit	1870	
68	Edward Hoag	54	R. C. Detroit	1870	Died, 1874.
69	Thomas Kidd	19	Sanilac	1871	
70	Rufus McOmber	44	Berrien	1871	Judgment set aside and new trial ordered. Returned March 29, 1872, convicted of murder in 2d degree and sentenced to 10 years. Pardoned, 1874.
71	Wm. McLaughlin	43	Berrien	1871	
72	James Stewart	55	Bay	1872	
73	Henry Wagner	25	Washtenaw	1872	
74	John Henry Erickson	20	Marquette	1874	Sent here for life, and to spend the second day of every week in solitary confinement.
75	Minnoe Lindon	56	Newaygo	1875	
76	Wm. T. Underwood	32	R. C. Detroit	1875	Dis. by order of Sup. Court, May 3, '75.
77	John H. Thomas	60	R. C. Detroit	1875	
78	Frederick Samples	33	R. C. Detroit	1875	
79	Lyman Burkhart	15	Washtenaw	1875	
80	John K. Fuller	64	Ottawa	1876	
81	Emory Nye	23	Calhoun	1876	Dis. for new trial, Oct. 18, 1876. Convicted of murder in 2d degree and returned for 25 years, Dec. 14, 1876.
82	Austin Smith	25	Calhoun	1876	Dis. for new trial, Feb. 8, '77; not ret'd.
83	Freman Cargin	24	Saginaw	1877	
84	Julia Cargin	40	Saginaw	1877	Commuted to H. C., Det't, Feb. 8, '77.
85	George Hardy	22	Calhoun	1877	
86	Henry B. Farrington	54	Iosco	1878	
87	George W. Watson	35	Barry	1878	
88	William Sneed	46	Van Buren	1878	Dis. for new trial by order of Sup. Court, Feb. 19, 1878. New trial ended Jan. 17, 1879, by a verdict of acquittal.
89	Henry Blackman	29	Oakland	1878	
90	Charles Nitz	53	Shlawassee	1878	
91	William Baker	39	Huron	1878	Dis. for new trial by order Supreme Court, Feb. 14, '79, and not returned.

There have been no convictions of murder of the first degree during the year now closed, nor have there been any changes in the above list since the commencement of the year, except in the case of Wm. Baker.

The number now confined here under commitments for offenses involving homicidal intent is as follows:

Of those included in the above list there remain	32
There are here under conviction for murder of the second degree	27
“ “ “ “ murderous assaults	49
“ “ “ “ manslaughter	13

Total number here for above offenses

NATIVITY.

The nativity of the several convicts sent from each county during the year, will appear from the following, viz. :

COUNTIES SENT FROM.	Aggregate.	United States.	FOREIGN STATES.											
			Total.	Australia.	Canada.	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Ireland.	Norway.	Russia.	Scotland.	Prussia.
Totals.....	270	199	71	1	30	10	1	15	2	6	1	1	3	1
Allegan	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bay	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzie	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berrien	9	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Branch	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calhoun	12	11	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cass	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheboygan.....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton.....	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delta.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genesee.....	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Traverse.....	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsdale.....	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingham.....	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ionia.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson.....	9	7	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalamazoo.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent.....	10	7	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lapeer.....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lenawee.....	16	14	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livingston.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manistee.....	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mason.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mecosta.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe.....	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montcalm.....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskegon.....	7	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Newaygo.....	5	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland.....	11	8	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oceana.....	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osceola.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ottawa.....	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Saginaw.....	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shlawassee.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clair.....	5	2	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph.....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscola.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van Buren.....	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washtenaw.....	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wayne.....	14	11	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recorder's Court, Detroit.....	35	22	13	—	3	5	—	4	—	2	—	—	1	—
Superior Court, Grand Rapids.....	23	13	9	1	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Court, Western District.....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Court, Eastern District.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Native born Convicts received here during each of the last seven years, giving the State of birth and the number of each year's receipts born in each State.

STATES OF BIRTH.	YEARS.							
	For Seven Years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
The United States	1,730	201	206	236	260	314	364	199
Alabama.....	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
California.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Connecticut.....	14	—	4	2	2	1	2	2
Delaware.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Georgia.....	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Illinois.....	50	5	13	2	8	7	5	10
Indiana.....	47	4	2	6	14	6	9	6
Iowa.....	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Kentucky.....	22	2	2	2	2	4	6	4
Kansas.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Louisiana.....	6	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Maine.....	11	1	—	2	5	1	2	—
Maryland.....	28	1	14	4	4	3	1	1
Massachusetts.....	21	5	3	2	3	2	3	3
Michigan.....	473	44	34	89	63	107	87	49
Minnesota.....	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Missouri.....	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
New Hampshire.....	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
New Jersey.....	11	1	—	4	2	1	1	2
New York.....	607	90	64	105	84	105	86	73
North Carolina.....	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Ohio.....	200	18	38	23	33	32	25	27
Pennsylvania.....	118	14	13	20	20	20	19	12
Rhode Island.....	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
South Carolina.....	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Tennessee.....	11	—	5	1	2	1	1	1
Texas.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vermont.....	12	1	1	3	1	3	3	—
Virginia.....	12	1	1	2	3	3	—	2
Virginia, West.....	5	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Wisconsin.....	31	5	1	5	5	9	5	1
At Sea.....	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
District of Columbia.....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Exhibit of the nativities of the foreign born Convicts for each of the years mentioned, with the number of each nativity in each years' receipts :

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	YEARS.							
	For Seven Years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Foreign Countries	643	84	104	104	α 96	94	90	71
Austria	1				1	1		
Belgium	5		4					
Canada	254	30	44	86	38	41	35	30
New Brunswick	3			1		2		
Bermuda	1			1				
China	1					1		
Denmark	6	1	2	1	1	1		
France	9			2	1	3	2	1
Bavaria	3	1			2			
Prussia, not specified	4			1			2	1
Saxony	1				1			
Germany, not specified	82	8	17	11	10	11	10	15
England	84	15	6	11	17	13	12	10
Ireland	113	18	18	24	17	12	18	6
Scotland	23	4	1	5	2	2	6	3
Wales	2				1	1		
India	1			1				
Australia	2	1						1
Holland	23	3	5	6	2	4	1	2
Italy	1				1			
Norway	6		3	1	1			1
Poland	3					1	2	
Russia	3		1	1				1
Sweden	7	2	2	2	1			
Switzerland	4	1	1			1	1	
West Indies	1						1	

α One Convict insane when received; nativity not known.

AGE OF CONVICTS.

The several ages under which the convicts received upon sentence during the year are entered, as also the number of convicts of each age, are as follows, viz.:

AGE.	No. of each Age.	AGE.	No. of each Age.	AGE.	No. of each Age.
15.....	1	31.....	8	47.....	3
17.....	3	32.....	10	48.....	1
18.....	8	33.....	7	49.....	2
19.....	6	34.....	13	50.....	2
20.....	14	35.....	9	51.....	4
21.....	17	36.....	8	52.....	3
22.....	15	37.....	9	53.....	3
23.....	19	38.....	8	54.....	1
24.....	8	39.....	3	55.....	1
25.....	13	41.....	2	56.....	2
26.....	20	42.....	4	58.....	2
27.....	14	43.....	5	59.....	1
28.....	15	44.....	1	60.....	1
29.....	9	45.....	1	70.....	1
30.....	6	46.....	1		
Total.....					270

Ages under which convicts received during each of the several years given were entered on the prison records. The ages are presented in five year periods, and show the number of convicts within each period for each year, and also for the seven years.

YEARS CONSIDERED.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN EACH PERIOD.														
	Total	Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.	76 to 80.	81 to 85.
For the seven years.....	2,374	416	707	515	267	172	104	80	49	37	18	4	3	1	1
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	285	65	86	46	30	23	18	7	3	1	5	---	1	---	---
" " " 1874.....	310	69	94	65	35	24	13	8	5	4	2	1	---	---	---
" " " 1875.....	390	92	121	74	34	22	15	11	10	8	1	1	1	---	---
" " " 1876.....	357	57	127	72	37	23	14	15	7	3	3	---	---	---	---
" " " 1877.....	408	81	128	95	43	27	10	11	5	7	1	1	1	---	---
" " " 1878.....	354	30	88	99	41	33	21	19	7	9	5	---	---	1	1
" " " 1879.....	270	32	65	64	47	21	13	9	12	5	1	1	---	---	---

Per cent of convicts received during periods of ages to the whole number received each year, and to the whole number received during the seven years considered in the above statement.

YEARS CONSIDERED.	PER CENT OF CONVICTS IN EACH PERIOD OF AGE TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED.												
	Total.	Under 21.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	31 to 35.	36 to 40.	41 to 45.	46 to 50.	51 to 55.	56 to 60.	61 to 65.	66 to 70.	71 to 75.
For the seven years....	2374	17.52	29.78	21.69	11.25	07.25	04.38	03.38	02.06	01.56	00.76	00.17	00.12
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873..	285	23.80	30.17	16.14	10.52	08.07	06.31	02.45	01.05	00.85	01.75	-----	00.35
" " " 1874..	310	19.03	30.32	30.96	11.29	07.74	04.19	02.58	01.61	01.29	00.64	00.32	-----
" " " 1875..	390	23.58	31.02	18.97	08.71	05.64	03.84	02.82	02.56	02.05	00.25	00.25	-----
" " " 1876..	357	15.96	35.57	20.16	10.36	06.16	03.91	04.20	01.96	00.84	00.84	-----	-----
" " " 1877..	408	19.82	30.88	23.28	10.53	06.61	02.46	02.69	02.25	01.71	00.24	00.24	-----
" " " 1878..	354	08.47	24.85	27.96	11.58	09.32	05.93	05.38	01.97	02.54	01.41	-----	00.28
" " " 1879..	270	11.85	24.07	23.70	17.40	07.78	04.81	03.33	04.44	01.88	00.37	00.37	-----

The act for the government of the State House of Correction at Ionia names twenty-five years as the maximum age at which offenders may be sentenced to that institution. The following table shows the number of convicts received here during each of the last seven years of the age limited by the said act, and also of those above that age. The convicts are also grouped in two periods, one of which includes those of the age of thirty or under, the other those above thirty:

	NUMBER.				Total of all ages.	PER CENT.			
	25 and Under.	26 and Over.	30 and Under.	31 and Over.		25 and Under.	26 and Over.	30 and Under.	31 and Over.
For seven years.....	1,128	1,251	1,638	736	2,374	47.30	52.70	69.00	31.00
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873..	151	184	197	88	285	52.98	47.02	69.12	30.88
" " " 1874..	153	157	218	92	310	49.35	50.65	70.32	29.68
" " " 1875..	213	177	287	103	390	54.61	45.39	73.58	26.42
" " " 1876..	184	173	256	101	357	51.54	48.46	71.70	28.30
" " " 1877..	207	201	302	106	408	50.73	49.27	74.01	25.99
" " " 1878..	118	236	217	137	354	33.33	66.67	61.29	38.71
" " " 1879..	97	173	161	109	270	35.92	64.08	59.63	40.37

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

The terms for which convicts committed to this Prison during the year were sentenced, the number for each term, the total of years under each term, the aggregate of years of all the terms of sentence, and the average of the terms, is shown by the following summary :

LENGTH OF TERMS.			Number under each Conviction.	TOTAL.			LENGTH OF TERMS.			Number under each Conviction.	TOTAL.		
Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
Life.			2				3	9		1	3	9	
25			1	25			3	6		6	21		
20			1	40			3			46	138		
15			11	165			2	9		1	2	9	
10			9	90			2	6		9	22	6	
8	6		1	8	6		2			36	72		
8			3	24			1	6		20	30		
7	6		1	7	6		1	12		1	1	2	
7			14	98			1			42	42		
6			7	42				10		1		10	
5	11		1	5	11			9		1		9	
5			30	150				6		8	4		
4			14	56				4		2	8		
Total Convicts										270			
Aggregate of Years											1051	4	
Average Length of Terms											3	10	22

A summary of commitments to this and other prisons, and to reformatory institutions of this and other States, of Convicts received here during the four years from Oct. 1, 1875, to Sept. 30, 1879, is given in the following table, viz.:

COMMITMENTS TO THE MICHIGAN STATE PRISON DURING THE FOUR YEARS.			TERMS SERVED IN PRISON PRIOR TO PRESENT COMMITMENT.																		
			Reform School.	Detroit House of Correction.												State House of Correction.	Other Prisons.				
					No.	Per Ct.	One Term.	Two Terms.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Five Terms.	Six Terms.	Seven Terms.	Eight Terms.	Nine Terms.	Eleven Terms.	Twelve Terms.	One Term.	One Term.	Two Terms.	Three Terms.	Four Terms.	Six Terms.
Total.....	1,389	100.00	63	3	122	34	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	13	60	11	6	2	1
1st conviction.....	1,188	85.53	44	3	94	31	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	55	11	5	2	1
2d ".....	139	11.45	16	1	23	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1
3d ".....	30	2.16	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th ".....	8	0.57	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5th ".....	3	0.21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6th ".....	1	0.08	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The following is a summary for seven years of the number of Convicts received on first and other commitments to this Prison for the several years, and the per cent of those received under each conviction to the whole number received:

		NUMBER UNDER THE SEVERAL CONVICTIONS.						
		Total.	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	5th Conviction.	6th Conviction.
For the seven years.....		2,376	1,995	255	78	44	3	1
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....		287	272	11	1	3	-----	-----
" " " 1874.....		310	205	40	35	30	-----	-----
" " " 1875.....		390	330	45	12	3	-----	-----
" " " 1876.....		357	306	42	7	1	1	-----
" " " 1877.....		408	359	41	3	3	1	1
" " " 1878.....		354	287	51	15	-----	1	-----
" " " 1879.....		270	236	25	5	4	-----	-----
		PER CENT OF EACH TO NUMBER RECEIVED.						
		Number	1st Conviction.	2d Conviction.	3d Conviction.	4th Conviction.	5th Conviction.	6th Conviction.
For the seven years.....		2,376	83.96	10.73	3.23	1.85	0.13	0.03
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....		287	94.77	3.85	0.34	1.04	-----	-----
" " " 1874.....		310	66.13	12.90	11.29	9.68	-----	-----
" " " 1875.....		390	84.62	11.54	3.07	0.77	-----	-----
" " " 1876.....		357	85.71	11.77	0.96	0.28	0.28	-----
" " " 1877.....		408	87.99	10.05	0.73	0.73	0.25	0.25
" " " 1878.....		354	81.07	14.41	0.24	-----	0.28	-----
" " " 1879.....		270	87.41	9.26	1.86	0.17	-----	-----

The number of convicts sent here during the year from each of the several counties or courts, classified under the number of convictions under which such convicts have severally been committed to service, including the present, is given below :

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.										
	Total.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	8th.	9th.	11th.	13th.
	270	193	35	23	8	6	1	1	1	1	1
Allegan.....	3	3									
Antrim.....	2	2									
Barry.....	3	3									
Bay.....	1	1									
Benzie.....	1	1									
Berrien.....	9	7	1		1						
Branch.....	2	1		1							
Calhoun.....	12	8	2	1	1						
Cass.....	4	1	1	2							
Cheboygan.....	2	2									
Clinton.....	4	3		1							
Delta.....	2	2									
Eaton.....	4	3	1								
Genesee.....	4	2	1	1							
Grand Traverse.....	1	1									
Hillsdale.....	7	6	1								
Ingham.....	4	3	1								
Ionia.....	3	2			1						
Jackson.....	9	6	2	1							
Kalamazoo.....	4	3	1								
Kent.....	10	9	1								
Lapeer.....	3	2	1								
Lenawee.....	16	10	3	1	2						
Livingston.....	5	5									
Macomb.....	1	1									
Manistee.....	4	4									
Mason.....	1	1									
Mecosta.....	2	2									
Midland.....	3	3									
Monroe.....	3	2				1					
Montcalm.....	2			2							
Muskegon.....	7	6		1							
Newaygo.....	5	4		1							
Oakland.....	11	8	2	1							
Oceana.....	3	2		1							
Osceola.....	1	1									
Ottawa.....	4	3	1								
Saginaw.....	6	3	3								
Shiawassee.....	1	1									
St. Clair.....	5	5									
St. Joseph.....	4	2	1	1							
Tuscola.....	3	2									
Van Buren.....	3	3									
Washtenaw.....	5	4	1								
Wayne.....	14	7	2		1	2			1		1
Wexford.....	1	1									
Recorder's Court, Detroit.....	35	21	3	6	1	1	1	1		1	
Superior Court, G'd Rapids.....	22	15	5			2					
U. S. Court, Western Dist.....	8	6	1	1							
U. S. Court, Eastern Dist.....	2	1			1						

STATISTICS OF ENVIRONMENT.

As stated by the convicts severally on their receipt at the Prison, the following is the detail of their habits, relations, and conditions prior to arrest and conviction :

Moral Relations and Habits of Convicts received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

Color.	No.	Per Ct.	Sunday School.	No.	Per Ct.
White.....	246	91.11	Regular.....	4	01.43
Black.....	19	07.04	Irregular.....	11	04.07
Mulatto.....	3	01.11	Never.....	255	94.45
Indian.....	2	00.74			
Total.....	270	100.00	Total.....	270	100.00
	No.	Per Ct.	Conjugal Conditions.	No.	Per Ct.
Resident of State.....	228	84.44	Married.....	99	36.67
Non-resident of State.....	42	15.56	Married and separated.....	18	06.66
			Widower.....	15	05.56
Total.....	270	100.00	Single.....	138	51.11
			Total.....	270	100.00
Industrial Relations.	No.	Per Ct.	Social Relations.	No.	Per Ct.
Trade and served apprenticeship.....	26	09.63	Parents living.....	101	37.41
Trade but never served ".....	92	34.07	Parents dead.....	78	28.15
No trade.....	152	56.30	Father living.....	32	11.85
Total.....	270	100.00	Mother living.....	61	22.59
			Total.....	270	100.00
Moral Relations.	No.	Per Ct.	Religious State of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Temperate.....	56	20.74	Parents pious.....	98	36.29
Moderate.....	105	38.89	Parents not pious.....	122	45.18
Intemperate.....	109	40.37	Father pious.....	1	00.37
Total.....	270	100.00	Father not pious.....	2	00.74
			Mother pious.....	1	00.37
Educational.	No.	Per Ct.	Mother pious, father not pious.....	46	17.05
Read, write, and cipher.....	221	81.85	Total.....	270	100.00
Read and write.....	11	04.07	Moral Relation of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.
Read only.....	25	09.26	Parents temperate.....	207	76.66
Illiterate.....	13	04.82	Parents intemperate.....	7	02.60
Total.....	270	100.00	Father temperate.....		
Attended Church.	No.	Per Ct.	Father intemperate.....		
Regular.....	9	03.33	Mother temperate.....		
Irregular.....	28	10.37	Mother temperate and father in-temperate.....	56	20.74
Never.....	233	86.30	Total.....	270	100.00
Total.....	270	100.00			

Average age.....	Years.	Mo.	Days.	Average height.....	Feet.	In.
	30	5	8		5	6½
Average weight, 152½ lbs.						

Occupation previous to conviction of convicts received during the year ending September 30, 1879:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Attorney at Law.....	2	Farmers.....	13	Porter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	4	Firemen.....	2	Plano finisher.....	1
Baker.....	1	Harness maker.....	1	Painter and Kalsominer.....	1
Boilermaker.....	1	Hoe finisher.....	2	R. R. employes.....	6
Boatbuilder.....	1	Hospital attendant.....	1	Sailors.....	8
Barbers.....	7	Hostlers.....	3	Shoemakers.....	10
Butchers.....	3	Horse shoer.....	1	Salesman.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	2	Jeweler.....	1	Steel polisher.....	1
Cotton printer.....	1	Ladle maker.....	1	Sawyer.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Laborers.....	98	Stone cutter.....	1
Carriage maker.....	1	Locomotive engineer.....	1	Saloon keepers.....	2
Cooks.....	5	Lock maker.....	1	Stone masons.....	2
Clerks.....	2	Mat maker.....	1	Tailors.....	4
Carpenters.....	7	Moulder, iron.....	1	Thieves.....	2
Cabinet makers.....	3	Machinists.....	4	Telegraph operator.....	1
Cigar makers.....	9	Millright.....	1	Teamsters.....	8
Chimney sweep.....	1	Moulders.....	3	Tanners.....	5
Detective.....	1	Masons.....	2	Upholsterer.....	1
Fisherman.....	1	Printers.....	2	Walters.....	4
Fork polisher.....	1	Painters.....	9	Wagon makers.....	2
Furniture finisher.....	1	Peddlers.....	3		
Total.....					270

A summary of the color or race of the persons committed to this prison for seven years gives the following result, viz.:

YEARS.	NUMBER OF EACH COLOR OR RACE.				
	Total.	White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Indian.
For the seven years.....	2,376	2,300	77	96	3
Year ending September 30, 1873.....	287	292	3	1	1
" " " " 1874.....	310	259	41	10	-----
" " " " 1875.....	390	366	12	12	-----
" " " " 1876.....	357	329	9	19	-----
" " " " 1877.....	408	388	5	15	-----
" " " " 1878.....	354	330	4	20	-----
" " " " 1879.....	270	246	3	19	2

YEARS.	PER CENT OF EACH COLOR OR RACE.				
	Number.	White.	Mulatto.	Black.	Indian.
For the seven years.....	2,376	92.59	63.24	04.06	00.09
Year ending September 30, 1873.....	287	98.28	01.04	00.34	00.34
" " " " 1874.....	310	83.55	13.23	03.22	-----
" " " " 1875.....	390	93.86	03.07	03.07	-----
" " " " 1876.....	357	92.88	02.51	05.31	-----
" " " " 1877.....	408	95.01	03.67	01.23	-----
" " " " 1878.....	354	93.23	01.13	05.65	-----
" " " " 1879.....	270	91.11	01.11	07.04	00.74

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The conjugal condition, prior to conviction, of the convicts received during the seven years stated is shown by the following summary :

	NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.
For the seven years.....	2,376	1,358	776	110	132
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	287	179	93	-----	15
" " " 1874.....	310	185	105	10	10
" " " 1875.....	390	254	91	19	26
" " " 1876.....	357	207	119	11	20
" " " 1877.....	408	232	130	27	19
" " " 1878.....	354	163	139	25	27
" " " 1879.....	270	138	99	18	15
	PER CENT OF EACH CLASS TO WHOLE NUMBER.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Married and Separated.	Widower.
For the seven years.....	2,376	57.16	32.66	04.63	05.55
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	287	62.88	32.40	-----	05.22
" " " 1874.....	310	59.68	33.87	03.23	03.23
" " " 1875.....	390	64.96	23.53	04.56	06.86
" " " 1876.....	357	58.10	33.24	03.07	05.59
" " " 1877.....	408	56.72	32.08	06.60	04.65
" " " 1878.....	354	46.05	39.26	07.06	07.63
" " " 1879.....	270	51.11	36.67	06.67	05.56

MORAL HABITS.

The following summary gives the statistics bearing upon this point as gathered at the Prison during the last seven years, and shows the number of temperate, intemperate, and moderate drinkers received during each of the years, as also the per cent of each class to the whole number received during each year, and for all of the years :

	NUMBER.			
	Total.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinkers.	Intemperate.
For the seven years.....	2,376	680	1,050	646
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	287	130	111	46
" " " 1874.....	310	115	132	63
" " " 1875.....	390	98	201	101
" " " 1876.....	357	88	205	66
" " " 1877.....	408	108	170	129
" " " 1878.....	354	96	126	132
" " " 1879.....	270	66	105	109
	PER CENT.			
	Total.	Temperate.	Moderate Drinkers.	Intemperate.
For the seven years.....	2,376	28.62	44.19	27.19
Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	287	45.29	38.69	16.02
" " " 1874.....	310	37.10	42.58	20.32
" " " 1875.....	390	22.50	50.63	26.87
" " " 1876.....	357	24.30	57.28	18.44
" " " 1877.....	408	26.65	41.80	31.54
" " " 1878.....	354	27.19	35.60	37.25
" " " 1879.....	270	20.74	38.89	40.37

EDUCATIONAL CONDITION.

It appears from the record that of the two hundred and seventy convicts received during the year,

221, or 81.85 per cent of the whole number, can read, write, and cipher.

11, or 04.07 per cent of the whole number, can read and write.

25, or 09.26 per cent of the whole number, can read only.

13, or 04.82 per cent of the whole number, are wholly illiterate.

A summary covering the same items for the seven years is given below :

	No. for 7 years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Total for the seven years.....	2,376	287	310	390	357	408	354	270
The number who read, write, and cipher.....	1,593	110	161	281	283	308	249	231
“ “ “ read and write	293	116	68	29	25	16	28	11
“ “ “ read only	275	32	51	48	38	37	44	25
“ “ “ are illiterate.....	211	29	30	32	31	44	32	13
“ “ unknown.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	-----
PER CENT.								
	Average per cent of 7 years.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
The number who read, write, and cipher.....	67.05	38.23	51.94	72.13	73.47	75.55	70.34	81.86
“ “ “ read and write	12.33	40.43	21.94	12.28	6.98	3.91	7.91	04.07
“ “ “ read only	11.57	11.20	16.45	8.18	10.90	9.05	12.43	09.26
“ “ “ are illiterate.....	08.88	10.16	9.67	7.42	8.65	10.76	8.04	04.82
“ “ unknown.....	00.17	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.73	0.28	-----

PARDONS.

The following tabular statement gives the counties whence they were received, terms of sentence, offenses, date of sentence and discharge of each under pardon :

No. Pardoned.	Register No. of Con- victs Pardoned.	County or Court.	Term.		CRIME.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	How Pardoned.	Sex.
			Years.	Months.					
1	25	Muskegon ..	20		Rape	Oct. 13, 1866	May 1, 1879	By Gov..	Male.
2	219	Houghton ..	7		Aiding prisoners to escape.....	July 15, 1873	Nov. 12, 1878	“ “	“
3	371	Oakland ..	7		Burglary and larceny	June 19, 1874	July 17, 1879	“ “	“
4	456	Berrien ..	6		Burglary	Nov. 10, 1874	Jan. 10, 1879	“ “	“
5	924	Rec. Ct., Det.	12		Burglary and larceny	Jan. 29, 1876	Jan. 10, 1879	“ “	“
6	1136	Isabella ..	13		Rape	Nov. 2, 1876	July 17, 1879	“ “	“
7	1433	Ingham ..	13		Larceny	June 2, 1877	April 18, 1879	“ “	“
8	1445	Mason ..	3		Assault with intent to com- mit rape	June 16, 1877	Nov. 19, 1878	“ “	“
9	1477	Genesee ..	4		Burglary	June 23, 1877	Oct. 5, 1878	“ “	“
10	1561	Livingston ..	3		Forgery	Oct. 4, 1877	April 23, 1879	“ “	“
11	1606	Wayne ..	3		Burglary and larceny	Oct. 15, 1877	July 12, 1879	“ “	“
12	1674	U. S. E. Dist.	2		Stealing from the mails.....	Dec. 19, 1877	Dec. 21, 1878	“ Pres.	“
13	1684	Genesee ..	2		Setting fire to and burning three wheat stacks	Dec. 26, 1877	July 17, 1879	“ Gov..	“
14	1718	Montcalm ..	1	6	Seduction	Jan. 30, 1878	April 19, 1879	“ “	“
15	1819	U. S. W. Dist.	1		Stealing U. S. mail	June 4, 1878	Nov. 20, 1878	“ Pres.	“
16	1830	U. S. W. Dist.	1		Conspiracy	June 14, 1878	Mar'ch 21, 1879	“ “	“
17	1842	Washtenaw ..	3		Larceny of a horse	June 23, 1878	Sept. 5, 1879	“ Gov..	“

In submitting his report, in which he has intended only to present briefly the operation of the Prison during the year closing with this date and the statistics of the same period required by law to be annually published, the Warden desires to acknowledge his obligation to yourselves for courtesies extended to him during the past, and also for the aid rendered him in the discharge of his duties by his faithful and painstaking subordinates.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Warden.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors, Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN:—The following is my report for the year ending September 30th, 1879:

STATISTICS.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Lord's day—regular services	52
Sermons by Chaplain.....	40
Sermons by others.....	12
Prayer and conference meetings.....	114

OTHER MEETINGS.

Holiday exercises.....	4
------------------------	---

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Number of sessions.....	52
Number of classes.....	22
Average number of scholars	133

Reading and spelling classes.....	5
Average number of scholars.....	22

Arithmetic classes.....	6
Average number of scholars.....	20

Writing classes.....	1
Number of scholars.....	22

Bible Study.

Number of classes.....	12
Average number of scholars.....	71

LIBRARY.

Number of circulating volumes.....	2,891
“ school books.....	475
“ bibles and testaments.....	737
“ prayer books.....	157
“ hymn and tune books.....	301

Library Expenditures.

Purchase of bibles.....	\$112 50
Rebinding of worn volumes, 297.....	
Newly-bound magazines, 5 vols.....	
Contributions to fund for purchase of papers for life men.....	\$15 78
Balance from last year.....	4 69
	<hr/>
	\$20 47
Expended during year.....	17 85
	<hr/>
Balance on hand at close present year.....	\$2 62

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

Number of letters mailed.....	9,918
Greatest number per month.....	915
Least number per month.....	770
Average number per month.....	827
Number letters delivered.....	11,524
Greatest number delivered per month.....	1,047
Least number delivered per month.....	905
Average number delivered per month.....	960

Letters Retained.

Going out of prison.....	605
Coming into prison.....	298
	<hr/>
Total retained.....	903
Number written and copied on convict business.....	94
Number of letters of inquiry answered and copied.....	127
Average of letters written and mailed per man.....	12.30
Average received and delivered per man.....	14.60
Total mailed and delivered.....	21,447
Total average mailed and delivered.....	28.50
Total of all letters handled during year.....	22,566
Total average per man.....	29.20

VISITS AND CALLS.

To Hospital—Regular.....	163
“ “ Special.....	39
	<hr/>
Total to Hospital.....	202
To cells—Regular.....	751
“ “ Special.....	243
	<hr/>
Total.....	994
Special interviews.....	257
Visits to asylum.....	37

The specifications and figures given above indicate the nature and the methods of the work of the chaplaincy the past year; and it is hoped the report is acceptable.

Little, if anything, more need be presented or said. A few words, however, may be added. Of the regular Lord's day services in the chapel nothing can reasonably be said; only, those services appear to have been acceptable to a large proportion of the men. They have spoken occasionally of the preaching, and about as often of the services of the choir.

In the prayer and conference room something more noticeable and positive appears. About one-half of the year four social meetings have been held each week. In all these meetings a decided and evangelical interest has been manifested, and with very few exceptions more men have been anxious to pray or speak or ready to do so than could have time for the exercise.

Of the order and propriety of conduct in these meetings, it may be said, they would not suffer by comparison with similar meetings outside of prisons.

Of the "results" of gospel service and social worship, a cautious recognition of the wisdom and power of His truth and grace will bear witness to the conversion of men to God. How frequently, or how many, during the year should not be answered until time and prisons shall be no more—when God makes up "the slate," and declares it, by placing those who have believed at the right hand of Christ in that day.

THE SCHOOL

has been better this year than before. Work, and better work, is being done. The number of classes has increased by two; the average of attendance by thirty-eight. The number of classes and average attendance might have been, and should now be, much larger. The working character of the school has evidently improved.

Of the influence and results of the school it may be said, they are so far encouraging as to justify the thought and the call, for a larger, and a well-arranged, and a thoroughly disciplined prison school. There ought to be such a school: not more for normal instruction in the common branches of secular education than for prison discipline and the correction and culture of individual character.

THE LIBRARY

has received no addition of new books during the past year except those of sacred titles. It was thought the rebinding of the better books among those most frequently called for, would be sufficient for the time. The report therefore shows a decrease in number of volumes by as many as have been worn out and condemned.

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE,

as shown by this report, does not vary in any suggestive degree from that of last year. The average number of out-going letters differs by only two per month. In the number of ingoing letters the difference is slightly increased.

Convict correspondence, though involving care, labor, and patience, is an unfailing source of comfort to the prisoners, and an open means for the transaction of legitimate and necessary business. On the part of the State this privilege is an intelligent, a kindly, and an essential provision for convict life.

If anything of legal providing will carry a criminal back, take him home in thought and in heart, and anchor him in the harbor from which he sailed, this correspondence with friends, with love and with home, will do that thing for him. One letter each four weeks is the rule, and for the purpose of friendly or family correspondence is quite frequent enough. Each prisoner, except those in solitary confinement, has the privilege of writing. There are a few men, however, who seldom, if at all, during their term, write a letter. These cases arise no doubt from various causes. And when they appear as a criminal measure, they present a much better expedient than many others to which these men, for personal safety, or further vicious pursuit, feel compelled to resort.

This report shows the average number of letters mailed per man to be twelve and thirty one-hundredths, showing a careful effort to make the general rule control the correspondence—numerically.

The number of official calls, and special interviews, as shown above, is a little in advance of those reported last year. But those figures ought to be larger than they are, and the report for the coming year will undoubtedly show an advance in this respect, to say the least. Those figures should show a practical advance in prison work. Indeed, such is the present arrangement, character, and management of gospel work in the prison, that the Chaplain could employ all his time in that service, and ought to be left to that work exclusively. It is evident gospel work is a suitable and a remunerative part of prison management.

I have little more if anything further to say in this report. Talking or theorizing involves an unwise expenditure of time, when the working of a prison is to be considered, and the best thing done for the State, and for the convicts who may be serving time in the prison. When these things are to be done, brain, and heart, and nerve must give their time and their culture to the work.

And in the gospel assignment of prison organization, truth and grace, and trust in God, and sanctified common sense, and a self-sacrificing spirit; are essential, and *divine appointments*, with sacred pledges of success.

I desire to express the wish that secular instruction could be given when, and as it ought to be—in the *six evenings* of the week—and thus leave, exclusively, the school of Lord's day morning to the undivided study of the word of God.

Gentlemen, I submit my report to you; gratefully expressing my thanks for the kindness, the courtesy, and the confidence, which has distinguished your care for this department; and for the consideration which has marked your personal intercourse with myself. My association and labor with *all* the officers of the prison has never been more pleasant, or more profitable, than during the past year.

GEO. H. HICKOX,
Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, JACKSON, MICHIGAN, }
September 30th, 1879. }

To the Hon. the Board of Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The appended tables, which appear as summaries of the records of this office, comprise the report of the Medical Department for the year. I have nothing to add to this showing, except to place in this connection these few short statements, separate from the tables, and yet made up from the books. They relate entirely to the number of men who have lost time, etc., instead of days lost. The first relates to the whole number in Prison, those who received treatment, lost time, and the number under each class of sick, wounded, aged and infirm, other causes, and insane. This is also carried out, showing the number who have lost various amounts from five days to one year.

Total Number Confined During Year.	Number who Received Treatment.	Number who Lost Time.	MEMORANDA.				
			Sickness.	Wounds and Injuries.	Aged and Infirm.	Other Causes.	Insane.
1,074	918	583	500	105	-----	46	18

Number who Lost Time.	LENGTH OF TIME LOST.	Whole Time Lost.
273 lost	Five days or less.....	829
175 "	Five to twenty days.....	1,854
30 "	Twenty days to one month.....	754
48 "	One to two months.....	2,116
27 "	Two to four months.....	2,438
12 "	Four to six months.....	1,631
4 "	Six to eight months.....	811
3 "	Eight to eleven months.....	806
11 "	One year.....	4,015
583	Total.....	15,246

The second again shows how the men have been sick, etc., on the various assignments in the Prison, and also the total number of different men employed on each contract during the year.

PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

Assignments.	No. of Different Men Employed.	Sickness.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Causes.	Insane.	Different Men who Lost Time.	Per Cent Sick.
6 b	94	49	18	4	-----	52	.52
9	50	19	4	1	-----	20	.38
10	86	18	7	4	-----	21	.50
11	75	32	5	-----	1	86	.42
12	63	36	5	4	-----	24	.57
13	43	24	3	7	-----	30	.55
16	98	50	8	6	1	58	.51
17	75	42	3	5	1	44	.56
18	55	22	3	1	-----	26	.40
20	59	28	10	3	1	34	.48
21	72	41	4	1	-----	43	.56
19	89	51	5	1	-----	54	.57

UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

1	65	13	2	1	-----	15	.20
3	21	11	-----	-----	-----	11	.52
5	66	17	-----	1	-----	16	.25
24	55	17	1	-----	-----	18	.30
25	33	2	-----	1	18	19	57.37
26	98	46	13	4	1	50	.43
27	31	13	3	-----	-----	14	.42
28	12	1	-----	-----	-----	1	.06
30	-----	32	3	3	-----	37	-----

The third again shows only the sick as it cannot be presumed that the locality in the wings can affect anything else. The aggregate appears larger than the 583 under sickness in first statement, but this is owing to transfers, and also to the fact that I have shown each case as a new one every month, that is if a man has ague in January and again in February, he appears in this summary as two cases, or even if twenty days or more intervene I have generally counted it again, unless it appears a certain continuance of an old case. All continued cases, however, only appear once, even though they last through several months.

LOCALITY OF SICK.

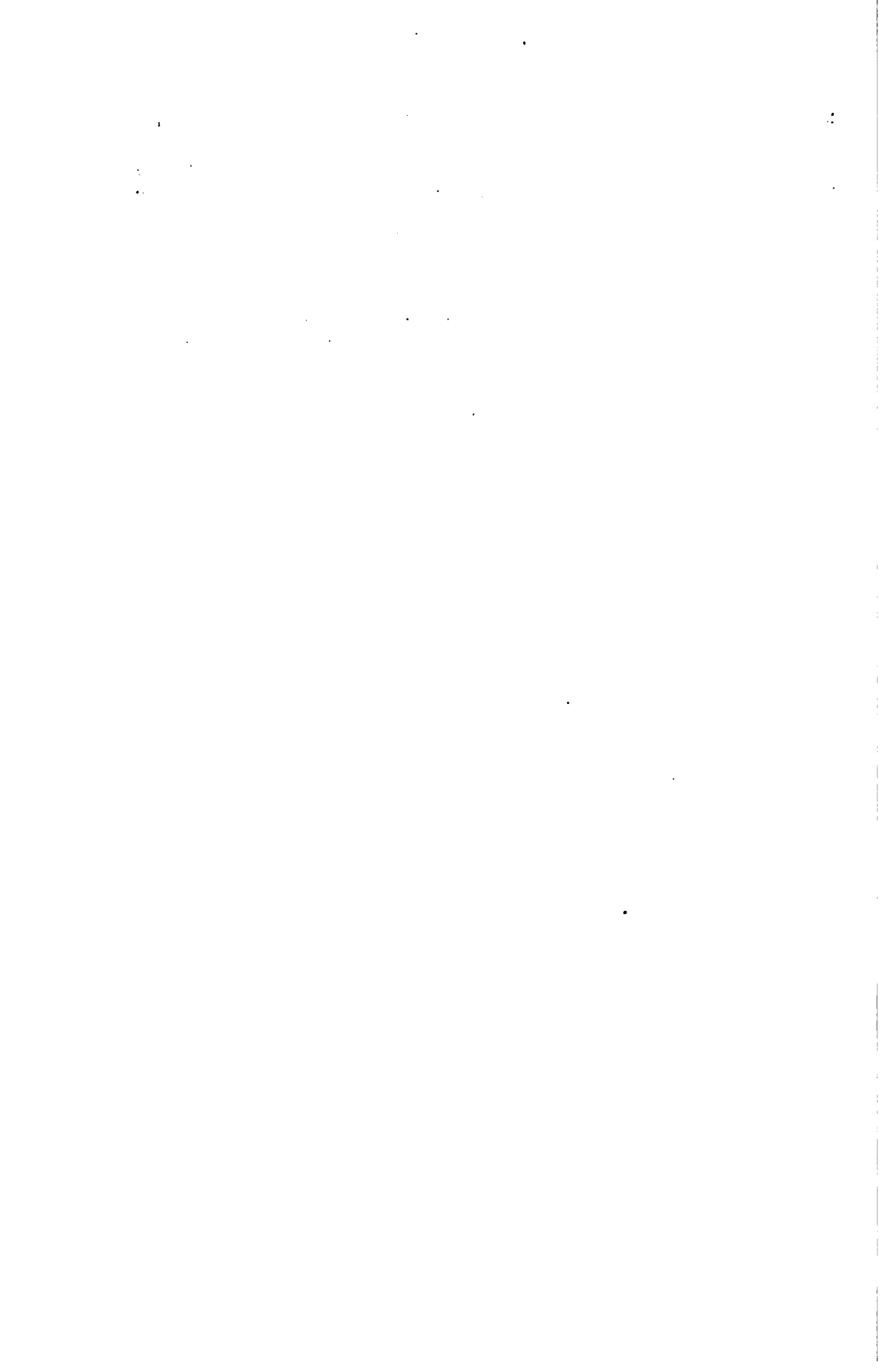
	Number of Cases.
<i>West Wing:</i>	
North Hall.....	25
South Hall.....	34
North Base.....	23
South Base.....	35
North first Gallery.....	25
South first Gallery.....	33
North second Gallery.....	35
South second Gallery.....	37
North third Gallery.....	21
South third Gallery.....	47
Total.....	629
<i>East Wing:</i>	
North Hall.....	13
South Hall.....	40
North Base.....	25
South Base.....	49
North first Gallery.....	21
South first Gallery.....	34
North second Gallery.....	13
South second Gallery.....	30
North third Gallery.....	17
South third Gallery.....	43

All other tables which last year were shown in the text are this year simply appended with the rest. I can only say that they preserve the same uniform average of previous years.

Thanking you for the continuance of the kindly courtesy which has always marked our intercourse, and publicly remembering the friendship and assistance of my fellow officers, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN L. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Resident Physician.



ending September 30th, 1879.

A. G. COURT, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	Per Cent Sick from Diseases Contracted in Prison.	In Hospital.	In Asylum.	In Cells.	Total.	DEATHS.						EMPLOYED IN HOSPITAL.				HALF TIME.		
						By Sickness.	By Wounds and Injuries.	By other Causes.	By Aged and Infirm.	By Insane.	Total.	Steward.	Attendants.	Cooks.	Total.	In Shop.	Excused at Noon.	Total.
24	4.20	5,320	3,518	6,408	15,246	5	1	---	---	---	6	365	2,015	365	2,745	382	368	750
44	3.41	299	256	548	1,103	---	1	---	---	---	1	31	133	31	195	10	20	30
70	3.70	377	240	508	1,125	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	125	30	185	36	25	61
54	3.57	445	248	431	1,124	1	---	---	---	---	1	31	182	31	244	56	21	77
92	3.35	498	226	485	1,209	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	186	31	248	22	24	46
83	3.96	370	254	463	1,087	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	169	28	225	16	43	59
97	3.98	373	338	515	1,226	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	186	31	248	41	23	64
58	4.69	455	302	571	1,328	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	206	30	266	55	41	96
52	4.63	474	312	565	1,351	1	---	---	---	---	1	31	217	31	279	28	40	68
99	3.84	446	330	401	1,177	1	---	---	---	---	1	30	151	30	211	31	37	68
81	4.51	521	341	558	1,420	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	155	31	217	17	39	56
45	5.20	585	341	658	1,564	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	155	31	217	47	29	76
55	5.26	497	330	705	1,532	2	---	---	---	---	2	30	150	30	210	23	26	49

LABOR LOST.

55	4.55	242	-----	746	988	1	---	---	---	---	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	175	45	220
74	2.73	63	-----	269	337	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	17
08	4.08	129	-----	212	341	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	7
10	.84	7	-----	223	230	---	1	---	---	---	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	18	20
15	3.15	211	-----	265	476	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	27
09	6.09	374	-----	321	695	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	20	21
04	3.00	177	-----	713	890	1	---	---	---	---	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	31	53
69	1.81	491	-----	435	926	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	153	33	186
12	1.12	9	-----	152	161	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	11	13
22	2.06	46	-----	298	344	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	30	32
97	1.87	81	-----	293	374	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	34	35
43	3.03	194	-----	505	699	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	37	57
---	-----	2,020	-----	4,432	6,461	2	1	---	---	---	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	378	310	688

73	2.73	265	-----	43	313	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5
73	2.73	-----	-----	49	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13	3.13	411	-----	62	473	1	---	---	---	---	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	4	6
11	3.11	265	-----	76	341	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	2	4
28	5.76	-----	3,518	-----	3,518	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	39	39
73	4.67	217	-----	569	816	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5
72	3.72	120	-----	88	208	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
07	.07	-----	-----	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	365	2,015	365	2,745	-----	-----	-----
30	21.30	1,933	-----	1,082	3,065	2	---	---	---	---	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	3
---	-----	3,291	3,518	1,976	8,785	3	---	---	---	---	3	365	2,015	365	2,745	4	58	62



Table No. 3.—Mortality of Michigan State Prison for Year ending September 30, 1878.

Register Number.	Age when Received.	Sex.	Time Served.		Condition when Received.	Habits of Life Previous to Conviction.		Date of Sentence.	Disease.		Number of Deaths.	Date of Death.		Time Served Prior to this Conviction.		Assignment Employed in Previous Conviction.		Remarks.
			Years.	Months.		Abstinent.	Moderate.	Intemperate.						Years.	Months.			
Total.						2	2	2			6							
115	25	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	Phthisis.		1	June 1, 1878.	1	1	24	Broom shop.		
708	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Phthisis.		1	May 27, 1878.	1	2		Idle shop.		
107	21	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	Phthisis.		1	Oct. 1, 1878.	1			Tailor, etc., shop.		
180	21	7	6	8	1	1	1	1	Pneumonia.		1	Dec. 31, 1878.	1	8		Tailor, etc., shop.		3 nos. D. H. C.
187	21	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	Typhoid fever.		1	Sept. 1, 1879.	1	19		Idle shop.		
307	23	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	Typhoid fever.		1	Sept. 21, 1879.	1	2		Idle shop.		Parton.
1842									Phthisis.									

Table No. 4.—Statistics relative to the Examination of the 270 Convicts Received during Year.

MONTHS.	Number Received.		Average Age.		Average Height.		Average Weight.		Color.		Av. Sex-Tenor.		Condition when Received.		Number Had.		Time Served Prior to this Conviction.		Average Measurements of Chest.		No. whose Family History shows Consumption.		Physical Condition of Parents.	
	270	30.33	5	6.53	152.70	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total.	270	30.33	5	6.53	152.70	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
October, 1878.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
November, 1878.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
December, 1878.	41	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
January, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
February, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
March, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
April, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
June, 1879.	55	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
July, 1879.	50	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
August, 1879.	50	30.33	5	6.53	151.80	215	21	4	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
September, 1879.	10	31.47	5	7.35	169.96	16	3	3	2	7	10	14	2	2	4	1	9	3	57.25	84.66	2	4	3	17

Table No. 5.—Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ending September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.					
	On hand first of Month.	By Purchase.	By Trans-fer.	By Taken Up.	By Con- version.	Total.	By Sale.	By Trans-fer.	By Con- sumption.	By Worn Out and Condemn'd.	By Con- version.	Total.
October, 1878.	\$1,180 09	\$38 23	\$144 27	.....	\$7 03	\$190 13	\$1,380 72	\$2 12	\$3 73	\$146 60	\$3 73	\$163 71
November, 1878.	1,217 01	22 29	122 35	.....	4 92	148 96	1,365 97	3 41	8 41	146 69	10 26	164 68
December, 1878.	1,301 59	59 33	153 22	.....	4 93	254 40	1,455 69	31	3 45	178 03	13 73	200 09
January, 1879.	1,255 60	43 17	253 68	.....	5 66	295 51	1,458 11	40	2 30	182 37	11 23	200 96
February, 1879.	1,256 15	44 21	120 07	.....	4 73	169 00	1,425 16	1 11	2 71	143 97	4 73	164 99
March, 1879.	1,260 16	49 23	120 95	.....	6 95	177 03	1,437 19	73	3 45	159 65	6 95	178 54
April, 1879.	1,258 65	64 06	151 77	.....	6 83	292 36	1,481 01	16	4 55	186 43	15 16	201 83
May, 1879.	1,268 18	55 29	149 92	.....	10 51	215 62	1,483 80	71	3 38	188 74	11 91	202 25
June, 1879.	1,258 55	38 91	145 73	.....	4 46	189 10	1,447 65	18	2 82	183 24	6 01	201 91
July, 1879.	1,252 84	47 82	151 97	.....	7 79	207 53	1,469 92	50	3 21	187 55	7 79	203 85
August, 1879.	1,249 01	69 50	152 43	.....	9 45	231 38	1,480 39	80	2 71	185 31	9 45	203 85
September, 1879.	1,276 44	61 91	128 92	.....	6 29	197 01	1,473 45	59	1 34	186 59	6 29	194 80
Total.....	.....	\$594 05	\$1,685 08	\$37 33	\$78 63	\$2,405 08	.....	\$7 61	\$36 56	\$2,090 23	\$104 01	\$2,317 03
												\$1,278 65

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.					
	On hand first of Month.	Medicines.	Books and Stationery.	Bedding.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Tools.	Hospital Stores.	Medicines.	Groceries.	Books and Stationery.	Bedding.	Furniture and Fixtures.
October, 1878.	\$1,180 09	\$35 96	\$114 31	\$16 13	\$12 43	.....	\$1,380 72	\$31 59	\$114 32	\$5 31	\$1 87	.....
November, 1878.	1,217 01	21 96	122 12	43	.....	.....	1,365 97	23 78	122 96	4 86	2 46	.....
December, 1878.	1,301 59	44 13	144 60	2 13	1 30	.....	1,455 69	30 40	146 16	6 18	2 03	.....
January, 1879.	1,255 60	39 13	131 46	30	.....	.....	1,458 11	44 05	132 24	5 37	4 63	.....
February, 1879.	1,256 15	41 78	112 08	2 50	.....	.....	1,425 16	37 60	112 25	5 61	1 60	.....
March, 1879.	1,260 16	49 23	117 07	73	.....	.....	1,437 19	48 39	117 18	3 79	2 30	.....
April, 1879.	1,258 65	62 05	133 37	3 86	6 40	.....	1,481 01	52 47	133 81	7 45	3 60	.....
May, 1879.	1,268 18	56 70	131 97	1 73	8 75	.....	1,483 80	59 72	131 24	5 36	5 16	.....
June, 1879.	1,258 55	39 36	137 34	2 82	7 83	.....	1,447 65	38 75	137 43	5 31	2 20	.....
July, 1879.	1,252 84	44 60	144 16	.....	9 87	.....	1,469 92	45 26	144 25	4 42	3 60	.....
August, 1879.	1,249 01	47 37	130 35	.....	10 06	.....	1,480 39	53 91	139 22	7 61	4 08	.....
September, 1879.	1,276 44	43 84	119 09	9 75	.....	.....	1,473 45	43 61	119 67	7 25	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	\$619 11	\$1,538 84	\$44 44	\$40 65	\$2 59	.....	\$519 53	\$1,540 74	\$68 52	\$30 45	\$27 03
												\$1,278 65

RECAPITULATION.

Summary of Unful for Duty, shown by Lock, during the Year ending September 30, 1879.

MONTHS.	WEST NORTH.					WEST SOUTH.					EAST NORTH.					EAST SOUTH.					In Hospital.	In Cells.	In Asylum.	Aggregate.
	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	Hall.	Base.	1st Gallery.	2d Gallery.	3d Gallery.	Total.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	In Asylum.			
Total.....	414	296	680	865	182	1,937	813	1,494	472	444	248	3,474	854	1,011	731	603	1,206	4,505	5,320	6,408	3,518	15,246		
October.....	67	19	37	15	31	169	81	97	116	29	22	345	43	71	54	14	81	263	299	543	256	1,103		
November.....	65	3	50	8	8	119	93	119	100	27	28	367	43	43	83	81	101	306	377	608	240	1,125		
December.....	19	3	41	28	4	112	61	143	73	40	63	370	47	18	103	32	98	288	445	431	248	1,194		
January.....	9	28	43	38	27	143	69	174	91	48	34	404	41	261	82	19	115	289	498	486	235	1,909		
February.....	57	16	34	26	16	149	56	146	28	35	35	325	34	16	90	35	97	272	370	463	254	1,687		
March.....	66	9	90	36	22	183	63	145	21	33	27	288	61	84	70	46	143	354	373	615	338	1,996		
April.....	60	22	32	15	21	150	86	130	3	40	7	286	124	73	64	88	134	483	455	671	309	1,528		
May.....	36	14	44	24	10	130	80	171	9	34	11	236	104	103	49	87	112	453	474	563	312	1,561		
June.....	9	5	55	20	12	131	89	76	7	32	6	210	67	83	33	64	81	298	446	401	330	1,177		
July.....	29	60	107	44	7	247	63	67	8	28	5	161	84	163	80	45	53	311	521	568	341	1,420		
August.....	12	35	108	70	9	234	53	104	---	33	11	200	119	901	87	77	119	553	565	688	341	1,564		
September.....	6	73	79	51	6	213	30	132	23	35	9	219	166	180	60	66	42	523	497	706	360	1,563		

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Surgical

DECEMBER

Days Lost.	
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15	15
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17	17
18	18
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20	20
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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
AND
REFORMATORY,
AT
IONIA, MICHIGAN,
For the Year Ending September 30th, 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HON. HAMPTON RICH,	. . . . .	IONIA.
HON. WESTBROOK DIVINE,	. . . . .	BELDING.
HON. THOMAS F. MOORE,	. . . . .	ADKIAN.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN,
JOHN J. GRAFTON.

DEPUTY WARDEN,
DENZEL P. FARGO.

CLERK,
CHARLES S. LOWE.

TREASURER,
C. OSCAR THOMPSON.

CHAPLAIN,
ALFRED CORNELL.

PHYSICIAN,
WILBUR F. REED.

ENGINEER,
LOUIS P. ESSICK.

STEWARD,
JOHN S. WHIPPLE.

HALL-MASTER,
STARR ALVORD.



REPORT OF MANAGERS.

To his Excellency, CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan*:

SIR:—The Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia have the honor to present their annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, A. D. 1879.

The work of construction, in accordance with the original plans, has been continued during the year, and in all branches of the work where it was possible the labor of the inmates has been utilized; and by this means we have greatly lessened the expenditures, and at the same time, by employing competent foremen, have made a *quality* of work which receives the general commendation of all.

At this date the various buildings, as contemplated in the original plans, are completed, excepting one wing of cells now in process of erection, which will be finished during the present season.

The expenditures for the fiscal year as authorized by the Board, for which vouchers have been allowed, on account of construction, are as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.	Law of 1877.	Law of 1879.	Total.
Two wings of cells.....	\$5,638 36		
Workshops.....	8,174 07		
Engine, etc.....	618 40		
Horses, cows, etc.....	94 00		
			\$14,524 83
Furnishing cells.....		\$6 01	
Tables.....		21 60	
Crockery, etc.....		43 19	
Lathe, drill, etc.....		648 67	
Mains, etc., for shops.....		267 10	
Bathing houses.....		982 54	
Rebuilding ovens.....		100 00	
			2,069 11
			\$16,593 94

The following is a statement of the total expenditures under the appropriation made by Act No. 59, Laws of 1877, showing the expenditure and balance under each item of the appropriation, and the total balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation Sept. 30th, 1879:

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

APPROPRIATED FOR	Allowances.	Balances.	Appropriation.
Deficit	\$14,999 99	\$0 01	\$15,000 00
Two wings of cells	40,533 91	7,466 09	48,000 00
+Workshops	17,497 69	502 31	18,000 00
Enclosure wall	26,985 09	14 91	27,000 00
Water and gas	12,558 67	441 33	13,000 00
Seating chapel and furnishing	*10,676 32	-----	9,908 00
Engine, etc.	4,303 34	546 66	4,850 00
Barn, stable, etc.	1,831 59	368 41	2,200 00
Horses, cows, etc.	2,276 66	23 34	2,300 00
Fencing grounds	282 80	717 20	1,000 00
Total	\$131,946 06	\$10,080 26	\$141,258 00

* Overdraft, \$763.32.

Total allowances	\$131,946 06
Add balances	10,080 26
	\$142,026 32
Deduct overdraft as above	768 32
	\$141,258 00

† By Act No. 131, Laws of 1879, the Board of Managers were authorized to transfer from any balance remaining on hand from the appropriation made by Act No. 59, Laws of 1877, four thousand dollars for the purchase of real estate contiguous to the Institution. Under this act we made the said transfer from the appropriation for building *workshops*, as enumerated above, and the four thousand dollars so transferred is a part of the \$17,497.69 shown as expended in the foregoing statement; so that we have, in addition to completing our workshops, purchased about one hundred acres of valuable land, twenty-five acres of which is meadow, from which we cut this season over four hundred dollars' worth of hay. The balance of the land is covered with timber, which, cut into firewood by our short-term inmates, for whom we have no other employment, will pay for the land and for clearing of the same.

By Act No. 106, Laws, of 1879, the sum of eight thousand six hundred dollars was appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATED FOR	Amount.
Furnishing 312 cells	\$3,432 00
Stools for dining-room	124 00
Tables "	91 00
Two steam meat kettles	370 00
Two " vegetable kettles	92 00
One coffee boiler	275 00
Crockery, knives, and cooking utensils	450 00
Lathe, drill, etc.	650 00
One engine-room and smoke-stack	400 00
Mains and steam pipes	800 00
Fire-proof vault	300 00
Bathing house	1,200 00
Rebuilding ovens	416 00
	\$8,600 00

Under the above appropriation, we authorized some expenditures, the items of which are shown in the Warden's report. We have purchased and have in place a good lathe and drill, with the necessary attachments, and the bathing house is nearly ready for the roof and will be completed during the present season.

We shall be able to finish all the buildings in accordance with the plans, pay for our one hundred acres of land, and still have a balance left to cover into the State Treasury.

Accompanying this report you will find the several reports of the Warden, Treasurer, Physician, and Chaplain, which we commend to your notice, giving, as they do, full information regarding the several departments of the Institution.

Thanking you for your continued interest in the welfare of the Institution, and for your valued counsel, we remain yours with respect,

HAMPTON RICH,
WESTBROOK DIVINE,
THOS. F. MOORE,

Board of Managers.

IONIA, Oct. 1st, 1879.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY, }
Ionia, Mich., September 30, 1879. }

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my third annual report of the financial and other operations of this Institution for the fiscal year ending with this day.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

The appraised value of the real estate and buildings at the close of the fiscal years 1877, 1878, and 1879 was as follows:

1877, \$196,094 36.		
1878, 261,329 17.	Increase in valuation over 1877.....	\$65,234 81
1879, 277,535 33.	“ “ “ “ 1878.....	16,206 16

In addition to the cost of material and the purchase of land, a large portion of this increased valuation is due to the labor of the inmates in the work of construction of the shops and two wings of cells, for which no other credit has been taken except to show the number of days and number of men employed thereon, of which a complete record has been kept each day.

Of legislative appropriations, the amounts named below have been expended during the year for the purposes for which intended, viz.:

APPROPRIATED FOR	Law of 1877.	Law of 1879.	Total Exp'diture to Sept. 30, 1879.
Two wings of cells.....	\$5,638 36		
Workshops	8,174 07		
Engine, etc.....	618 40		
Horses, cows, etc.....	94 00		
			\$14,524 83
Furnishing cells.....		\$6 01	
Tables.....		21 00	
Crockery, etc.....		43 19	
Lathe, drill, etc.....		648 67	
Mains, etc., for shops.....		267 10	
Bathing house.....		982 54	
Rebuilding ovens.....		100 00	
			2,069 11

In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 131, Laws of 1879, there was transferred from the appropriation for workshops (one of the appropriations made pursuant to Act No. 59, Laws of 1877) the sum of four thousand dollars, and this amount is a part of the \$8,174.07 shown in the above table as expended for workshops, but was used in the purchase of land.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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Amount transferred.....	\$4,000 00
“ expended for land at this date.....	\$3,615 65
Balance to be expended.....	384 35
	<u>4,000 00</u>

The following is a statement showing the present condition of the several appropriations made by Act No. 59, Laws of 1877:

APPROPRIATED FOR	Allowances.	Balances.	Appropriations.
Deficit.....	\$14,999 99	\$0 01	\$15,000 00
Two wings of cells.....	40,533 91	7,466 09	48,000 00
Workshops.....	17,497 69	502 31	18,000 00
Enclosure walls.....	26,985 09	14 91	27,000 00
Water and gas.....	12,558 67	441 33	13,000 00
Seating chapel and furnishing.....	*10,876 32		9,908 00
Engine, etc.....	4,303 34	546 66	4,850 00
Barn, stable, etc.....	1,831 59	368 41	2,200 00
Horses, cows, etc.....	2,270 66	23 34	2,300 00
Fencing grounds.....	282 80	717 20	1,000 00
	<u>\$131,946 06</u>	<u>\$10,080 26</u>	<u>\$141,258 00</u>

* Overdraft, \$768.32.

Total balances.....	\$10,080 26
Add allowances.....	131,946 06
	<u>\$142,026 32</u>
Deduct overdraft as above.....	768 32
	<u>\$141,258 00</u>

The following is a statement showing the present condition of the appropriations made by Act No. 106, Laws of 1879:

APPROPRIATED FOR	Allowances.	Balances.	Appropriations.
Furnishing cells.....	\$6 01	\$3,425 99	\$3,432 00
Stools for dining-room.....		124 00	124 00
Tables “.....	21 60	69 40	91 00
Steam meat kettles.....		370 00	370 00
“ vegetable kettles.....		92 00	92 00
“ coffee boiler.....		275 00	275 00
Crockery, knives, etc.....	43 19	406 81	450 00
Lathes, drill, etc.....	648 67	1 33	650 00
Engine-room and stack.....		400 00	400 00
Mains, etc., for shops.....	267 10	532 90	800 00
Fire-proof vault.....		300 00	300 00
Bathing house.....	982 54	217 46	1,200 00
Rebuilding ovens.....	100 00	316 00	416 00
	<u>\$2,069 11</u>	<u>\$6,530 89</u>	<u>\$8,600 00</u>
Total allowances.....			\$2,069 11
Add balances.....			6,530 89
			<u>\$8,600 00</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The appraised valuation of personal property at the close of the fiscal years 1877, 1878, and 1879 was:

1877, \$5,130 99.		
1878, 16,161 23.	An increase over 1877 of	\$11,030 24
1879, 18,976 30.	" " " 1878 "	2,815 07

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The gross current expenses of the Institution for the fiscal year just closed were.....		\$43,343 83
For the previous year it was.....	\$48,376 15	
Decrease in favor of this year.....	5,032 32	
Add to gross current expenses the value of material and supplies on hand Sept. 30, 1878, as per last report, and used this year..	2,503 60	
		<u>\$45,847 43</u>

Loss cost value of supplies on hand and to be used and accounted for next year, as per inventory taken Sept. 30, 1879	\$4,646 93	
Deduct amount received from officers for board	2,024 05	
		<u>6,670 98</u>

Leaves <i>net</i> current expenses for the year.....	<u>\$39,176 45</u>
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COST OF SUPPORTING INMATES.

The average daily number of inmates for the year 1878 was.....	216 310-365
" " " " " " " " 1879 "	247 38-365
" " <i>net</i> cost per inmate for the year 1878 was.....	\$199 47
" " " " " " " " 1879 "	158 53

Decrease in <i>net</i> cost of yearly support per capita.....	<u>\$40 94</u>
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The average daily cost of supporting each inmate in 1878 was...	54.65 cents.
" " " " " " " " 1879 " ...	43.43 "

Decrease in cost of daily support	<u>11.22 cents.</u>
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It will be observed that the *net* current expenses for the fiscal year is \$6,567.89 less than for the previous year, while the average number of inmates was greater. The aim has been to keep the expenses down to the lowest figure consistent with the requirements of the institution, and the same effort will be continued another year, with possibly a still better showing, without any sacrifice to the efficiency or safety of the prison.

GRATUITY.

The amount paid to discharged inmates during the year was \$1,036.35, and the number discharged who were entitled to the gratuity was 288, or a fraction over \$3.59 each man.

EARNINGS.

Gross earnings for the year from all sources.....	\$15,863 57	
" expenses in excess of earnings.....	27,480 26	
		<u>\$43,343 83</u>
<i>Net</i> expenses in excess of earnings.....	\$25,336 93	

Following this are tables showing in detail the receipts and expenditures for the year; also, the usual prison statistics.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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EXHIBIT showing moneys received during the Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1879, on all accounts, and Transferred to the Treasurer to be Credited to the following Sources and for the purpose Mentioned.

MONTHS.	SHOE CONTRACT, C. H. FARGO & Co.				D. L. & N. R. R. Co.	OFFICERS STATE HOUSE or CONNECTION.		Visitors to the Prison.	Miscel. laneous.	Total Amount Received Each Month.
	Labor.	Superintend- ing Engine.	Teaming.	Total.		Board.	Tailor Shop.			
1878. October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$581 25	\$179 34	.....	\$62 15	\$24 50	\$847 24
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 89	.....	44 00	23 48	230 37
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 77	\$0 40	19 00	.....	197 17
1879. January.....	\$1,015 20	\$30 00	\$10 25	\$1,055 45	.....	182 11	14 43	38 05	24 50	1,315 44
February.....	984 10	30 00	19 60	1,033 70	.....	226 09	6 06	31 00	35 14	1,322 89
March.....	1,189 00	30 00	16 50	1,235 50	.....	159 31	13 32	46 50	324 23	1,778 86
April.....	1,284 60	30 00	18 10	1,332 70	.....	157 40	17 40	58 75	65 30	1,631 55
May.....	1,300 60	30 00	25 20	1,454 80	.....	150 34	1 50	30 25	.....	1,036 89
June.....	1,352 40	30 00	19 50	1,401 90	.....	158 91	14 33	46 00	14 00	1,636 14
July.....	1,433 40	30 00	14 00	1,477 40	.....	168 44	1 75	65 75	5 00	1,718 34
August.....	1,463 40	30 00	19 25	1,512 65	.....	151 64	3 03	64 25	.....	1,731 57
September.....	1,530 20	30 00	14 00	1,574 80	.....	148 91	19 50	49 50	25 00	1,817 71
Totals.....	\$11,651 90	\$270 00	\$157 00	\$12,078 90	.....	\$2,024 05	\$91 72	\$556 10	\$541 15	\$15,803 57

Inmate deposit, \$99.60.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Table showing the Gross Expenditures for the Year closing September 30th, 1879.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT PAID.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	
Arms, ammunition, etc.	\$960 39	\$1 50		\$304 01	\$424 13	\$306 43	\$292 58	\$340 30	\$172 56	\$270 00	\$253 86	\$250 69	\$1 50
Beef, pork, meats, etc.	59 80	857 13	973 16	52 66	70 89	64 24	57 38	34 31	37 79	43 94	70 00	55 75	4,665 33
Butter and eggs.	9 30	17 75	54 75	42 10	12 50	20 53	16 75	15 05		21 58	3 30	30 80	631 22
Blank books, stationery, etc.	3 40	4 15				6 00		24 50		1 00	5 40	41 25	218 91
Bibles, school-books, etc.													85 40
Barber shop.		2 88		2 60	15			2 21		6 00	1 63		15 47
Clothing, bedding, etc.	1,128 59	647 86	250 80	7 35	2 65	385 10	8 45	5 70	3 90	96 84	72 67	46 96	2,677 67
Convict gratuity.	75 40	100 45	83 15	43 80	90 70	96 70	86 25	68 35	98 55	96 80	67 60	94 10	1,098 55
Express, postage, etc.		46 56	3 79	3 53	38 00	1 55	1 20	23 45	7 05	1 10	5 10		132 33
Engine-room, supplies and repairs.	6 30	179 34	180 75	53 24	54 62	47 27	25 90	7 57	67 33	12 16			634 48
Fuel and lights.	438 50	175 75	1,519 24	1,037 00	813 64	812 35	215 37	81 00					5,092 93
Flour, etc.	233 30	230 30	283 75	201 20	287 96	215 35	107 28	230 30	235 91	273 10	237 90	270 20	2,397 41
Farm and garden.	1 00	30 15	19 47	8 12		34 25	59 25	7 80	23 64				145 38
Fruit, vegetables, and milk.	24 86	71 12	63 11	8 25			14 69	3 31	21 75	99 53	12 20	36 11	298 36
Groceries.	113 88	53 44	73 38	58 22	75 14		62 30	21 01	43 17	23 90	52 43	56 28	726 53
Grain, feed, hay, etc.	108 33	91 90	165 57	41 23	115 16	41 90	47 15	63 77	61 75	45 95	90 53	58 57	871 02
Hospital stores, and medicine.	39 80	29 33	23 53	19 02	17 80	25 80	57 81	11 75	30 85	18 97	27 38	1 10	578 24
Household and table utensils.	20 95	94 46	54 20	41 04	19 40	126 06	15 19	3 18	12 91	25 33	30 75	16 27	449 72
Miscellaneous.	17 54	44 00	103 20	3 96	4 00		57 00		30 50	8 33		9 07	357 23
Potatoes, beans, and turnips.	99 13	243 39	108 20	166 11	29 96	32 84	16 80	32 76		26 11		21 44	776 74
Repairs.	6 54	27 38	15 08	71 46	46 32	33 97	136 73	19 81	32 06	10 89	14 99	13 33	419 04
Salaries.	1,705 61	1,706 51	1,667 40	1,674 80	1,384 34	1,598 98	1,625 38	1,610 41	1,593 18	1,612 68	1,603 18	1,671 34	19,329 81
Sugar and syrup.	249 60	97 62	30 06	30 06	103 10	78 91	10 72	63 36	16 76	6 80	63 22	4 15	701 22
Soap.	28 66	9 80	2 45	49 28	28 48	86 62				96	2 70	3 22	212 16
Traveling expenses.	23 00				10 40	2 55	19 75						56 70
Tea and coffee.	115 89	49 84		22 06	15 75	57 82		26 84		2 80	65 80	16 70	372 22
Tobacco.	136 90	14 54		14 28		7 02	8 26	128 12	6 65		13 50		328 37
Furniture and fixtures.				8 95						12 50	7 84		33 29
Basket shop.				2 01	4 95								6 96
Totals.	\$5,356 95	\$4,279 83	\$5,757 21	\$3,969 28	\$3,840 04	\$4,146 03	\$2,942 17	\$2,663 46	\$2,459 26	\$2,508 60	\$2,665 53	\$2,667 33	\$43,343 33

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

PRISON KITCHEN.

AVERAGE NO. OF INMATES.	MONTHS.	Expenses per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Inmate.
226.9	October, 1878	\$654 90	\$21 13	\$0 09.44
230.2	November, "	661 48	22 05	09.57
245.2	December, "	698 53	23 52	09.87
246.1	January, 1879	623 23	20 10	08.51
234.7	February, "	548 25	19 58	08.30
232.2	March, "	561 85	18 12	07.75
228.0	April, "	595 00	19 83	08.73
226.6	May, "	612 93	19 77	08.78
230.3	June, "	506 26	18 87	08.15
245.3	July, "	631 21	20 36	09.62
255.1	August, "	575 82	18 57	08.29
267.6	September, "	584 06	19 47	07.27

Average daily number of inmates for the year, 247 38-365.
 " " cost of food per inmate, 8.099 cents.

OFFICER'S KITCHEN.

AVERAGE NO. OF RATIONS.	MONTHS.	Expenses per Month.	Average Daily Cost.	Average Daily Cost per Capita.
34.7	October, 1878	\$276 62	\$8 92	\$0 25.75
29.1	November, "	188 50	6 28	21.65
28.1	December, "	174 91	5 64	20.10
32.4	January, 1879	229 30	7 40	22.73
35.5	February, "	242 59	8 66	24.35
31.7	March, "	235 06	7 00	24.00
29.6	April, "	206 39	6 88	23.20
25.5	May, "	162 04	5 23	20.50
26.9	June, "	168 46	5 62	22.85
25.7	July, "	170 77	5 51	21.40
24.0	August, "	152 48	5 00	20.52
23.5	September, "	182 12	6 07	25.33

PRISON DIETARY.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
BREAKFAST	Corn Br'd, Butter, Hominy, Bread, Coffee.	Stew'd Beef, Fl'ur Gravy, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.	Hash, Bread, Coffee.	Codfish, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.	Beef, Gravy, Potatoes, Bread, Coffee.	Hash, Coffee, Bread.	Codfish, Bread, Potatoes, Coffee.
DINNER	Potatoes, Flour Gravy, Bread, Pudding, Bread.	Beef, Fl'ur Gravy, Potatoes, Bread.	Salt Pork, Beans, Bread.	Beef, Vegetable Soup, Bread.	Beef, Gravy, Turnips, Potatoes, Bread, Beet Pickl'n.	Pork, Cabbage, Potatoes, Bread.	Beansoup, Boiled Pork. Bread.
SUPPER	Tea, Ginger Bread,	Coffee. Bread.	Bread, Coffee.	Tea, Bread.	Bread, Coffee.	Coffee, Bread.	Bread, Coffee.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

BLE showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged on all accounts during the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1879: the Total Gains and Losses; the Average Daily Number in at close of each Month, etc.

	For the Year.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	Dec., 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.
Number in at commencement of each month.....	311	233	236	218	250	251	244	241	233	240	241	250	267
Received from sentence.....		20	25	22	15	20	22	15	26	24	47	34	43
Received from escapes made during the year.....	4	1					1				1	1	
Rec'd from escapes made July 18, '78; Sept. 4, '78; Oct. 10, '78.....	3	1						1					
Transferred from Jackson Prison.....	18		18										
Returned by order of court.....	1					1							
Total gain.....	337	22	41	22	15	21	23	16	26	24	48	36	43
Total in during each month....		225	277	270	266	272	267	257	259	264	289	296	310
Disch'd by expiration of sentence.....	263	16	24	19	14	28	26	22	18	20	26	26	27
Disch'd by order of Supreme Court.....	9		1									1	
Loss by escape (not escapes, 2).....	9	2	2						1	1	2	1	
Pardoned by the Governor.....	8	1	2	1				1		2			1
Discharged for new trial.....	3							1			2		
Total loss.....	268	19	29	20	14	28	26	24	19	23	30	28	28
No. in at close of each month.....		238	248	250	251	244	241	233	240	241	249	267	282
Net gain.....	67	8	13	2	1	7	3	8	7	1	18	8	15
Net loss.....	18												
Average daily number.....	247 85-363	238 16-31	239 23-30	248 1-31	247 18-31	248 10-28	241 28-31	239 1-30	236 12-31	237 21-30	252 20-31	264 6-31	276 12-30
Greatest No. in at close of any day.....	292	237	292	290	251	251	244	241	241	242	259	273	292
Least No. in at close of any day.....	289	229	292	245	244	243	236	233	230	231	248	252	298
Greatest No. in during any day....	293	238	292	292	251	251	244	243	240	243	250	274	293

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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The number of Inmates in Prison at the close of each day during the year; the aggregate for the year of days of Prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is shown by the following exhibit:

DAY OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	Septemb'r, 1879.	
1.....	935	938	946	949	951	949	949	949	939	948	947	959	9,945
2.....	937	938	948	950	950	942	940	941	941	949	946	968	9,949
3.....	937	933	948	949	949	942	941	941	937	943	943	973	9,945
4.....	936	933	947	946	949	942	940	940	935	948	954	976	9,940
5.....	936	933	947	946	949	942	940	933	935	948	953	975	9,939
6.....	935	933	947	946	949	942	940	933	935	948	953	975	9,937
7.....	935	933	947	946	948	944	939	934	931	949	954	973	9,935
8.....	934	933	947	946	947	944	939	934	931	951	955	973	9,934
9.....	933	934	946	945	946	943	939	933	932	951	952	973	9,928
10.....	933	933	945	946	946	943	941	934	932	952	952	975	9,934
11.....	934	934	947	945	949	943	941	934	933	951	958	977	9,946
12.....	933	931	947	945	948	944	939	933	935	951	959	977	9,941
13.....	933	930	950	946	949	942	938	934	937	951	962	975	9,946
14.....	931	929	950	944	949	940	939	934	937	949	965	975	9,943
15.....	930	930	950	944	947	938	939	934	937	949	967	976	9,941
16.....	929	930	948	944	947	937	937	935	938	950	967	977	9,938
17.....	929	930	946	947	945	936	936	936	937	951	964	976	9,933
18.....	930	930	946	943	945	938	936	935	938	953	965	976	9,940
19.....	930	930	945	948	946	937	934	934	938	953	972	975	9,944
20.....	929	917	946	948	949	937	934	936	936	955	972	975	9,962
21.....	930	930	945	947	948	939	935	939	936	955	973	978	9,970
22.....	932	932	945	948	943	938	937	938	940	958	973	978	9,978
23.....	932	932	946	948	946	940	938	938	939	958	972	978	9,983
24.....	932	930	946	948	943	943	941	938	939	952	970	977	9,978
25.....	933	949	949	948	944	943	940	939	940	951	970	977	9,992
26.....	933	949	949	947	944	944	939	940	942	951	970	978	9,988
27.....	933	950	950	947	944	944	938	940	942	952	968	979	9,986
28.....	933	949	950	944	944	943	938	935	941	954	968	980	9,744
29.....	933	945	950	950	940	944	933	940	941	955	968	982	9,746
30.....	936	950	950	951	941	941	933	940	941	950	967	982	1,744
31.....	936	950	950	951	941	941	933	940	941	950	967	982	1,744
Totals.....	7,930	7,164	7,669	7,661	6,928	7,473	7,147	7,309	7,108	7,892	8,162	8,364	89,905
Average daily number.....	232 29-31	233 24-30	255 10-31	255 11-31	243 22-28	241 2-31	238 7-30	235 21-31	236 26-30	252	263 9-31	275 14-30	246 329-365

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged on all accounts during the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1879: the Total Gains and Losses; the Average Daily Number in at close of each Month, etc.

	For the Year.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	Dec., 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.
Number in at commencement of each month.....	311	233	236	248	250	251	244	241	233	240	241	250	267
Received from sentence.....		20	28	22	15	20	22	16	26	24	47	34	43
Received from escapes made during the year.....	4	1					1				1	1	
Rec'd from escapes made July 18, '78; Sept. 4, '78; Oct. 10, '77.....	3	1						1					
Transferred from Jackson Prison.....	18		18			1							
Returned by order of court.....	1												
Total gain.....	337	22	41	22	15	21	23	16	26	24	48	36	43
Total in during each month.....		255	277	270	265	272	267	257	259	264	289	295	310
Disch'd by expiration of sentence.....	266	16	24	19	14	28	26	23	18	20	26	26	27
Disch'd by order of Supreme Court.....	2		1									1	
Loss by escape (net escapes, 2).....	9	2	2						1	1	2	1	
Pardoned by the Governor.....	8	1	2	1				1		2			1
Discharged for new trial.....	3							1			2		
Total loss.....	268	19	29	20	14	28	26	24	19	23	30	28	28
No. in at close of each month.....		236	248	250	251	244	241	233	240	241	249	267	282
Net gain.....	17	3	12	2	1	7	3	8	7	1	18	6	15
Net loss.....	19												
Average daily number.....	217 38-365	233 16-31	239 23-30	248 1-31	247 18-31	248 10-28	241 28-31	239 1-30	238 12-31	237 21-30	252 20-31	264 6-31	276 12-30
Greatest No. in at close of any day.....	282	237	293	290	281	281	244	241	241	242	289	273	282
Least No. in at close of any day.....	239	229	229	246	244	243	236	233	230	231	248	272	278
Greatest No. in during any day.....	283	238	282	282	281	281	244	243	240	242	260	274	283

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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The number of Inmates in Prison at the close of each day during the year; the aggregate for the year of days of Prison life, and the daily average for the year and for each month, is shown by the following exhibit:

DAY OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879.	March, 1879.	April, 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	Septemb'r, 1879.	
1.....	235	238	246	240	251	242	240	233	238	245	257	269	2,945
2.....	237	238	248	250	250	242	240	234	237	249	258	268	2,949
3.....	237	233	248	249	250	242	240	234	237	248	253	273	2,945
4.....	237	238	248	248	249	242	241	233	236	248	254	272	2,940
5.....	236	233	247	246	249	242	240	233	235	248	254	276	2,939
6.....	236	233	247	246	249	242	240	233	235	248	253	275	2,937
7.....	235	233	247	246	248	244	240	234	239	249	254	273	2,935
8.....	234	233	247	246	247	244	239	234	231	251	255	278	2,934
9.....	233	234	245	246	246	243	239	238	233	251	252	273	2,928
10.....	233	233	245	246	248	243	241	234	232	253	253	275	2,934
11.....	234	234	247	245	249	243	241	234	233	251	253	277	2,946
12.....	233	231	247	245	248	244	239	235	235	251	259	277	2,941
13.....	233	230	246	245	249	242	238	234	237	251	262	275	2,946
14.....	231	229	250	244	249	240	239	231	237	249	265	275	2,943
15.....	230	230	250	244	247	238	239	234	237	249	267	276	2,941
16.....	229	230	248	244	247	237	237	235	238	250	267	277	2,938
17.....	229	230	246	247	245	236	236	235	237	251	264	276	2,933
18.....	230	230	246	248	245	238	236	235	238	253	265	278	2,940
19.....	230	230	245	248	246	237	234	234	238	253	273	275	2,944
20.....	229	247	246	248	249	237	234	236	236	253	272	275	2,962
21.....	230	250	245	247	248	239	235	239	236	255	273	278	2,970
22.....	232	252	245	247	248	238	237	239	236	255	273	278	2,978
23.....	232	252	245	248	248	238	238	238	236	256	273	278	2,988
24.....	233	253	246	248	246	240	238	238	239	254	272	278	2,983
25.....	232	250	246	248	243	242	241	238	239	252	270	277	2,978
26.....	232	249	249	248	244	243	240	239	240	251	270	278	2,982
27.....	232	250	250	247	244	244	239	240	242	251	270	279	2,988
28.....	232	250	250	247	244	243	238	241	242	253	268	279	2,986
29.....	233	249	250	250	244	244	240	240	241	254	268	280	2,744
30.....	236	248	250	250	244	244	233	239	241	255	268	282	2,746
31.....	236	248	250	251	244	241	240	240	241	259	267	287	1,744
Totals.....	7,220	7,164	7,669	7,681	6,998	7,473	7,147	7,309	7,108	7,802	8,162	8,264	89,905
Average daily number.....	232 25-31	233 24-30	245 19-31	255 11-31	243 22-28	241 2-31	238 1-30	235 31-31	236 26-30	252	263 9-31	275 14-30	246 329-365

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

DAILY GAINS.

DAY OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct. 1878.	Nov. 1878.	Dec. 1878.	Jan. 1879.	Feb. 1879.	Mar. 1879.	Apr. 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	Aug., 1879.	Sept., 1879.	
1	2	2								7		3	14
2	2		4	1			1	3		1			12
3			1				1			2		6	10
4					1	2	1				1	2	7
5					1				1	1	1	4	8
6		1		1	1				1				4
7	1	1				2		1		3	1		9
8										4	1		5
9		1							2			1	4
10	1				3	1	2	2		1		2	13
11	1	1	2		2				1	1	6	3	17
12			2			2			3		2		9
13			3		3			1	2		3		12
14		1					1				3		5
15		4		1	1					2	2	4	14
16				1				2	2	1		1	7
17	1	1	1	3		2		1		1		1	11
18	1		1	1		3			2		2		12
19		1			1		1	3		2	7		16
20		18	1		4			2				1	26
21	4	3		1		2	2	4			1		17
22	2	2				1	2			1	1	2	11
23	1			1			1		6	2		4	15
24			1			3		1		4		1	10
25						2	3		1	5	1	1	9
26			3		2			1	1		1	2	10
27		2	1		1	2		1	2		1	1	11
28		1			1			3		1			6
29	1			4		1	1			5	2	1	15
30	3									1		3	7
31	2	1	2	1				1		5			12
Total.....	22	41	22	15	21	23	16	26	24	48	36	43	337

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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DAILY LOSSES.

DAY OF MONTH.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Oct. 1878.	Nov. 1878.	Dec. 1878.	Jan., 1879.	Feb. 1879.	Mar., 1879.	Apr., 1879.	May, 1879.	June, 1879.	July, 1879.	Aug., 1879.	Sept., 1879.	
1			2	1		2	1	1	2		2	1	12
2			2		1		1	1	1		1	1	8
3		5	1	1						3	3	1	14
4				1	2	2	1	1	1		1	3	12
5	1		1	2	1		1		2	1			9
6		1		1	1				1		1	1	6
7	2	1			1				3	2		2	11
8	1				1		1		1	8			6
9	1		2		1	1		1			3	1	10
10	1	1			1	1			1				5
11				1	1					2		1	5
12	1	3	2		1	1	3	1	1		1		14
13		1			2	2		3				2	10
14	2	2		1		2				2			9
15	1	3		1	3	2				2		3	15
16	1		2	1		1	2	1	1			1	10
17	1	1	3		2	3	1	1	1		3	1	17
18			1			1			1		1		4
19		2	1				3	2				1	10
20	1	1			1				2			1	6
21	3		1	2	1		1	1				2	11
22						2					1		3
23	1							1	2	2		1	7
24					2	1		1	1	6	1	1	13
25		2			3				1	3	3	2	14
26		1			1		1			1	1	1	6
27		1		1	1		1				1		5
28		1			1	1	1	2	1		2		9
29		1		1			4	1		3	2		12
30		2					2	1				1	6
31	2		2			3				1	1		9
Total	19	29	20	14	28	26	24	19	23	30	28	28	288

TABLE showing the number of Inmates sent here during the year from each of the several Counties, and the number of terms such Inmates have severally served.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.				
	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
	329	250	61	15	3
Alpena.....	1	1			
Allegan.....	5	4	1		
Bay.....	3	3			
Branch.....	6	5	1		
Barry.....	3	1	2		
Berrien.....	9	8	1		
Cass.....	2	2			
Clinton.....	8	7	1		
Calhoun.....	19	16	2		1
Eaton.....	2	1	1		
Genesee.....	18	10	6	2	
Huron.....	2	2			
Hillsdale.....	13	10	3		
Ingham.....	11	7	2	1	1
Ionia.....	15	12	2	1	
Isabella.....	2	1	1		
Jackson.....	6	3	3		
Kalamazoo.....	14	11	3		
Kent.....	10	4	3	3	
Lenawee.....	36	34	1	1	
Lapeer.....	13	10	2	1	
Livingston.....	2	2			
Lake.....	1	1			
Macomb.....	3	3			
Marquette.....	1	1			
Mason.....	4	2	2		
Montcalm.....	19	12	5	2	
Manistee.....	1	1			
Monroe.....	8	7	1		
Muskegon.....	2	1		1	
Mackinaw.....	1	1			
Newaygo.....	1			1	
Oakland.....	11	7	3		1
Osceola.....	2	2			
Ottawa.....	2	2			
Saginaw.....	11	8	3		
Shiawassee.....	4	4			
St. Clair.....	6	4	2		
St. Joseph.....	2				
Tuscola.....	3	3			
Van Buren.....	4	3	1		
Washtenaw.....	25	21	4		
Wayne.....	16	9	5	2	
Wexford.....	2	2			

TABLE showing Terms of Sentence and Number of each Term; the Total Number of Years covered by each term of sentence; and the Aggregate of Years of all the terms of sentence of the inmates sentenced during the year.

LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. un- der each Term.	Total Time Covered by Each Term of Sentence.	LENGTH OF TERMS.	No. un- der each Term.	Total Time Covered by Each Term of Sentence.
15 years.....	1	15 years.	1 year 3 mos..	3	3 years 9 months.
8 ".....	1	8 "	1 ".....	36	36 " 10 months.
6 ".....	2	12 "	10 months.....	1	5 " 8 "
5 ".....	6	30 "	9 ".....	7	16 " 6 "
4 ".....	4	16 "	8 ".....	1	1 year 3 "
3 " 6 mos..	1	3 " 6 mos.	6 ".....	33	3 years.
3 ".....	25	75 "	5 ".....	3	3 " 9 "
2 " 6 mos..	2	5 "	4 ".....	9	80 " 10 "
2 ".....	19	38 "	3 ".....	15	1 yr. 3 mos. 20 dys.
1 year 8 mos..	3	5 "	90 days.....	125	
1 " 6 ".....	27	40 " 6 mos.	95 ".....	5	
Total inmates.....				329	
Aggregate years.....					351 yrs. 1 mo. 20 dys..

AGE OF INMATES.

AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.	AGE.	No. of Each Age.
15 years.....	1	30 years.....	5	46 years.....	2
16 ".....	14	31 ".....	8	47 ".....	2
17 ".....	19	32 ".....	6	48 ".....	5
18 ".....	26	33 ".....	6	49 ".....	1
19 ".....	21	34 ".....	1	50 ".....	1
20 ".....	30	35 ".....	3	51 ".....	2
21 ".....	26	36 ".....	4	52 ".....	1
22 ".....	32	37 ".....	3	53 ".....	1
23 ".....	23	38 ".....	2	54 ".....	2
24 ".....	25	39 ".....	3	55 ".....	1
25 ".....	8	41 ".....	2	57 ".....	1
26 ".....	11	42 ".....	4	59 ".....	1
27 ".....	5	43 ".....	4	69 ".....	1
28 ".....	5	44 ".....	2		
29 ".....	4	45 ".....	6		
Total.....					329

NATIVITY.

COUNTRY.	No.	COUNTRY.	No.	COUNTRY.	No.
Canada.....	24	Maine.....	1	Rhode Island.....	3
Connecticut.....	5	Massachusetts.....	6	Scotland.....	6
Denmark.....	2	Maryland.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Dist. Columbia.....	1	Michigan.....	95	Tennessee.....	2
England.....	15	Missouri.....	2	Vermont.....	3
Germany.....	6	New Hampshire.....	1	Virginia.....	1
Illinois.....	6	New Jersey.....	5	West Indies.....	1
Ireland.....	18	New York.....	69	Wisconsin.....	3
Iowa.....	1	Ohio.....	19	Unknown.....	2
Indiana.....	5	Pennsylvania.....	22		
Kentucky.....	2	Prussia.....	1		
Total.....					329

The number of inmates pardoned by the Governor, with the crimes for which they were severally convicted, the date of conviction, the term for which sentenced, date received, date of transfer from the State Prison, the date of discharge of each, and conditions of pardon, were as follows:

No. Pardoned.	Registered No. of Inmates Pardoned.	COUNTY OR COURT.	TERM.		CRIME.	Date of Sentence.	Date Received.	Date of Transfer from State Prison.	Date of Discharge.	CONDITION OF PARDON.
			Years.	Months.						
1.	63...	Saginaw	2	....	{ Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	Jan. 25, 1877.	Aug. 28, 1877.	Aug. 28, 1877.	Oct. 15, 1878.	{ Abstain from use of intoxicating liquor.
2.	245...	Jackson.....	2	....	Larceny of a horse	Dec. 8, 1877.	Dec. 12, 1877.	Dec. 25, 1877.	Nov. 25, 1878.	{ Absolute.
3.	483...	Saginaw	1	6	Burglary	Sept. 23, 1878.	Sept. 23, 1878.	Sept. 23, 1878.	Nov. 26, 1878.	{ Absolute.*
4.	172...	Rec. Ct. Detr't	5	....	Robbery	April 19, 1877.	Oct. 16, 1877.	Oct. 16, 1877.	Dec. 12, 1878.	{ Absolute.
5.	382...	Jackson.....	2	....	Larceny	May 11, 1878.	May 14, 1878.	May 14, 1878.	April 16, 1879.	{ Absolute.
6.	573...	Kalamazoo.....	....	6	Conspiracy	Jan. 16, 1878.	Jan. 17, 1878.	Jan. 17, 1878.	June 5, 1879.	{ Absolute.
7.	574...	Kalamazoo.....	....	6	Conspiracy	Jan. 16, 1878.	Jan. 17, 1878.	Jan. 17, 1878.	June 5, 1879.	{ Absolute.
8.	286...	Jackson.....	2	....	Larceny from store.....	Jan. 31, 1878.	Feb. 4, 1878.	Feb. 4, 1878.	Sept. 17, 1879.	{ Absolute.

* Died January 4, 1879.

The ages of the 329 inmates received during the fiscal year in their relation to crimes and offenses committed :

[illegible]

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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The former occupations of the several inmates received from sentence during the year, as stated by themselves, is as follows:

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agent, R. R. station.	1	Clerks.....	4	Painters.....	10
Agt., sewi'g machine	1	Cooks.....	7	Plasterers.....	2
Bartenders.....	3	Clog dancer.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Bricklayers.....	4	Coopers.....	4	Printers.....	3
Barbers.....	8	Expressman.....	1	Sailors.....	4
Brushmaker.....	1	Engineers.....	3	Shoemakers.....	11
Blacksmiths.....	4	Farmers.....	33	Shovelmaker.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	Firemen.....	3	Tramps.....	8
Book-keepers.....	3	Hatter.....	1	Steam fitter.....	1
Broom-makers.....	2	Harness-maker.....	1	Tailors.....	2
Boiler-maker.....	1	Hostlers.....	6	Thief, professional.....	1
Bakers.....	3	Jewelers.....	2	Telegraph operator.....	1
Butchers.....	4	Laborers.....	146	Upholsterer.....	1
Chair-caners.....	3	Machinists.....	4	Whitewasher.....	1
Carpenters.....	9	Marble-cutter.....	1	Wood-turner.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	4	Mason.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Cigar-makers.....	6	Moulders.....	3		
Total.....					329

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.

	No.	Per Ct.		No.	Per Ct.
First conviction.....	250	76.00	Third conviction.....	17	5.12
Second conviction.....	59	17.97	Fourth conviction.....	3	.91
Total.....				329	100.

The various social relations and habits of the inmates received are, as stated by themselves when received, set forth in the following, viz.:

Color.	No.	Per Ct.	Habits.	No.	Per Ct.
White.....	316	96.05	Total abstinence.....	107	32.52
Mulatto.....	3	.91	Moderate.....	76	23.11
Indian.....	3	.91	Intemperate.....	146	44.37
Negro.....	7	2.13			
Total.....			Total.....	329	100.
Industrial Relations.			Conjugal Relations.		
	No.	Per Ct.		No.	Per Ct.
Unapprenticed and no trade.	239	72.64	Single.....	235	71.43
Apprenticed and left.....	12	3.64	Married.....	81	24.62
" " served.....	78	23.72	" and separated.....	3	.91
			Widowers.....	10	3.04
Total.....			Total.....	329	100.

Educational Relations.	No.	Per Ct.	Religious Habits.	No.	Per Ct.
Read, write, and cipher.....	248	75.38	Attended church regularly.....	124	37.69
Read and write.....	20	6.06	“ “ irregularly.....	205	62.31
Read only.....	18	5.47			
Illiterate.....	43	13.07	Total.....	329	100.
Total.....	329	100.			
Social Relations.	No.	Per Ct.	Parents' Habits.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents living.....	122	37.09	Parents temperate.....	117	35.56
“ dead.....	76	23.10	“ intemperate.....	12	3.65
Fath'r living and moth'r dead	52	15.80	Father intemperate and	195	59.27
Moth'r “ “ father “	79	24.01	mother temperate.....		
			Father temperate and	5	1.52
			mother intemperate.....		
Total.....	329	100.	Total.....	329	100.
Religious State of Parents.	No.	Per Ct.	Physical Condition.	No.	Per Ct.
Parents pious.....	103	31.31	Good health.....	306	93.01
“ not pious.....	129	39.21	Health impaired.....	22	6.69
Father pious and mother			Infir.....	1	.30
not pious.....	28	8.51			
Mother pious and father	69	20.97	Total.....	329	100.
not pious.....					
Total.....	329	100.			

The table below will show the quantity of each article of clothing manufactured for the use of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1879:

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Coats.....	140	5	37	34	35	28	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Pants.....	366	116	55	32	121	17	17	1	---	4	---	1	2
Vests.....	178	27	58	53	4	---	---	19	17	---	---	---	---
Caps.....	99	30	42	27	---	---	---	22	87	106	61	84	33
Shirts.....	638	30	156	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Socks.....	399	---	---	---	---	---	221	---	---	---	---	---	178
Suspenders.....	402	160	28	65	---	---	20	---	20	30	---	28	51
Mittens.....	337	200	---	70	24	15	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aprons.....	298	75	11	22	12	27	54	---	37	---	34	---	26
Sheets.....	166	---	94	---	---	---	72	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pillow ticks.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pillow slips.....	202	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	202	---
Bed ticks.....	183	---	---	32	56	23	9	37	9	---	---	9	8
Handkerchiefs.....	525	---	---	---	159	202	---	---	---	164	---	---	---
Towels.....	1,329	---	140	98	246	98	95	101	146	231	174	---	---

Material used in manufacturing the above:

Gray kersey.....	1,738 yards.
Hamilton stripes.....	2,498 "

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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Cotton yarn.....	100 lbs.
Ticking.....	1,090 yards.
Cotton, bleached.....	132 "
Sheeting.....	906 "
Toweling.....	665 "

Inmates' clothing repaired in tailor shop during the year:

ARTICLES REPAIRED.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Pants.....	1,310	113	165	104	58	59	115	71	83	121	133	164	124
Coats.....	323	42	42	33	27	24	22	17	17	7	17	33	42
Vests.....	332	39	33	44	36	25	49	15	21	12	7	24	24
Caps.....	38	4	6	---	7	3	---	---	6	3	4	---	5
Cotton shirts.....	1,890	99	99	120	197	98	200	198	210	338	105	75	222
Undershirts.....	1,196	47	52	112	145	97	142	189	328	41	22	12	9
Socks, pairs.....	2,920	238	235	339	247	241	227	367	373	202	203	86	162
Bed ticks.....	59	4	2	12	8	2	6	9	7	7	---	2	---
Pillow ticks.....	68	---	10	---	21	---	8	---	26	---	---	13	---
Pillow slips.....	75	8	17	12	---	---	---	9	11	---	---	18	---
Aprons.....	162	10	12	8	22	15	18	9	11	5	13	20	19
Drawers.....	1,614	99	99	132	144	167	238	226	292	100	19	3	45
Mittens, pairs.....	105	26	18	15	20	12	14	---	---	---	---	---	---

Shoes made and repaired in shoe shop for inmates during the year:

SHOES AND SLIPPERS MADE.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Shoes made.....	185	10	46	23	38	22	3	1	1	6	2	17	11
Slippers made.....	57	12	1	13	5	4	2	2	6	3	4	1	4
SHOES REPAIRED.													
Patches.....	1,169	93	156	153	94	57	75	108	106	61	78	73	115
Heels, pairs.....	1,203	236	124	110	77	38	62	32	42	108	144	134	96
Half-soles, pairs.....	1,293	166	175	152	86	63	74	154	106	64	86	104	63

Clothing repaired for inmates discharged during the year:

ARTICLES.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Coats.....	258	19	21	23	9	43	25	25	18	18	15	16	27
Pants.....	256	22	21	23	11	47	22	24	18	15	12	13	23
Vests.....	245	18	21	21	11	41	22	23	18	17	14	16	23
Shirts.....	98	11	9	3	7	7	4	3	6	6	13	12	17
Boots.....	70	7	6	3	4	9	3	4	11	4	6	5	8
Shoes.....	67	4	3	2	7	11	4	8	5	5	7	4	7

List of officers employed at the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia at the close of Sept. 30, 1879, with date of appointment, by whom appointed, salaries, etc.

NAME.	OFFICER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
John J. Grafton.....	Warden.....	June 28, 1877.....	Governor.....	\$1,500 per year and living expenses for self and family.	
Denzel P. Fargo.....	Deputy Warden.....	March 7, 1878.....	Warden.....	\$1,000 per year.	
Charles S. Lowe.....	Clerk.....	July 5, 1877.....	".....	500 "	
C. Oscar Thompson.....	Treasurer.....	May 31, 1877.....	Board of Managers.....	500 "	
Alfred Cornell.....	Chaplain.....	September 7, 1877.....	Warden.....	1,000 "	
Wilbur F. Reed.....	Physician.....	" 18, 1877.....	".....	500 "	
Louis P. Esch.....	Engineer.....	August 23, 1878.....	".....	500 "	
John S. Whipple.....	Steward.....	September 7, 1877.....	".....	50 per month.	
Sarah Alford.....	Hall-master.....	March 15, 1878.....	".....	50 "	Promoted from Guard Nov. 1, 1878.
Levi Shunway.....	Keeper.....	August 2, 1877.....	".....	50 "	
E. J. Welker.....	".....	" ".....	".....	50 "	
Edward A. Fox.....	".....	" ".....	".....	50 "	
Thomas E. Camburn.....	".....	September 6, 1877.....	".....	50 "	
Homert A. Wing.....	".....	" ".....	".....	50 "	
E. N. Decker.....	".....	August 8, 1877.....	".....	50 "	
Frank L. Bangs.....	".....	September 6, 1877.....	".....	50 "	
Wm. J. Pangborn.....	".....	October 4, 1877.....	".....	50 "	
Geo. W. Phillips.....	".....	March 18, 1878.....	".....	50 "	
James N. Soule.....	".....	June 3, 1878.....	".....	50 "	
Horace Rowley.....	".....	January 1, 1879.....	".....	50 "	Promoted from Guard Feb. 1, 1879.
Enos S. Jenné.....	".....	August 8, 1877.....	".....	50 "	" " " July 1, "
M. C. Taylor.....	".....	" ".....	".....	50 "	
Daniel Wittish.....	".....	September 6, 1878.....	".....	50 "	" " " April 1, 1878.
John W. Brakeman.....	Guard.....	June 4, 1878.....	".....	50 "	" " " August 1, 1879.
Thomas Howes.....	".....	" 20, 1878.....	".....	40 "	
Michael Horgan.....	".....	" 24, 1879.....	".....	50 "	
S. H. Dates.....	".....	September 11, 1879.....	".....	40 "	
Frank C. Beals.....	".....	May 7, 1879.....	".....	50 "	
Wm. T. Caryl.....	".....	" 6, 1879.....	".....	50 "	

RECAPITULATION.				
Keepers.....	ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.		ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.	
	Keepers.	Guard.	Keepers.	Guard.
17	Main entrance to Prison.....	1	Yard master's department.....	1
6	Hall-master's department.....	1	Shoe contract.....	5
	Prison kitchen.....	1	Night duty in wings.....	3
	Carpenter's department.....	1	Main entrance (night).....	1
	Wagon gate entrance.....	1	Night duty in yard, shops, engine-house, and hospital.....	1
23	Warm department.....	1		
Total.....			1	17
				6

30th,

GENERAL

L. T. SHOE TAILOR

	Number.	Number of Men.
October	2.4	369
November	2	368
December	2	379
January	2.	364
February	2.5	329
March,	3.	298
April,	2.4	267
May,	1.5	240½
June,	1.1	178
July,	.84	125
August,	1.	187
September	1.	264½
Total	1.8	3,367

The table below furnishes a statement of the quantity of live stock on hand at the commencement of the year, the changes during the year, and the number of each kind at the close of the year :

LIVE STOCK.	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Calves.	Hogs.
On hand October 1st, 1878	4	2	2	.....	35
Received during year.....	.....	.....	2	3	147
Total.....	4	2	4	3	182
Number sold during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Number died during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Number slaughtered during year.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3	67
On hand Sept. 30, 1879.....	4	2	4	.....	115

CONTRACT SHOP.

The contract made with C. H. Fargo & Co., September 17, 1878, for the employment of 100 or more inmates in the manufacture of boots and shoes, has thus far been fully complied with in every respect. At the close of this day they employed 153 men, and have signified their intention of employing an additional number of inmates having not less than one year to serve, as soon as received at the prison. While testifying to the prompt and business-like manner with which the contractors have met all the requirements of the contract, I cannot refrain from saying a word in behalf of their employes, who have so uniformly complied with the rules of the prison applicable to them; and much of the credit for this is due to their superintendent, Mr. F. H. Doland. The table accompanying this report, exhibiting the various assignments of labor, will show the workings of the contract shop for each month.

OTHER WORK.

The work having been completed, the temporary arrangement made with the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company, June 1st, 1878, for the labor of forty (40) or more inmates, was terminated by that Company the latter part of October in that year. Since the commencement of the shoe contract all of the short-term prisoners able to labor have been employed in construction and general prison work. By referring to the labor table under the head of construction and permanent improvements it will be observed that a very large amount of construction work has been performed by the inmates. With the exception of two skilled mechanics to oversee the work, the building of two sections of shops and two wings of cells, including the masonry and carpenter work, has been done by inmates, and will compare very favorably with that previously performed by contractors, while the cost, beyond the support of the inmates employed in the work, has been very much less to the

State. 'The total number of days' labor performed during the year on construction and permanent improvements was 10,144½.

AGRICULTURAL.

This assignment of prison work has received a large share of attention during the past season, and the result is very satisfactory, considering the quantity and quality of land worked. The number of acres connected with the institution September 30, 1878, was 53, of which 13½ acres are enclosed by the prison walls. To this has been added by purchase during the year, in conformity to the provisions of Act 131 of the Laws of 1879, 100 acres, making in all 153 acres. Of the 100 acres recently acquired, about 75 are covered with timber,—chiefly elm, oak, and white ash,—from which it is estimated two to three thousand cords of wood will be realized the approaching winter. In addition to providing work during the winter months for many of the short-time men in clearing the land, the outlay for fuel will be lessened the coming year. We have on hand at this date, as per inventory, 405 cords of seasoned oak wood; and unless the winter should be one of extreme severity, but very little seasoned wood will be required.

About 25 acres of the new land had been cleared before purchase, and from this was cut and stored about thirty tons of hay, valued by the appraisers at \$420. Without anticipating the results of the future, it may not be considered imaginary to predict that the product of the land another year, including the wood and the hay cut this season, will yield more in value than the first cost of the land to the State.

It is my opinion that there is no labor connected with a prison located at a long distance from a large city so suitable to the employment of short-term prisoners as farm work, provided the land is contiguous to the institution. It requires no particular skill to handle a spade, the chief requirement being muscle, while it is extremely difficult to impart a knowledge of any trade or other remunerative employment to a prisoner sentenced for the short period of ninety days, and who can reduce this time by a compliance with prison rules to seventy-five days, a number of which are Sundays. In the prisons adjacent to or located in large cities the opportunity of contracting the labor of this class of prisoners is more favorable, although the compensation is small and, in most instances that have come to my notice, barely meets the cost of their maintenance, without taking into account the outlay for the necessary shop room in which to employ the men; the sickness which may result from the close confinement, and the detriment to prison discipline, caused oftentimes by those who are employed by the contractors as instructors and whose qualifications mainly consist in their ability to guard the interests of their employers, without any particular reference to the morals or future of the prisoners. Our experience thus far has not met with this objection, and it may be the exception and not the rule at other prisons. But it is a contingency that may arise nevertheless, and should be met as one of the objections to contract labor. If prisoners sentenced for short periods can earn twenty-five cents per day in a shop, they can, in my opinion, if judiciously managed, earn as much on a prison farm. The venture has been made, however, and the future will demonstrate the wisdom of the step. The following is a statement showing the products of the farm during the past year, viz.:

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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Potatoes.....	1,036 bushels @	50c.....	\$518 00
Turnips.....	804 " "	25c.....	201 00
Beets.....	148 " "	30c.....	44 40
Beans.....	124 " " \$1	50	186 00
Onions.....	200 " " 1	00	200 00
Tomatoes.....	30 " " 1	00	30 00
Peas.....	20 " " 75c	.....	15 00
Cucumbers.....	20 " " 50c	.....	10 00
Carrots.....	115 " " 40c	.....	46 00
Radishes.....	10 " " 1	50	15 00
String beans.....	7 " " 50c	.....	3 50
Cabbages.....	4,000 heads "	8c.....	320 00
" early.....	500 " " 10c	.....	50 00
Celery.....	50 bunches "	10c.....	5 00
Melons.....	300 " " 5c	.....	15 00
Squash.....	300 pounds "	1c.....	3 00
Sweet corn.....	5 acres " 20	00	100 00
Hay.....	30 tons " 14	00	420 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,181 00

DIMINUTION OF SENTENCES.

Section 44 of the law governing this prison reads as follows :

The Warden shall keep a record of each and all infractions of rules of discipline by inmates, with the names of the persons offending, and the date and character of each offense, which record shall be placed before the managers at each regular meeting of the board; and every inmate who shall have no infraction of the rules or laws of the State recorded against him, shall be entitled to a deduction for each year of his sentence, and *pro rata* for each part of a year, when the sentence is for more or less than one year, as follows: From and including the first year up to the third year, a deduction of two months for each year; from and including the third year up to the fifth, a deduction of seventy-five days for each year; from and including the fifth up to the seventh year, a deduction of three months for each year; from and including the seventh year up to the tenth year, a deduction of one hundred and five days for each year; from and including the tenth year up to the fifteenth year, a deduction of four months for each year; from and including the fifteenth year up to the twentieth year, a deduction of five months for each year. For every violation of rules and discipline, or want of fidelity and care in the performance of work, the inmate shall forfeit all gained time and earnings for the month in which the delinquency occurs; but according to the aggravating nature or frequency of his offense, the Board of Managers may deduct a portion or all of his previously saved time and money, or either of them. And if an inmate shall pass the entire period of his sentence without any violation of the rules, he shall be entitled to a certificate thereof by the Warden. If any inmate is prevented from labor by sickness or infirmity, as certified by the physician, and his conduct has been good, he shall be entitled to a deduction of two and a half days each month from his sentence.

This has been arranged in schedule form to meet the requirements of the law, and shows the good time which is allowed for each period of sentence. Each inmate is furnished with a copy of this when he enters the institution, together with a copy of the rules and regulations, and his attention called particularly to what will be required of him.

TERMS.	ALLOWANCE PER YEAR.	TOTAL GOOD TIME WHICH CAN BE EARNED.	TERMS.	ALLOWANCE PER YEAR.	TOTAL GOOD TIME WHICH CAN BE EARNED.
1 year...	2 months...	2 months.	11 years.	4 months....	2 yrs. 9½ mos.
2 years...	2 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	12 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	3 " " " " " "
3 " " " " " "	75 days " " " " " "	6½ " " " " " "	13 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	3 " " " " " "
4 " " " " " "	75 " " " " " "	9 " " " " " "	14 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "	3 " " " " " "
5 " " " " " "	3 months " " " " " "	1 year.	15 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "
6 " " " " " "	3 " " " " " "	1 yr. 3 mos.	16 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "	4 " " " " " "
7 " " " " " "	105 days " " " " " "	1 " 6½ " " " " "	17 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "
8 " " " " " "	105 " " " " " "	1 " 10 " " " " "	18 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "
9 " " " " " "	105 " " " " " "	2 yrs. 1½ " " " " "	19 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "	5 " " " " " "
10 " " " " " "	4 months...	2 " 5½ " " " " "			

Five days per month is the *pro rata* deduction for periods of imprisonment less than one year.

The practical workings of the system may be better understood by a reference to the following summary of time gained and forfeited by the 329 inmates received during the fiscal year just closed :

SUMMARY OF GOOD TIME EARNED AND LOST.

PERIODS OF SENTENCES.	No. of Convictions for Each Period.	GOOD TIME ALLOWED FOR EACH PERIOD.	Aggregate of Time that might have been Earned during the Fiscal Year.	Aggregate of Time Ac- tually Earned during the Fiscal Year.	Aggregate of Time For- feited during the Fiscal Year.	Percentage of Time Earned for each Period during the Fiscal Year.	Percentage of Time Lost for each Period during the Fiscal Year.	Aggregate of Good Time Deduction for Entire Periods of Sentences.		
			No. of Days.	No. of Days.	No. of Days.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
90 days.....	125	15 days.....	1,450	1,410	40	97.30	02.70	5	1	15
95 " " " " " "	5	16 " " " " " "	47	47	.....	100.	.....	.....	2	20
3 months.....	15	15 " " " " " "	132	125	5	94.70	5.30	.....	7	15
4 " " " " " "	9	20 " " " " " "	154	151	.....	100.	.....	.....	6	.....
5 " " " " " "	3	25 " " " " " "	58	48	10	82.90	17.10	.....	2	15
6 " " " " " "	33	30 " " " " " "	579	547	32	94.50	5.50	2	8	20
8 " " " " " "	1	40 " " " " " "	18	18	.....	100.	.....	.....	1	10
9 " " " " " "	7	45 " " " " " "	144	144	.....	100.	.....	.....	10	15
10 " " " " " "	1	50 " " " " " "	2	2	.....	100.	.....	.....	1	20
1 year.....	36	60 " " " " " "	1,297	1,145	152	88.20	11.80	6	.....	.....
1 yr. 3 mos..	3	75 " " " " " "	152	112	40	73.80	26.20	.....	7	15
1 " 6 " " " "	27	90 " " " " " "	938	697	241	74.30	25.70	8	7	25
1 " 8 " " " "	3	100 " " " " " "	51	1	50	1.90	98.10	.....	10	.....
2 yrs.....	19	4 months.....	713	594	119	81.06	18.94	6	4	.....
2 " 6 mos..	2	5 " " " " " "	83	5	78	6.02	93.98	.....	10	.....
3 " " " " " "	25	6½ " " " " " "	852	627	225	73.58	26.42	13	6	15
3 " 6 mos..	1	7½ " " " " " "	38	18	20	47.37	52.63	.....	7	15
4 " " " " " "	4	9 " " " " " "	185	118	67	63.80	36.20	3	.....	.....
5 " " " " " "	6	1 year.....	134	124	10	90.00	10.00	6	.....	.....
6 " " " " " "	2	1 " 3 mos..	22	17	5	77.00	23.00	2	6	.....
8 " " " " " "	1	1 " 10 " "	38	28	10	73.60	26.40	1	10	.....
15 " " " " " "	1	4 yrs. 2½ " "	57	47	10	82.50	17.50	4	2	15
	329	.....	7,144	6,030	1,114	.....	.....	65	6	15

Per cent of time gained 84.40
 " " " " " " lost 15.60

It will be observed that the aggregate period covered by all sentences during the year (three hundred and fifty-one years one month and twenty days) has been reduced sixteen years six months and seven and one-half days. One hundred and ninety-nine, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number of inmates received during the year, lost 87 days, as against 2,497 earned; and these, it will be seen, belong to the class sentenced for less periods than one year. All those committed for a term of ninety-five days, four, eight, nine, and ten months respectively lost no time up to September 30th, and the same is true of a large number whose terms of imprisonment are represented by short periods. The shorter the period of incarceration, the greater becomes the desire to reduce it by earning all the good time; and the same incentive actuates many, if not all prisoners sentenced for long terms, who will, toward the latter part of their prison life (if they lost time in the beginning), not only be very careful to save their good time; but will expect and work for a restoration of that which was lost. It does not follow, however, that good deportment while in the prison is any index of what it may be after leaving it, or that any reformation has been accomplished. It simply signifies that the prisoner who earns his good time has shortened his term of imprisonment, thus exercising the self-pardoning power. He has learned something about order and discipline, and may have acquired habits of industry, and be cured, possibly, of his evil inclinations; but if the period of treatment was of short duration, less will be the hope for the future. The effect of the good-time law in its relation to prison discipline is marked, and of greater value than any law which allows a convict a certain percentage of his earnings.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

The objects for which this institution was established, viz.: correction and reformation, have been constantly kept in view in the administration of its affairs, and the efforts in that direction, thus far, we have reason to hope, have not been in vain. Educational privileges are accorded, both of a secular and religious character; habits of industry, sobriety, and deportment are taught, and every effort made to elevate the man rather than humiliate, degrade, and punish. Appeals to reason, in our experience, are more effective as a means of correction than coercive measures. The good work performed by our chaplain in endeavoring to lead the prisoners' thoughts away from transitory and worldly affairs to the better life beyond the grave, is keenly appreciated by many of the inmates, who in various ways bear testimony to a change of heart as the result of his labors.

HEALTH, ETC.

The health of all connected with the institution has been remarkably good ever since the prison was first opened for the reception of offenders. Up to this date no death has taken place in our midst, although eight hundred and thirteen (813) inmates have been received. The mortality rate in Michigan is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen in every thousand. This estimate includes persons of all ages, however, and it might be safe to put the average at even less than ten; so if from natural causes several deaths had occurred in the institution, no reflection could reasonably fall upon the physician, while the absence of mortality is in a measure creditable to his skill.

The inmates are properly clothed, suitable to the season, and are fed upon substantial and nutritious food, supplied at regular hours and in abundance.

Each man is required to bathe once per week, and is provided with clean underwear as often. The latter is numbered to correspond with the registered number, so that each inmate wears his own clothing while he remains in the prison, thereby adding much to self-respect and encouraging habits of cleanliness.

CONCLUSION.

A retrospective view of the past year reminds me of my indebtedness to you, gentlemen, for the confidence reposed and the many pleasant hours spent with you as we have met together month after month. I trust that the good relations existing may continue for all time.

I render to all the officers my warm appreciation of their services, my confidence in their fidelity and efficiency, and individually and collectively I thank them for their hearty cooperation.

J. J. GRAFTON,

Warden.

ding September thirtieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to-wit:
 or the year ending September 30th, 1879.

Seating Chapel, etc. Abstract Bb.	Horses, Cows, etc. Abstract Bb.	Barn, Stable, etc. Abstract Bb.	Water and Gas. Abstract Bb.	Enclosure Wall. Abstract Bb.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Ex- pense. Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate ex- clusive of Balances and Transfers.
		\$168 41			\$959 88 19,125 08 466 20	\$30,000 00 12,982 62	\$49,125 08 13,448 82	\$49,125 08 13,448 82
\$27 76	\$453 25		\$677 23	\$659 84				
\$27 76	\$453 25	\$168 41	\$677 23	\$659 84	\$20,551 16	\$42,982 62	\$62,573 90	
768 82						2,172 18		
\$796 08	\$453 25	\$168 41	\$677 23	\$659 84	\$20,551 16	\$45,154 80	\$62,573 30	\$62,573 90
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$796 08	\$325 91 94 00		\$235 90	\$659 84	\$17,325 82	\$993 52 44,161 28	\$33 64 61,486 90	\$61,486 00
\$796 08	\$429 91		\$235 90	\$659 84	\$17,325 32	\$45,154 80	\$61,520 24	
	23 34	\$168 41	441 33		3,225 84		1,053 66	
\$796 08	\$453 25	\$168 41	\$677 23	\$659 84	\$20,551 16	\$45,154 80	\$62,573 90	\$61,486 00

C. O. THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY, }
Ionia, Mich., September 30, 1879. }

To the Board of Managers of Michigan State House of Correction and Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN:—With this is the annual report of the Medical Department of the State House of Correction for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

I can but repeat my statement of last year, and say that the ventilation and sewerage are good. The spring from which we are supplied with water has proved and is proving itself to be of incalculable value, supplying sufficient good and pure water for drinking, for bathing, and for all the varied purposes to which it may be applied.

The food furnished to the inmates is good, nourishing, and strengthening. As a proof of this, I desire to call especial attention to Table No. 1, which shows the gains and losses in pounds of those who were discharged during the year. The number of those who gained was twice the number of those who lost. The average gain was 7.93 pounds, while the average loss was only 5.97 pounds. This table speaks for itself.

On the subject of malingering much might be said; little need be said. It is met with in prison life in all its forms and phases. Producing ulcers, feigning sickness (especially rheumatism), cording the arms or legs to cause and keep up swellings, are but common attempts to deceive. The physician of a penal institution must ever be on his guard, so far as possible, to prevent deception. Yet he must be kind and humane, and in any doubtful case give the inmate the benefit of such doubt. It devolves on this office to excuse men from duty on account of sickness, wounds, or injuries. It has been my aim to do all I could for the sick.

During the latter part of April and the fore part of May we had sixteen cases of measles. Three of these cases were followed by bronchitis and one by a debilitated state of the system. All except the one last mentioned made good recoveries. Aside from this we have had nothing which, to any degree, has interfered with the workings of the prison. Atmospheric influences have been at work, and epidemics have been prevalent in many localities; but we have been comparatively free from such visits.

Three men were pardoned during the year on account of their ill health. One of these was from the results of a gunshot wound received during the war. One was received here suffering from consumption, was here fifty-three days, and died five weeks after his pardon. The third contracted consumption here, possibly, and was pardoned; the last that was heard of him he was alive, but not improving.

The second full year of my connection with the State House of Correction has passed, and not yet is its "Death Roll" opened.

In addition, I simply wish to call your attention to the tables which are appended to this report. Table No. 2 is a copy of the Examination Record, in which is recorded the result of the examination of each inmate upon his reception here. Tables Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are copies of the blanks in the office in which the work of the department is recorded. Table No. 8 gives in tabular form the complaints treated, the number of new and of continued cases, and the days lost by each, during each month and during the year.

I desire to return thanks to you, gentlemen, for favors in the past year, and for the pleasant character of our social and official relations. I also refer with feelings of gratitude to aid given me by my fellow-officers.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

W. F. REED, M. D., *Physician.*

TABLE NO. 1.

	No. who Gained.	Pounds Gained.	Largest Gain.	Average Gain.	No. who Lost.	Pounds Lost.	Largest Loss.	Average Loss.	No. who neither Gained nor Lost.	Total No. Dis- charged.
October.....	5	39	13½	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17
November.....	19	115½	21	6.07	5	39½	12	7.9	2	26
December.....	15	91	13	6.	3	7½	4½	2.5	3	21
January.....	13	137½	27	10.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
February.....	17	146½	26½	8.6	9	50½	11	5.55	2	26
March.....	12	117½	28	9.8	10	54	19	5.4	4	26
April.....	17	140½	20	8.26	6	20½	6	3.46	1	24
May.....	13	124	19½	9.5	5	29½	9	5.9	.....	18
June.....	10	108	28½	10.8	11	45½	11½	4.11	1	22
July.....	10	72½	21	7.25	15	104½	15	6.95	3	28
August.....	13	92½	19	7.08	13	110	21	8.46	1	27
September.....	20	116½	13	5.8	6	35	14	5.83	2	28
Year.....	164	1,300½	28½	7.93	83	496½	21	5.97	32	279

Registered Number.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 3.—*Report of Sick, Wounded, and Insane in Michigan State House of Correction,, 187 . . .*

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Daily Prescription Record*,, 187...

Registered Number.	COMPLAINT.	Assign- ment.	Hos- pital.	Shop.	Cell.	Death.	PRESCRIPTION.	REMARKS.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Physician's Report of Inmates unfit for duty*, 187...

	Hospital.	Cells.	Total.
Last Report.....			
Received			
Total.....			
Discharged.....			
Remaining			
Numbers Received			
By Sickness.....			
By Injury			
Numbers Discharged.....			
From Sickness.....			
From Injury.....			

.....
Physician.

TABLE NO. 7.

	YEAR.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Highest number unit for duty any one day	18	10	8	7	8	9	11	18	13	10	9	18	12
Lowest number unit for duty any one day	2	6	5	4	3	3	6	5	3	5	5	10	7
Total number of days spent in S. H. of C...	89,805	7,520	7,164	7,689	7,661	6,926	7,473	7,147	7,809	7,108	7,802	8,163	8,984
Total number of days lost, unit for duty...	2,837½	214	194	168	157½	173½	237½	292	227	240	228½	428	257
Per cent.....	3.15	2.96	2.7	2.1	2.05	2.5	3.4	4.08	3.1	3.37	2.9	5.2	3.1
Total.....													
Number of days lost—Medical cases.....	1,771½	116	91	86	91	131½	162½	213	163	146½	154	251½	166
Surgical cases.....	885½	98	90	78	66½	43½	64	65	64	98½	66½	80½	31
Insanity, etc.....	127	.....	13	4	.....	.....	31	17	.....	.....	.....	33	30
Age and infirmity.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	64	80
Total.....	2,837.4	214	194	168	157½	173½	237½	292	227	240	228½	428	257
Teeth extracted.....	102	7	4	11	1	4	7	5	16	16	8	11	12

TABLE NO. 8.

COMPLAINTS.	Number of Cases.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			JANUARY.					
		Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.		
Angina pectoris.....	1	13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
" simplex.....	61	4	—	3	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
Aphthæ.....	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" vermicularis.....	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis.....	12	2½	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Bilious and gastric state.....	77	29½	—	2	—	8	—	5	—	13	—	3½	—	—	—	—
Catarrh, nasal and bronchial.....	36	—	—	5	—	2	7	—	1	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cholera morbus.....	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Colds.....	101	23½	—	6	1	10	—	5	—	12	—	7	—	—	—	—
Colic.....	29	7½	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion of kidney.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" liver.....	11	2	—	3	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" lung.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation, habitual.....	1	11	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cough.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup.....	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Delirium tremens.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea.....	41	22½	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	2	12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis.....	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy.....	6	137½	—	1	—	1	1	10	1	3	43	2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Febricula.....	5	31½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10½
Fever, intermittent.....	61	177	—	4	5	2	4	8	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
" remittent.....	12	149½	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	—	2	5	—	—	—
Gastritis, chronic.....	1	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout, hereditary.....	1	15	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hay fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headache.....	78	77½	—	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Hepatitis.....	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza.....	6	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanity and imbecility.....	4	127	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insomnia.....	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivy poison.....	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	15	138½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" German.....	1	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitral insufficiency.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium habit.....	2	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia.....	27	90½	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation of heart.....	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	125	—	2	59	2	—	55	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy.....	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia.....	3	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" muscular.....	56	17	—	11	4	1	3	—	1	7	—	3	6	—	—	—
Spermatorrhœa and general debility.....	17	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomatitis.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppurative pyelitis.....	1	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis.....	9	13	—	2	—	2	1	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis.....	18	24	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	770	1,800½	—	51	116	—	59	104	—	46	90	—	72	91	—	—
<hr/>																
SURGICAL—																
Abscess.....	2	24½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amputation of tonsil.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boils.....	32	16½	—	6	7	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruises and contusions.....	65	89½	—	19	12	2	8	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	6
Burns.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chancre.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circumcision.....	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concussion of brain and spinal column.....	1	12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystitis.....	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	1	—	—	—	—
Dislocation.....	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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TABLE NO. 8.—CONTINUED.

FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.
1	1	9%	4	10		6	3	4	1	4		1	1		1	7	1	1	1		4		
1	7					12	1	1	1	1		1	1		1								
1	1	3	3	8	10%	10	2	8	15	2	5	2	5	4	2	5	4	1	10	2%	1	7	1%
3	3		3	2		12	4	1	2	1	1	2	3		2	3		6	3		5	4	1%
4	13	6%	5	15	8	1	5	1	4	3	2	4	2		1	7	0%	1	13	1	3	14	3
1	1			3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1		1	6	5	3	3	
1	1	2	2	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2					1	1	3
1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1					2		
2	2%		1			2	3	2%	3	2%	4	1	2	6	3%	2	10	5%	1	4	4%		
			1				1		1								1	6%		1	1	6	
			2			1											1	11		1		2	
1	1	16%	2	9		1	17	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	27%	1	1		1	32	
2	3	16%	3	10		2	3	1	7	10	2	7	4	7	35%	5	20	66	7	4	19		
1	5		1			1		2	27	27	1	9	3	81	1	2	48	1	1		4	18%	
1	23		1	31		1	22	1	1	1		1	1		1								
1	4	4	1	11	6	4	3	7	1	1	12	30%	3	9	15%	1	7	6%	1	9	16		
			6	33		1	17																
			1	31		1	1																
1						13	110%	4	2	28					2	0%	1	4%					
						1	8%																
1	1		1	1	2	8	11%	3	1	12	1	6	1	21	1	3	8	6%	3	4	20		
1	2		2					1	1	8%	2	18	3	25	1	3	6%						
1	1	7	1	13		1																	
1	5		1	20		3	25		4		1	9		4	8	2	6	3	2	3	2		
1	4	18	2	17		2		2	2	13%	4	7	3	1		3	5	1	1	1	11%		
1	1	5%	4	6	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2%	1	2						
58	131%		79	193%		91	220		67	126%	49	127%		61	153		100	260%		67	196		
														1	24	1		0%					
	4	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	5	4		2	2%		1				4			
1	3		1	3		3	1	1	1	1	4		4	6	1	8	41%	3	2	3%			
	1								1	3	1		1			1			1	1			
														12%									
												7	1	10									

TABLE NO. 8.—CONTINUED.

COMPLAINTS.	Number of Cases.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			JANUARY.			
		Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	Days Lost.	Continued Cases.	New Cases.	
														Days Lost.
SURGICAL—Continued.														
Epididymitis	6	44½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10½
Epistaxis	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture	4	76	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Gleet	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemorrhoids	10	2½	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of tendons	3	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molluscum simplex	9	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onyxia and onychia	10	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sprains and strains	38	37	—	8	—	6	16	—	3	—	—	—	3	7
Stricture	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Synovitis	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Tumors	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary fistula	1	115	—	1	30	1	30	—	1	—	31	—	—	24
Varicocele	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warts on penis	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitlow	13	78½	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds, gunshot	2	112	—	1	31	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" incised	49	28	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" punctured	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" scalp	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcerated tooth	9	37½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Railroad accident	1	36	—	1	18	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	328	836½	—	51	98	—	33	90	—	18	78	—	29	66½
EYE AND EAR—														
Amblyopia	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalazion	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	6	56½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic tumor of lid	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distichiasis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema of lid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign body in eye	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granular lids	16	10	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Injury to conjunctiva from lime	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema of lids	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stye	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation middle ear, acute	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " chronic	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign body in ear	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspissated cerumen	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	64	89½	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
SKIN—														
Chilblain	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Eczema	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Erythema	12	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Lichen	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lupus non exedens	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pruritus	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scald head	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urticaria	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	48	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—
Age and infirmity	2	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate	1,212	2,837½	—	109	214	—	99	194	—	67	163	—	114	157½

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[illegible]

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY, }
Ionia, October 1st, 1879. }

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith transmit my third annual report ending Sept. 30th, 1879. If there is any one thing to note with especial gratitude to God, it is the fact that not a single death has occurred within the prison walls since they were built. It reflects great credit on the sanitary condition of the prison, as well as the fidelity and skill of the prison physician.

The quiet subordination to the prison rules is alike creditable to the Board of Managers who make the rules, to the executive officers who execute them, and the inmates who render their cheerful obedience.

The smooth and harmonious working of the various departments, has doubtless been an improvement on the past. All seem to have profited by the experiences of the past. My own department—the intellectual, moral, and religious training of the inmates—has not, I trust, been an exception to the other departments of labor. I am fully conscious that a decided success in the labors of the Chaplain's department renders the discipline of the inmates more easy and successful, while good and wholesome discipline aids the Chaplain in his labors.

Harmony and earnest coöperation in all the departments can scarcely fail to make it a success.

We labored under some embarrassments in our early efforts ; from a lack of sympathy and coöperation, on the part of some of the officials who believed that the reform of the inmates was practically impossible and hopeless ; that labor, in that direction, was thrown away, and were not careful to withhold their opinions even from the inmates.

The fact that the people of the State established this institution with especial reference to the reform of young men who had just entered upon a life of crime, and were suffering its penalties, should have been a sufficient reason for every officer to consider himself pledged, by accepting a position of responsibility here, to do his utmost to carry out the will of the people, regardless of his own opinion of its practicability.

To labor successfully for the accomplishment of any desirable object, we should map out all the favoring circumstances, and employ all the available means for its accomplishment. We should also see clearly all the hindering causes, and as far as possible remove them out of the way of success. It is not difficult, I apprehend, for any one to realize how naturally any young man who sees for the first time in his life, the iron doors close behind him, shutting

him out for months or years from home and loved ones—and from freedom as well—to recall all the loving counsels he has received—all the warnings and admonitions that have been given to save him from such a doom. Realizing his wickedness and folly, how naturally he would review the past, and turn to seek from some one, words of sympathy and encouragement, and how eagerly he would look for some one to extend a helping hand to aid him in the present and guide him in the future. These are favoring circumstances in which to begin the work of reform. If then, every officer whom he meets has an encouraging word, who shall say that there is no hope of reform? And these words of cheer cost so little of time or labor, and so often accomplish so much of good, that we wonder that any one should grudge or withhold them. It is just the time, if ever, when he is willing, even glad, to have his sins and follies pointed out, and the way of escape made plain. If this one chance of his life is thrown away it may never recur again. A second conviction and commitment may only serve to harden him.

HINDERING CAUSES.

If they should meet with no words of encouragement—if their new born desires for reform, should be met—even in the *reformatory*—with cold indifference, scorn, and contempt, it would very likely drive him back into the arms of his former associates and habits, and his ruin made doubly sure. Hence, no officer should be retained, no overseer in the contract shops should be tolerated, whose influence is openly or covertly opposed to the work of reform. Why should the State employ a physician in their hospitals, and then employ or tolerate nurses or waiters whose every wish and effort was to hinder the recovery of the patients?

EQUITY AND JUSTICE.

If the State demands equity and justice and right-doing as conditions of citizenship, then the State should be scrupulously exact in meting out equity and justice to its citizens. It is observable that when one enters here as an inmate conscious that his punishment is just and equitable, access to his moral nature is not difficult. The way to reform is open. But when one is committed for *three* or *five* years on the same indictment and specifications of another, who works at his side, on a sentence of *six months* or *one year*, the inequality is too apparent to go unnoticed. It rankles in his bosom, barring all hope of reform.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I beg leave to call attention to another fact in our judiciary system, which I regard as a very great hindrance in the work of reform among the inmates. By the existing laws of the State every justice of the peace is made a competent tribunal, to convict a man for minor offenses, and sentence him to the State House of Correction and Reformatory for ninety days. Every county, therefore, which has sixteen townships, has, or should have, *sixty-four* separate tribunals, competent in law to sentence a man for a *misdemeanor* to the S. H. C. & R. When we add to this startling fact, that at the time this law came in force, not one of all those sixty-four men were elected to the office of J. P. with any regard to their fitness or competency to assume such grave responsibilities,—not one of them, on taking the oath of office, had the slightest intimation that they were assuming such responsibilities—is it strange

that such occurrences as have transpired, with the commitment papers now on file, that a boy should be sentenced here for ninety days for "stealing a dime,"—another for "stealing two heads of cabbage," and still another for "stealing five watermelons." But let it be said to the credit of one of these J. P., that he subsequently sent an order revoking the sentence and two dollars to pay the boy's expenses home—for, though he could not in law revoke the sentence, he did show that his heart was better trained in his duty to humanity and to his fellow men, than his legal training for the exercise of justice and equity. Or is it strange that these same courts should send men and boys here for a term of years not within the jurisdiction of a justice court, thus assuming the prerogatives belonging only to the circuit courts.

If the evils complained of were better known and more fully understood, I doubt not that public sentiment would do much to correct the evil, though it is inherent in the system.

One other fact I beg leave to mention in this connection, as showing inequality and a want of "even handed justice," too apparent to go unnoticed by the inmates, irritating to their feelings and a hindrance to the work of reform. It also shows the dangerous tendencies of the system, and the encroachments already made and growing more and more apparent. One man 38 years old, was sent here for a second term of 90 days each from a justice court. The first time he came, he was sent to my office, as is usual, to be "interviewed" and entered upon the book of my office. On being asked if he was ever in prison before, he replied very promptly, and without any apparent shame or remorse, "Oh, yes, a good many times." To the question—"about how many times?" he replied, "You may as well put it down about twelve times in as many years." When he came the second time, on being sharply reproofed for coming again, he replied, "Mr. Chaplain, I am not sorry I did it; I *meant to kill him*, and would have done it if I had not been hindered. I am sorry I did not do it, and I will do it yet if I ever have the opportunity." He was sent for "assault and battery." Now this man, who was an old offender, and by his own confession had *murder* in his heart, and beyond the hope of reform, is placed side by side with the lads who stole the *dime*, the *cabbages*, the *melons*,—boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, sent here for *reform*. Besides the offense of the former was, as per his own confession, *an assault with intent to kill*, a crime outside the jurisdiction of a justice court, and therefore manifestly an assumption of power. But he felt equal to the emergency.

With such facts before us, who shall say that his own son, in whom he has entire confidence as law-abiding—of whose past record he is justly proud, and of whose future he is hopeful, may not be hurried off with unbecoming haste, in his own absence, to the State House of Correction and Reformatory? I have received several letters from parents, enquiring in great anguish of spirit, if it be true that their son is here, and if so, what was his offense and the length of his sentence, saying that the first intimation they had of the fact was by letter from him after his arrival here, and they can scarcely credit the fact. I hope, for the credit of humanity and the good name of the people of the State of Michigan, that none of these prosecutions have been prompted by *personal dislike* to the victim or his friends, or for the *fees* and *perquisites* of office.

The present state of things not only foreshadows the utter demoralization of our judiciary system, but the entire abandonment of our county jails as a wholesome corrective for the follies and minor offenses of our boys and young

men, where they may be locked up for a few days to correct their incipient evil tendencies without branding them for life with shame.

These things are done in a *corner*. The people of the State have little or no knowledge of what is going on in the neighborhoods. They are not courts of record, nor are there newspaper reporters present to make their doings widely known. The knowledge of it is confined to a few families. Shame closes their lips. They seek to hide the knowledge of it, rather than seek redress by publicity. From ten to eighteen have been received here in a day, nearly every one of whom were committed for most trivial offenses. Certain officers come so often and from the same court, that it suggests the enquiry whether they are *hunting for victims*, or ridding society of offenders no longer endurable.

I exceedingly regret the change from the original purpose of making this a "reformatory for young men and boys," keeping them apart from old and hardened transgressors, men who have sunk into every conceivable degradation and by opening it for the reception of that large class of nondescripts, known as "tramps." Far better, I think, save our boys and young men from such a future. By familiarizing them, even in prison, with such characters, we lessen the chances of reform, while we increase the dangers, as such association always does.

REFORMATORY WORK.

The reformatory work for the last fiscal year has been attended with more cheering results than at any previous time. Of those who have gone out, many are known to us to have taken their places in the ranks of society as good, law-abiding citizens. Many of them have reported themselves as engaged in lucrative employments and giving entire satisfaction to their employers. In many cases their statements have been corroborated by the statements of others, leaving no doubt as to its truth. But very few have been returned here for a second term, nor is it known to us that they have been committed elsewhere. There has been no inconsiderable number who have professed conversion during the year. Many of them have had sufficient time to make the conviction strong that the work is genuine.

Many years of pastoral labor and experience has taught me the folly of attempting to tell the exact number of genuine conversions in any given period. We could always tell how many were added to the church, and it was hoped they were genuine converts to christianity. None but God can tell with certainty. There is now, at this writing, in progress, what would be called in the churches a "revival" or "work of grace," which promises much good, and we are hopeful that many may be thoroughly reformed. I am not alone in this opinion. Other officers who voluntarily attend the prayer meetings, and ministers of the gospel who have been present, fully concur in the opinion expressed. All has not been done that might, and perhaps ought to have been done, to deepen and widen the religious influences during the year. Unfortunately I have had so many other duties to perform that it has left me but little time, besides the Sabbath services and the prayer meetings to labor with, and for, the inmates in the interest of reform. It is for you to say whether such work as any other man may do just as well as the Chaplain, shall be given to another, leaving him time and strength to devote to the inmates.

Chapel service has been held every Sabbath day during the year. I have been absent but one Sabbath during the year, and then by leave of absence by the Board. All the inmates attend unless excused for sickness or detailed

duty. During chapel services the inmates give marked attention,—most of them seem deeply interested.

I would beg leave to again call attention to the acoustics of the chapel. It should be remedied at the earliest convenient time.

Sabbath school has been attended by a large number of the inmates. As attendance is made voluntary, none attend but such as desire to. Great credit is due to the Superintendent, Lee Hutchins, and his corps of teachers, who are nearly the same as last year, for their prompt and faithful attendance. Much good is done in the Sunday school. The average attendance has been 125.

Prayer meetings have been attended during the year every Sabbath. The attendance is voluntary, averaging about 80, and I trust is productive of good to those who attend. It certainly exerts a modifying influence on the discipline of the prison.

THE LIBRARY.

There has been added 185 volumes to the Library during the year, making our present number of volumes 792. The books have been changed twice each week, giving each inmate an abundance of reading matter to occupy all his leisure hours. Besides these, I have solicited donations of literary, scientific, and religious papers, kept on file by private families, which has been liberally responded to, thus affording additional reading matter both attractive and profitable. These are changed twice per week.

STATISTICS.

Letters mailed	3,006
Letters retained	42
Postage on letters	\$67 67
Letters delivered	3,637
Letters rejected	52
Newspapers delivered	6,955
Number of times library books changed	104
Number schools	245
Number clergymen visiting	83
Chapel services on the Sabbath and sermons	52
Sunday schools	52
Evening lectures, readings, etc.	15

Fourth of July and Thanksgiving services were held.

Respectfully submitted,

A. CORNELL,
Chaplain.

INVENTORY.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

1 double standing desk.....	\$35 00	
1 calendar clock.....	13 50	
1 fire-proof safe.....	350 00	
1 ink stand.....	3 00	
1 bill file.....	75	
1 mucilage stand.....	1 50	
1 letter scale.....	1 25	
1 P. O. box.....	75	
4 paper files, 10c.....	40	
1 waste basket.....	1 25	
1 revolving stool.....	4 00	
1 Delaware chair.....	3 50	
1 letter press and stand.....	14 00	
1 pen rack.....	20	
1 arm rest.....	50	
1 wood box.....	75	
1 rubber ruler.....	90	
1 boxwood ruler.....	75	
3 office chairs, @ \$1.50.....	4 50	
5 chairs, @ 40c.....	2 00	
		<hr/>
		\$439 50

GUARD ROOM.

1 table.....	\$3 00	
1 key board.....	10 00	
1 gun rack.....	25 00	
1 P. O. box.....	1 50	
1 ticket trunk.....	2 00	
1 desk.....	3 00	
1 stand.....	1 00	
1 blackboard.....	4 00	
1 watchman's clock.....	8 00	
1 waste basket.....	50	
1 water tank.....	3 50	
11 yds. $\frac{1}{2}$ matting, @ 45c.....	4 95	
1 pail.....	30	
1 ink stand.....	30	
		<hr/>
		\$57 05
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$496 55

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

HALL.

Amount brought forward.....		\$496 55
1 hat rack.....	\$15 00	
1 hand bell.....	1 00	
1 feather duster.....	1 00	
3 walnut chairs, @ \$1.75.....	5 25	
2 chairs, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
12 yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ matting, @ 45c.....	5 40	
1 match safe.....	10	
		<hr/> \$29 75

WARDEN'S OFFICE.

1 drawing S. H. of Correction.....	\$50 00	
1 chair.....	1 75	
2 chairs, 1 @ \$1.00, 1 @ 50c.....	1 50	
1 Wooton desk.....	50 00	
1 office chair (revolving).....	5 00	
2 office chairs, @ \$3.00.....	6 00	
1 lounge.....	8 00	
1 desk.....	22 00	
1 book case.....	45 00	
2 brush brooms, @ 10c.....	20	
1 ink stand.....	1 00	
14 yds. 6-4 matting, @ 75c.....	10 50	
58 yds. carpet, @ 80c.....	46 40	
2 spittoons, @ 30c.....	60	
1 waste basket.....	50	
350 yds. carpet paper, @ 7c.....	24 50	
		<hr/> \$273 95

PARLOR.

1 dwarf book case.....	\$22 00	
1 parlor desk.....	20 00	
1 lounge.....	13 00	
1 parlor suite.....	45 00	
1 marble top table.....	10 00	
1 fire stand.....	1 25	
1 8-ft. ash dining table.....	6 00	
1 marble top table.....	10 00	
135 yds. Brussels carpet, @ \$1.10.....	148 50	
24 yds. cot duck, @ 15c.....	3 60	
		<hr/> \$279 35

SECOND FLOOR.

1 mirror.....	\$4 00	
2 brushes and comb.....	1 00	
1 towel rack.....	35	
1 ladder.....	2 00	
		<hr/> \$7 35
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/> \$1,079 60

INVENTORY.

57

Amount brought forward.....	\$7 35	\$1,079 60
2 clothes hampers, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
1 8-ft. extension table.....	6 00	
8 chairs, @ \$1.50.....	12 00	
2 brooms, @ 10c.....	20	
16 match safes, @ 10c.....	1 60	
1 thermometer.....	50	
19 spittoons, @ 25c.....	4 75	
1 clothes hamper.....	1 00	
6 wash bowls and pitchers, @ \$1.75.....	10 50	
11 wash bowls and pitchers, @ \$1.25.....	13 75	
4 slop jars, @ \$3.00.....	12 00	
3 pitchers.....	1 25	
1 plant stand.....	12 00	
163 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 75c.....	122 25	
19 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 80c.....	15 20	
3 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 30c.....	90	
4 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 50c.....	2 00	
14 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 60c.....	8 40	
95 yds. carpet, ingrain, @ 75c.....	70 25	
1 architect's level.....	35 00	
1 large bunting flag.....	40 00	
1 bunting flag.....	12 00	
19 cotton mattresses, @ \$6.50.....	123 50	
2 hair mattresses, 70 lbs., @ 50c.....	35 00	
7 set springs, @ \$3.50.....	24 50	
12 set springs, @ \$1.50.....	18 00	
26 chairs, @ 40c.....	10 40	
1 broom.....	10	
1 pail.....	50	
4 slop pails, @ 75c.....	3 00	
1 water tank.....	2 00	
8 pails, @ 25c.....	2 00	
19 chambers, @ 50c.....	9 50	
3 goblets.....	35	
2 wood boxes, @ 75c.....	1 50	
1 stand.....	1 50	
2 chairs, @ 80c.....	1 60	
1 wood box.....	75	
2 chairs, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
1 couch.....	10 00	
1 couch.....	11 00	
1 M. T. stand.....	4 50	
1 M. T. stand.....	3 50	
5 chairs, @ \$1.75.....	8 75	
1 rocker.....	3 00	
1 revolving chair.....	4 00	
1 feather duster.....	1 50	
1 fire stand.....	1 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$674 60	
Amount carried forward.....		1,079 60

Amount brought forward.....	\$674 60	\$1,079 60
1 waste basket.....	\$0 50	
2 walnut bed room sets, @ \$46.00.....	92 00	
11 bed room sets, @ \$18.00.....	198 00	
6 bed room sets, @ \$21.00.....	126 00	
30 yds. Brussels carpet, @ \$1.10.....	33 00	
1 couch.....	10 00	
1 rocker.....	8 00	
1 broom.....	15	
2 chairs, @ 60c.....	1 20	
1 duster.....	1 00	
14 yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ Napier matting, @ 70c.....	9 80	
31 yds. 6-4 matting, @ 75c.....	23 25	
12 yds. 4-4 matting, @ 55c.....	6 60	
45 yds. $\frac{3}{4}$ matting, @ 45c.....	30 25	
2 stands, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
1 large desk in smoking room.....	12 00	
1 pail.....	25	
1 tick.....	1 25	
17 soap dishes, @ 6c.....	1 02	
1 pail.....	25	
1 thermometer.....	50	
1 duster.....	50	
1 broom.....	20	
1 dust pan.....	25	
1 step ladder.....	3 00	
44 window screens, @ \$1.00.....	44 00	
1 stove.....	50 00	
4 kettles, @ 75c.....	3 00	
2 fry pans, @ 50c.....	1 00	
26 milk pans, @ 20c.....	5 20	
4 milk pails, @ \$1.00.....	4 00	
1 strainer pail.....	1 25	
4 cake tins, @ 10c.....	40	
6 cake tins, @ 15c.....	90	
3 coffee pots, @ \$1.00.....	3 00	
2 tea pots, @ 25c.....	50	
5 pie tins, @ 5c.....	25	
6 pie plates, @ 10c.....	60	
3 gem pans, @ 50c.....	1 50	
1 ice cream freezer.....	5 00	
2 steamers, @ 50c.....	1 00	
4 cans, @ 10c.....	40	
20 spoons, @ 5c.....	1 00	
34 gal. crocks, @ 10c.....	3 40	
2 dripping pans.....	85	
2 ladles, @ 20c.....	40	
2 skimmers.....	35	
2 roasters.....	6 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,369 57	
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,079 60

INVENTORY.

59

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,369 57	\$1,079 60
1 griddle	60	
3 wooden bowls, @ 25c.....	75	
1 wooden churn.....	1 50	
1 mirror.....	25	
3 pails, @ 25c.....	75	
2 bread toasters, @ 15c.....	30	
2 tea-kettles, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,375 72

LAUNDRY.

3 clothes bars, @ \$3.00.....	\$9 00	
4 baskets.....	1 50	
2 tables.....	3 00	
1 wringer.....	5 00	
1 fluter.....	3 50	
Stationary tubs.....	25 00	
1 duster.....	1 00	
1 ironing board.....	75	
63 lbs. flat irons, @ 10c.....	6 30	
1 stove.....	12 00	
1 steamer	46 00	
1 ice box.....	15 00	
1 ice and butter box	25 00	
1 cupboard.....	5 00	
1 flour and meal box.....	2 50	
4 tables, 1 @ \$3.00; 1 @ \$1.50; 2 @ \$4.00, \$8.00...	11 50	
1 drawer.....	3 00	
1 table.....	1 00	
1 wall brush	75	
4 chairs, @ 40c.....	1 60	
1 table.....	2 00	
7 baskets, 2 @ 25c., 50c.; 5 @ 10c., 50c.....	1 00	
Wardrobe hooks and strips.....	10 00	
3 pails, @ 15c.	45	
1 brass kettle.....	3 00	
2 porcelain kettles, @ \$1.00	2 00	
Drawers and shelving in house store room.....	17 00	
	<hr/>	\$213 85

PANTRY AND KITCHEN.

2 china fruit dishes, @ 75c.	\$1 50	
1 glass fruit dish	60	
2 milk pitchers, @ 50c.	1 00	
2 sugar bowls, @ 65c.....	1 30	
1 sugar bowl.....	50	
3 casters, @ \$3.00	9 00	
3 sugar tongs, @ \$1.25.....	3 75	
1 pitcher	60	
	<hr/>	\$18 25
Amount carried forward.....		\$2,669 17

Amount brought forward.....	\$18 25	\$2,669 17
1 tea pot	75	
1 fruit dish	1 00	
4 caster bottles, @ 25c.	1 00	
1 doz. goblets	1 25	
2 butter dishes, @ 65c.	1 30	
1 molasses cup	60	
2 pickle dishes, @ 50c.	1 00	
1 gravy dish	1 00	
1 tureen	1 00	
4 egg cups, @ 10c.	40	
1 dessert dish	85	
2 dessert plates	1 00	
4 platters @ 75c., \$3.00; 4 @ 50c., \$2.00; 3 @ 35c., \$1.05; 4 @ 25c., \$1.00	7 05	
5 tureens @ \$1.00, \$5.00; 10 bowls @ 10c., \$1.00...	6 00	
5 pitchers, 3 @ 70c., \$2.10; 2 @ 50c., \$1.00	3 10	
7 milk pitchers, @ 35c.	2 45	
6 vegetable dishes @ 50c., \$3.00; 3 @ 40c., \$1.20...	4 20	
4 vegetable dishes, @ 30c.	1 20	
5 doz. saucers, @ 75c.	3 75	
5½ doz. dinner plates, @ 70c.	3 85	
22 soup plates, @ 8c.	1 76	
31 coffee cups, @ 9c.	2 79	
6 sugar bowls, @ 50c.	3 00	
6 butter dishes, @ 70c.	4 20	
1 doz. plated knives	5 25	
42 plated knives, @ 40c.	16 80	
36 plated table spoons, @ 40c.	14 40	
30 plated tea spoons, @ 20c.	6 00	
12 tea plates, @ 5c.	60	
42 pie plates, @ 5c.	2 10	
30 cup plates, @ 3c.	90	
30 salt dishes, @ 7c.	2 10	
24 goblets, @ 10c.	2 40	
5 butter knives, @ 50c.	2 50	
5 spoon holders, @ 25c.	1 25	
6 scollop dishes, @ 45c.	2 70	
2 scollop dishes, @ 35c.	70	
2 scollop dishes, @ 25c.	50	
2 sets carvers, @ \$1.75	3 50	
18 sauce dishes, @ 5c.	90	
6 pickle dishes, @ 20c.	1 20	
140 side dishes, @ 10c.	14 00	
6 waiters, @ 40c.	2 40	
28 egg cups, @ 10c.	2 80	
5 gal. crocks, @ 10c.	50	
5 lamps, @ 40c.	2 00	
1 knife box, 50c., 1 stool, 30c.	80	

 \$159 05

Amount carried forward.....

\$2,669 17

INVENTORY.

61

Amount brought forward.....	\$159 05	\$2,669 17
2 baskets, 1 @ \$1.75, 1 @ 25c.....	2 00	
7 pitchers @ 25c., \$1.75; 3 @ 40c., \$1.20	2 95	
3 tables	7 00	
1 10-ft. walnut extension table	9 00	
2 10-ft. ash extension tables, @ \$8.00.....	16 00	
21 chairs, @ 40c.....	8 40	
6 chairs, @ \$1.00.....	6 00	
1 chair.....	1 75	
1 crumb pan and brush.....	50	
64 sheets, @ 50c.....	32 00	
13 quilts, @ \$1.25.....	16 25	
5 pair blankets, @ \$4.00.....	20 00	
27 spreads, @ \$1.50.....	40 50	
50 pair pillow cases, @ 30c.....	15 00	
106 towels, @ 10c.....	10 60	
14 table cloths, @ \$3.00.....	42 00	
55 napkins, @ 15c.....	8 25	
42 waiter's aprons, @ 15c.....	6 30	
1 bedstead, \$4.00, 1 set springs, \$1.50	5 50	
1 mattress, \$6.00, 1 match safe, 10c.....	6 10	
		\$415 15

PRISON DINING ROOM.

1 platform, \$1.50, 1 blackboard, \$8.00.....	\$9 50	
1 desk in kitchen.....	4 00	
1 cupboard in kitchen.....	10 00	
280 stools, @ 30c.....	84 00	
		\$107 50

KITCHEN, ETC.

1 wash tub.....	\$0 75	
Stationary tubs.....	25 00	
20 gals. stone ware, @ 10c.....	2 00	
7 tables	22 00	
15 pails, @ 20c.....	3 00	
85 bread pans, @ 50c.....	42 50	
1 yeast tub.....	1 50	
1 set scales.....	4 00	
1 platform scales	25 00	
1 axe, \$1.00; 2 poker, @ 50c., \$1.00; 1 spoon, 50c..	2 50	
2 brushes, @ 20c.....	40	
75 pork barrels, @ 50c.....	37 50	
1 meat cutter.....	50 00	
1 cleaver.....	2 50	
3 butcher knives, @ 25c.....	75	
1 scraper	50	
230 knives and forks, @ 10c.....	23 00	
275 iron spoons, @ 3c.....	8 25	

\$251 15

Amount carried forward..... \$3,191 82

Amount brought forward.....	\$251 15	\$3,191 82
220 plates, @ 8c.....	17 60	
222 quart bowls, @ 10c.....	22 20	
220 tin bowls, @ 10c.....	22 00	
60 mustard cups, @ 20c.....	12 00	
15 mustard spoons, @ 5c.....	75	
1 throwe.....	15 00	
7 skimmers, @ 25c.....	1 75	
8 dippers, @ 10c.....	80	
4 dippers, @ 15c.....	60	
12 copper buckets, @ \$2.00.....	24 00	
10 pouring cans, @ 75c.....	7 50	
2 coffee bbls., @ \$2.00.....	4 00	
5 bread boxes, @ 40c.....	2 00	
6 bread baskets, @ 50c.....	3 00	
1 bread box.....	1 00	
		\$385 35

STORE ROOM AND SHOP.

1 platform scale.....	\$20 00	
1 rack.....	2 00	
1 standing gauge.....	3 00	
1 blackboard.....	1 25	
1 scales.....	6 00	
Shelving.....	15 00	
1 ladder.....	1 00	
10 stools, @ 30c., \$3.00; 1 desk, \$15.00.....	18 00	
1 chair, \$1.50; 6 tables, \$30.50.....	32 00	
1 stove.....	3 00	
1 tailor's square and yard stick.....	4 00	
3 sewing machines, @ \$28.00.....	84 00	
3 knitting machines.....	131 00	
5 press boards, @ 25c., \$1.25; 1 @ \$1.00; 1 @ \$1.50.....	3 75	
1 desk.....	1 00	
1 step ladder, 75c.; 1 ladder, 50c.; 1 table, \$1.00.....	2 25	
15 glass globes, @ 20c.....	3 00	
12 barrel covers.....	2 00	
13 gas burners, @ 25c.....	3 25	
33 forks, @ 5c.....	1 65	
Tools in shoe and tailor shops.....	20 00	
2 feather dusters, @ 75c.....	1 50	
1 brush broom.....	10	
113 wash basins, @ 17c.....	19 21	
10 pair shears.....	15 00	
33 tin cups, @ 10c.....	3 30	
14 scrub brushes, @ 22c.....	3 08	
7 white wash brushes, @ 60c.....	4 20	
50 gas chimneys, @ 6c.....	3 00	

\$406 54

Amount carried forward.....	\$3,577 17
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INVENTORY.

63

Amount brought forward.....	\$406 54	\$3,577 17
3 pails, @ 25c., 75c.; 12 mop sticks, @ 25c., \$3.00..	3 75	
1 clothes rack.....	25 00	
1 large table.....	6 00	
		<u>\$441 29</u>

ROTUNDA AND CHAPLAIN'S OFFICES.

8 lanterns, @ \$1.00.....	\$8 00	
1 table.....	2 00	
1 desk.....	16 00	
1 ".....	25 00	
1 library case.....	12 00	
1 step ladder.....	1 00	
2 waste baskets.....	2 50	
1 chair, \$4.00; 1 chair, \$1.50.....	5 50	
1 stool, 30c.; 1 spittoon, 25c.....	55	
3 baskets.....	50	
2 brooms.....	20	
		<u>\$73 25</u>

DEPUTY'S OFFICE.

2 chairs, 1 @ \$1.50; 1 @ \$1.75.....	\$3 25	
1 desk.....	25 00	
1 " sitting.....	22 00	
1 arm-rest.....	50	
2 ward registers, @ \$10.00.....	20 00	
1 pigeon hole.....	1 50	
2 frames.....	50	
		<u>\$72 75</u>

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

1 secretary.....	\$30 00	
1 book-case.....	5 00	
2 thermometers, @ 50c.....	1 00	
1 case drawers and shelves.....	18 00	
1 match safe, 10c.; 1 stool, 30c.....	40	
		<u>\$54 40</u>

HOSPITAL.

10 iron beds, @ \$6.00.....	\$60 00	
1 stove and furniture.....	15 00	
1 cupboard, \$4.00; 1, 75c.....	4 75	
2 tables.....	3 00	
1 thermometer.....	50	
1 key board.....	2 00	
		<u>\$85 25</u>

BARBER SHOP.

1 chair.....	\$3 00	
1 stand.....	1 00	
		<u>\$4 00</u>
Amount carried forward.....		\$4,304 11

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4 00	\$4,304 11
1 chair.....	2 00	
4 brushes @ 50c., \$2.00; 3 combs, 30c.....	2 30	
8 razors.....	5 00	
2 prs. shears, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
		<hr/> \$15 30

CELLS.

3 watchman's clocks, @ \$8.00.....	\$24 00	
308 stands, @ \$1.00.....	308 00	
310 stools, @ 30c.....	93 00	
313 wash-dishes, @ 15c.....	46 95	
313 cups, @ 10c.....	31 30	
313 spittoons, @ 15c.....	46 95	
276 cell buckets, @ \$1.25.....	345 00	
		<hr/> \$895 20

HOSPITAL.

9 chairs @ 40c., \$3.60; 1 rocker, \$3.00.....	\$6 60	
2 wash-dishes, @ 17c.....	34	
1 broom, 15c.; 3 spittoons @ 15c., 45c.....	60	
9 cups, @ 10c.....	90	
2 pails @ 15c., 30c.; 2 bowls @ 10c., 20c.....	50	
1 bed pan.....	1 00	
1 mop, 25c., 1 bucket, \$1.50.....	1 75	
		<hr/> \$11 69

CHAPEL, ETC.

7 pails, @ 25c.....	\$1 75	
80 chapel seats, @ \$5.70.....	456 00	
9 office chairs, @ \$2.00.....	18 00	
7 " " @ \$1.50.....	10 50	
1 organ.....	145 00	
1 stool, 30c., 1 pulpit, \$28.30.....	28 30	
1 bible.....	2 00	
Mottoes on walls.....	25 00	
500 yds. cambric, @ 6c.....	30 00	
1 desk in engine-room.....	8 00	
1 stove and pipe in gas house.....	11 00	
4 stoves " " " guard towers, @ \$7.00.....	28 00	
1 stove " " " gate tower.....	5 00	
		<hr/> \$768 55

BASKET SHOP.

92 market baskets, @ 10c.....	\$9 20	
36 clothes " @ 40c.....	14 40	
45 half bu. " @ 20c.....	9 00	
180 bushel " @ 30c.....	54 00	
247 lbs. telegraph wire, insulators, etc. (for telephone line to Ionia).....	50 00	
		<hr/> \$136 60
		<hr/> \$6,131 45

INVENTORY.

65

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

1 box rubber bands	\$0 65
1 pen rack	20
1 box eyelets	15
1 arm rest	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ream legal cap.	1 75
Lithograph letter paper	8 00
500 lithograph envelopes, No. 9	3 00
1000 lithograph envelopes, No. 6	4 50
2 blank books, @ 25c.	50
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. mems., @ 45c.	30
1 box pins	20
1 book tickets	2 50
1 ticket case and tickets	2 50
1 doz. lead pencils	70
2 Emerson's clips and files, @ \$1.50	3 00
200 blanks, contract, account	4 50
2 indexes to convict registers, @ \$9.75	19 50
1 index to escapes	10 00
1 convict record	18 75
1 mem. court record, etc.	18 75
1 letter book	2 00
1 each, journal, ledger, and cash, @ \$16.00	48 00
1 index	1 00
1 conduct record	4 40
1 daily gain and loss	10 00
1 monthly discharge list	6 00
1 time book	3 00
1 record, employ6s.	8 00
1 letter book	2 00
1 letter book	1 75
1 triplicate receipts	1 25
1 voucher book	1 25
1 time book	1 25
2 erasers, @ 50c.	1 00
1 clip, 10c., 1 file 60c.	70
1 petty cash book	1 00
1 inmate deposit record	7 25

\$199 80

WARDEN'S OFFICE.

1 blank check book	\$4.00
1 letter file	75
1 1000-pp. letter book	4 00
4 qr. blank book, @ 25c.	1 00
1 clip, 10c., 1 dating stamp, \$3.50	3 60

\$13 35

Amount carried forward

\$199 80

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Amount brought forward.....	\$13 35	\$199 80
1 ink stand.....	1 00	
1 bill file	2 25	
12 blank books, @ 50c.	6 00	
12 lbs. note paper, @ 20c.	2 40	
20 doz. lead pencils, @ 7½c.	1 50	
		<hr/> \$26 50

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

8 mem. books, @ 30c.....	\$2 40	
2 blank books.....	50	
1 chaplain's inmate record.....	19 00	
1 library record	10 00	
4 qr. blank books, @ 40c.	1 60	
1 pair scissors.....	50	
1 unabridged dictionary.....	9 00	
1 chaplain's daily record.....	4 00	
1 ink stand, 30c., 1 pen rack, 25c.	55	
5 files, @ 10c.	50	
1 ink stand.....	25	
		<hr/> \$38 30

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

1 eraser	\$0 50	
2 ink stands, @ 25c.	50	
1 thermometer	50	
2 blank books.....	1 00	
1 stores, etc., received.....	15 00	
1 " " issued.....	15 00	
1 invoice file.....	1 25	
1 ration book	6 50	
1 time book.....	4 00	
2 daily records, @ \$10.00.....	20 00	
1 daily labor record.....	9 75	
1 description record.....	19 50	
17 mem. books, @ 15c.....	2 55	
1 journal.....	7 00	
1 social relations	24 25	
		<hr/> \$125 30

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.

1 examination record.....	\$10 50	
1 weekly prescription record	20 25	
1 daily " "	13 50	
1 unfit for duty	15 25	
1 " " " shown by lock	12 75	
1 daily report	23 00	
1 diet book	15 25	
		<hr/> \$110 50

Amount carried forward.....

\$389 90

INVENTORY.

67

Amount brought forward.....	\$110 50	\$389 90
1 physician's daily report.....	9 00	
640 " " " blanks, @ 30c.....	1 92	
720 " prescription " @ 30c.....	2 16	
800 " excuse " @ 30c.....	2 40	
700 " " " @ 30c.....	2 10	
2 mem. books.....	50	
6 rubber stamps, @ \$1.00.....	6 00	
		<u>\$134 58</u>

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

1 journal, \$12.00; 1 each cash book and ledger, @ \$11.00, \$22.00.....	\$34 00	
1 index, \$1.00; envelopes, etc., \$3.00.....	4 00	
1 desk, \$4.00.....	4 00	
		<u>\$42 00</u>
		<u><u>\$566 48</u></u>

LIBRARY.

900 volumes library books.....	\$600 00	
300 " gospel hymns, @ 20c.....	60 00	
400 " " " (paper), @ 5c.....	20 00	
62 spellers, @ 15c.....	9 30	
63 third readers, @ 40c.....	25 20	
22 second readers, @ 20c.....	4 40	
11 word methods, @ 20c.....	2 20	
30 slates, @ 10c.....	3 00	
Slate pencils.....	15	
390 bibles, @ 40c.....	156 00	
6 Catholic prayer books, @ 60c.....	3 60	
		<u>\$883 85</u>

CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

92 prs. duck pants (new), @ 70c.....	\$64 40	
55 cot. undershirts " @ 37½c.....	20 63	
45 " overshirts " @ 40c.....	18 00	
122 prs. woolen socks (new), @ 23c.....	28 06	
55 cot. coats, @ 70c.....	38 50	
22 woolen undershirts, @ \$1.15.....	25 30	
4 overshirts, @ 60c.....	2 40	
120 prs. woolen pants (new), @ \$1.70.....	204 00	
70 woolen vests (new), @ 75c.....	52 50	
70 " coats " @ \$2.00.....	140 00	
33 " " (old), @ \$1.50.....	49 50	
7 " pants " @ 75c.....	5 25	
43 " vests " @ 40c.....	17 20	
		<u>\$665 74</u>
Amount carried forward.....		\$665 74

Amount brought forward.....		\$665 74
86 cotton coats, old, @ 30c.....	\$25 80	
144 " pants " @ 25c.....	36 00	
45 caps (old), @ 15c.....	6 75	
127 undershirts (old), @ 20c.....	25 40	
14 cotton shirts " @ 25c.....	3 50	
14 prs. socks " @ 10c.....	1 40	
52 " drawers, @ 40c.....	20 80	
282 coats (in use), @ \$1.50.....	423 00	
282 pants " @ 75c.....	211 50	
282 vests " @ 40c.....	112 80	
564 shirts " @ 25c.....	141 00	
282 caps " @ 15c.....	42 30	
282 shoes " @ 60c.....	169 20	
4 overcoats " @ \$2.50.....	10 00	
12 rubber capes (in use), @ \$1.00.....	12 00	
2 discharge coats, @ \$2.50.....	5 00	
15 " vests, @ 75c.....	11 25	
10 " hats, @ 65c.....	6 50	
25 caps, @ 25c.....	6 25	
8 prs. shoes (new), @ \$1.75.....	14 00	
10 bunches shoe-strings, @ 60c.....	6 00	
25 prs. suspenders, @ 5c.....	1 25	
282 " socks (in use), @ 15c.....	42 30	
12 balls shoe thread, @ 5c.....	60	
1 ball twine.....	25	
14 prs. shoes (old), @ 30c.....	4 20	
19 " outsoles, @ 30c.....	5 70	
10 " insoles, @ 12c.....	1 20	
60 " taps, @ 20c.....	12 00	
15 " inside taps, @ 15c.....	2 25	
25 " heels, @ 12c.....	3 00	
27 " toplifts, @ 5c.....	1 35	
19 " shanks, @ 5c.....	95	
6 " counters, @ 8c.....	48	
15 lbs. iron nails, @ 6½c.....	97	
½ bu. shoe pegs, @ \$1.28.....	64	
2 gross peg-awls, @ 75c.....	1 50	
10 sewing awls.....	15	
½ box eyelets.....	10	
½ gross lasting tacks, @ 75c.....	38	
9 " vest buttons, @ 45c.....	4 05	
10 " coat buttons, @ 70c.....	7 00	
48 " shirt buttons, @ 3½c.....	1 68	
2 " buckles, @ 55c.....	1 10	
16 doz. linen thread, @ 90c.....	14 40	
45 doz. cotton thread, @ 57c.....	25 65	
30 papers darners, @ 5c.....	1 50	
45 papers needles, @ 5c.....	2 25	
		<hr/>
		\$1,427 35
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$2,093 09

INVENTORY.

69

Amount brought forward.....		\$2,023 09
20 sheets wadding, @ 10c.....	\$2 00	
35 yds. grey Kersey, @ 59c.	20 65	
30 " canvas, @ 15c.	4 50	
15 " lining, @ 15c.	2 25	
150 sewing machine needles, @ 2c.	3 00	
120 yds. cassimere, @ 33c.	39 60	
2 lbs. white woolen yarn, 80c.....	1 60	
110 lbs. carpet rags, @ 3c.	3 30	
2 pairs rubber boots, @ \$1.00.....	2 00	
175 yds. crash, @ 7c.	12 25	
61 towels, @ 5c.	3 05	
10 sheets, @ 25c.	2 50	
20 pillow ticks, @ 15c.	3 00	
200 pillow slips, @ 10c.	20 00	
102 yds. sheeting, @ 7c.	7 14	
95 pillow ticks (old), @ 5c.	4 95	
656 pairs blankets (in use), @ \$2.25.....	1,476 60	
9 ticks, @ 75c.	6 75	
48 sheets, @ 40c.	19 20	
5 pillows, @ \$1.60.....	8 00	
6 pillow slips, @ 12c.	72	
313 ticks, @ 50c.	156 50	
313 pillow ticks, @ 10c.	31 30	
919 sheets, @ 25c.	229 75	
500 pillow slips, @ 10c.	50 00	
5 doz. combs, @ 33c.	1 65	
14 doz. pocket combs, @ 30c.	4 20	
		<u>\$2,115 86</u>
		<u><u>\$4,208 95</u></u>

LIVE STOCK, TOOLS, ETC.

1 span mules.....	\$200 00	
4 horses, @ \$100.00.....	400 00	
4 cows, 2 @ \$30.00, \$60.00; 3 @ \$25.00, \$50.00.....	110 00	
35 chickens, @ 25c.	8 75	
56 pigs, @ \$2.00.....	112 00	
49 " @ \$5.00.....	245 00	
2 boars, @ \$10.00.....	20 00	
8 stock sows, @ \$5.00.....	40 00	
2 lumber wagons, @ \$50.00.....	100 00	
1 spring wagon.....	60 00	
2 double harness, 1 \$15.00, 1 \$30.00.....	45 00	
1 " " (light).....	35 00	
1 single ".....	10 00	
6 carts and harnesses, @ \$20.00.....	120 00	
		<u>\$1,505 75</u>
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,505 75

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,505 75
6 horse blankets, @ \$1.00.....	\$6 00	
1 buffalo robe.....	10 00	
1 lap robe.....	1 00	
4 forks @ \$1.00, \$4.00; 4 @ 75c., \$3.00.....	7 00	
2 whips, @ 25c.....	50	
15 bags, @ 20c.....	3 00	
3 clevises, @ 40c.....	1 20	
5 curry combs, @ 40c.....	2 00	
4 brushes, @ 50c.....	2 00	
1 cultivator.....	8 00	
1 shovel plow.....	1 50	
1 drag.....	8 00	
1 stone boat.....	1 50	
2 plows, 1 \$10.00, 1 \$4.00.....	14 00	
6 rakes, @ 20c.....	1 20	
1 hatchet.....	50	
1 wrench.....	75	
2 prs. ice tongs, @ \$2.50.....	5 00	
1 scoop.....	50	
1 spade.....	1 00	
1 shovel.....	50	
5 pails, @ 20c.....	1 00	
1½ tons straw, @ \$6.00.....	9 00	
1 chain, \$1.00; 2 brooms, 20c.....	1 20	
1 feed cutter.....	20 00	
2 oil cans.....	75	
1 fly net.....	25	
2 sets bobs, @ \$20.00.....	40 00	
1 set runners.....	12 00	
1 cup and basin.....	20	
1 stool.....	30	
1 string bells.....	2 50	
6 surcingles, @ 50c.....	3 00	
1 grain bin.....	8 00	
15 shovels, @ 50c.....	7 50	
19 hoes, @ 25c.....	4 75	
6 iron rakes, @ 50c.....	3 00	
44 wheelbarrows, @ \$2.00.....	88 00	
3 crowbars, @ \$1.00.....	3 00	
9 spades, @ 50c.....	4 50	
24 stone cutter's tools, @ 30c.....	7 20	
1 large square.....	3 00	
2 mallets, @ \$1.50.....	3 00	
8 hods, @ \$1.50.....	12 00	
5 pickaxes, @ \$1.00.....	5 00	
10 trowels, @ 75c.....	7 50	
5 mattocks, @ \$1.00.....	5 00	
1 hay scale.....	100 00	

 \$426 80

 Amount carried forward \$1,932 55

INVENTORY.

71

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,932 55
1 large derrick.....	\$125 00	
1 small ".....	15 00	
1 stone tongue.....	5 00	
1 " cutter's shed.....	8 00	
1 " wheelbarrow.....	2 50	
1 lime shed.....	10 00	
1 hose cart.....	50 00	
700 ft. 2½-inch hose, @ 40c.....	280 00	
4 2½-inch nozzles, @ \$5.00.....	20 00	
100 ft. ¾-inch hose, @ 10c.....	10 00	
1 20-inch monkey wrench.....	1 95	
1 8- " " ".....	75	
1 10-inch monkey and pipe wrench.....	1 25	
1 10-inch Stilson wrench (old).....	50	
1 8-inch " ".....	1 75	
1 24-inch " ".....	5 00	
1 36-inch " " (old).....	4 00	
9 assorted pipe tongs.....	15 00	
1 1-inch pipe cutter.....	6 00	
1 2-inch pipe cutter.....	7 00	
12 files, @ 40c.....	4 80	
2 hammers, @ \$1.20.....	2 40	
5 cold chisels, @ 30c.....	1 50	
14 hand punches, @ 20c.....	2 80	
3 handled punches, @ 50c.....	1 50	
2 handled chisels, @ 50c.....	1 00	
2 fullers, @ 30c.....	60	
10 pairs tongs, @ 60c.....	6 00	
8 R. H. taps, ½ in. to 2 in.....	14 00	
1 set stocks and dies, ½ in. to 1 in.....	12 00	
1 set stocks and dies, 1½ in. to 2 in.....	15 00	
1 ratchet drill stock and 10 drills.....	7 00	
1 pair bellows.....	10 00	
1 anvil.....	7 00	
1 sledge.....	2 00	
1 steam damper.....	75 00	
2 oil tanks in engine room, @ \$11.00.....	22 00	
1 18-inch engine lathe, drill, vise, grindstone, with belts, etc.....	650 00	
Cutting tools for lathe and drill.....	10 00	
1 grindstone frame, shafts, collars, and boxes.....	15 00	
1 die stock with 7 dies and 7 taps.....	25 00	
1 stock and dies for 2½ in. and 3 in. pipe.....	28 00	
1 2½ in. and 3 in. pipe cutter.....	14 50	
1 pair No. 5 Brown's adjustable pipe tongs.....	9 00	
1 set lathe dogs.....	3 75	
1 set taps, ½ in. to ¾ in. (9).....	8 75	
1 set twist drills.....	6 25	
		<u>\$1,523 55</u>
Amount carried forward.....		\$3,456 10

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,456 10
1 each, pipe rimmers, $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	\$4 60	
1 die plate, with dies.....	4 00	
10 mason's drawles, @ \$1.50.....	15 00	
4 stone hammers.....	8 00	
2 spirit levels, \$1.50.....	3 00	
20 mortar boards, @ 20c.....	4 00	
10 ladders, @ 75c.....	7 50	
2 sand screes, 1 @ \$3.50, 1 @ \$1.50.....	5 00	
2 slating hatchets, @ \$2.00.....	4 00	
6 hammers, @ 40c.....	2 40	
4 rules, @ 25c.....	1 00	
1 scraper.....	3 00	
1 Robbin's wrench.....	5 60	
		<hr/>
		\$67 10
		<hr/>
		\$3,523 20
		<hr/>

PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES

27 lbs. starch, @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$2 30	
20 lbs. crackers, @ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	1 05	
10 lbs. loaf sugar, @ 10c.....	1 00	
125 lbs. A " @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	10 63	
6 lbs. bak. powder, @ 20c.....	1 20	
1 box soap.....	3 00	
2 lbs. cloves, @ 35c.....	70	
5 lbs. coffee, @ 25c.....	1 25	
25 lbs. tea, @ 50c.....	12 50	
1 qt. ext. vanilla.....	3 50	
4 doz. Worcestershire sauce, @ \$4.85.....	19 40	
4 packages crushed barley, @ 14c.....	56	
10 bbls. pork, @ \$10.00.....	100 00	
881 bush. potatoes, @ 45c.....	292 50	
376 bush. onions, @ 75c.....	282 00	
25 " " @ 75c.....	18 75	
3 bbls. mackerel, @ \$4.75.....	14 25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. whitefish.....	4 00	
600 lbs. lard, @ 7c.....	42 00	
400 lbs. pollock, @ 3c.....	12 00	
250 lbs. fresh beef, @ \$5.75.....	14 37	
1 bbl. salt.....	1 20	
1,800 lbs. soap, @ 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	63 00	
175 bush beans, @ \$1.20.....	210 00	
150 lbs. Graham flour, @ \$2.25.....	3 38	
2,100 lbs. flour, @ \$2.35.....	49 35	
50 lbs. malt, @ 4c.....	2 00	
200 lbs. cornmeal, @ \$1.20.....	2 40	
3 lbs. hops, @ 18c.....	54	
		<hr/>
		\$1,168 83
Amount carried forward.....		<hr/>
		\$1,168 83

INVENTORY.

73

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,168 83
375 lbs. cured hams, @ 10c.....	\$37 50	
25 lbs. pepper, @ 15½c.....	3 81	
45 lbs. ginger, @ 17c.....	7 65	
62 lbs. tea, @ 50c.....	31 00	
175 lbs. brown sugar, @ 8c.....	14 00	
40 lbs. oat meal, @ 5c.....	2 00	
150 lbs. hominy, @ 2c.....	3 00	
22 lbs. mustard, @ 15½c.....	3 35	
10 bush. apples, @ 30c.....	3 00	
260 lbs. soap stock, @ 5c.....	13 00	
1000 lbs. soap grease, @ 1c.....	10 00	
250 lbs. tallow, @ 7c.....	17 50	
5 bars barber's soap, @ 27c.....	1 35	
405 cords wood, @ \$2.00.....	810 00	
2½ tons blacksmith coal, @ \$7.00.....	17 50	
7 bbls. gasoline, @ \$8.00.....	56 00	
20 gals. lard oil, @ 59c.....	11 80	
35 gals. cylinder oil, @ 86c.....	30 10	
1 bbl. tar.....	4 00	
815 lbs. leaf tobacco, @ 12c.....	97 80	
37 lbs. licorice, @ 31c.....	11 47	
160 lbs. plug tobacco, @ 20c.....	32 00	
30 tons hay, @ \$14.00.....	420 00	
500 lbs. bran, @ 60c.....	3 00	
1000 lbs. corn meal, @ \$1.20.....	12 00	
3 tons straw, @ \$6.00.....	18 00	
804 bush. rutabagas, @ 20c.....	160 80	
148 bush. beets, @ 20c.....	29 60	
4000 cabbages, @ 5c.....	200 00	
115 bush. carrots, @ 25c.....	28 75	
		<u>\$2,089 98</u>
		<u><u>\$3,258 81</u></u>

HOSPITAL STORES AND MEDICINE.

1 operating case.....	\$42 50	
1 catheter and sounds.....	33 00	
6 pairs dental forceps.....	15 00	
1 hypodermic syringe.....	2 55	
1 suppository mold.....	3 25	
1 hand atomizer.....	4 00	
1 steam atomizer.....	3 00	
1 Davidson syringe.....	1 50	
1 set Troy weights.....	3 50	
1 catarrhal syringe.....	1 25	
1 pill tile.....	5 00	
		<u>\$114 55</u>
Amount carried forward.....		\$114 55

Amount brought forward.....		\$114 55
2 probangs, @ 20c.....	40	
1 scoop.....	10	
1 cork screw.....	25	
1 Seidlitz powder gauge.....	25	
11 syringes, @ 6c.....	66	
3 trusses, @ \$1.25.....	3 75	
3 mortars, 1 @ \$1.60, 1 @ 75c., 1 @ 30c.....	2 65	
4 graduates, @ 40c.....	1 60	
2 cupping glasses, 1 @ 15c., 1 @ 10c.....	25	
1 funnel.....	25	
1 tongue depressor.....	1 25	
1 fever thermometer.....	2 50	
1 still.....	3 00	
5 gals. stone ware, @ 10c.....	50	
8 gals. wine, @ \$1.50.....	12 00	
Medicines.....	75 00	
		<hr/>
		\$104 41
		<hr/>
		\$218 96
		<hr/>

ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

2 B. L. shot guns, 1 @ \$20.00, 1 @ \$23.00.....	\$43 00	
2 Spencer carbines, @ \$23.50.....	47 00	
20 Springfield muskets.....		
12 S. & W. revolvers, @ \$12.50.....	150 00	
84 Spencer cartridges, @ 2½c.....	2 10	
280 Springfield cartridges, @ 3c.....	8 40	
250 S. & W. cartridges, @ 1½c.....	3 75	
20 brass shells for shot guns.....	2 50	
Caps and wads.....	1 40	
1 oiler.....	50	
13 pairs handcuffs, @ \$3.20.....	41 60	
3 " shackles, @ \$5.20.....	15 60	
1 pair leg irons.....	1 25	
50 ft. chain, @ 5c.....	2 50	
4 bull's eye lanterns, @ \$1.00.....	4 00	
		<hr/>
		\$323 60
		<hr/>

INVENTORY.

75

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture and fixtures	\$6,131 45	
Blank books and stationery.....	566 48	
Library	883 85	
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	4,208 95	
Live stock, tools, etc.....	3,523 20	
Provisions and supplies.....	3,258 81	
Hospital stores and medicine.....	218 96	
Arms and ammunition	323 60	
		<hr/>
		\$19,115 30

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

53 acres, north of D., G. H. & M. R. R., with building situated thereon	\$273,131 23	
63 45-100 acres of land, purchased of Inman, @ \$50.00	3,172 50	
30 79-100 acres of land, purchased of Cornell, @ \$40.00	1,231 60	
		<hr/>
		\$277,535 33
		<hr/>
Total		<hr/>
		\$296,650 63

IONIA, December 10, 1879.

William A. Inman and George H. Allured having been appointed appraisers in the above schedule by the Board of Managers, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing appraisal is correct and just, according to their best knowledge and belief.

W. A. INMAN,
GEORGE H. ALLURED.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of December, A. D., 1879.

CHAS. S. LOWE,
Notary Public, Ionia Co., Mich.

SEVENTH ANNUAL ABSTRACT
OF THE
REPORTS OF SHERIFFS
RELATING TO THE
JAILS
IN THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

ABSTRACT.

TABLES I. TO X., INCLUSIVE;

EXHIBIT A,

AND

SCHEDULES A AND B.

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Exhibit A.—STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE INMATES OF THE JAILS FOR THE YEARS 1879, 1878, 1877, AND 1876.

Table I.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE JAILS SEPTEMBER 30, 1878, AND THE NUMBER IN THE JAILS OCTOBER 1, 1878; NUMBER RECEIVED, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR; AVERAGE DURATION OF IMPRISONMENT; WHOLE NUMBER AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OF EACH SEX, AND THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOTH SEXES RECEIVED.

Table II.—WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE JAILS; TOTAL NUMBER, NUMBER OF EACH SEX, AND NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, WITH THE PER CENT OF EACH SEX AND OF THE NUMBER UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO THE TOTAL OF EACH CLASS; NUMBER OF WITNESSES, DEBTORS, AND INSANE AND IDIOTIC PRISONERS; PER CENT OF NUMBER CHARGED WITH HIGH CRIMES AND WITH MINOR OFFENSES, RESPECTIVELY, TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED IN THE JAILS.

Table III.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENT TO STATE PRISON, TO STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, TO DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AND TO STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WITH PER CENT OF EACH TO WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS; NUMBER ESCAPED AND NUMBER REMAINING IN THE JAILS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

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Table IV.—BIRTHPLACES OF WHITE, AND NUMBER OF BLACK, MULATTO, AND INDIAN PRISONERS.

Table V.—PARENT-NATIVITY OF NATIVE WHITE PRISONERS.

Table VI.—NUMBER WHO COULD NOT READ, AND NUMBER WHO COULD NOT WRITE, WITH PER CENT OF EACH TO THE WHOLE NUMBER RECEIVED IN THE JAILS.

Table VII.—EXPENDITURES FOR BOARD AND KEEPING OF PRISONERS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, CLOTHING, REPAIRS OF JAILS, FURNITURE, AND OTHER NECESSARY SUPPLIES, TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE JAILS.

Table VIII.—THE TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE JAILS; THE AMOUNT OF TRAVELING AND OTHER EXPENSES INCURRED IN ARRESTING AND TAKING PRISONERS TO THE JAILS, AND THE TOTAL EXPENSE IN ARRESTING AND DETAINING PRISONERS.

Table IX.—NUMBER OF DAYS PRISONERS WERE CONFINED IN THE JAILS; COST OF KEEPING PRISONERS.

Table X.—CITY AND VILLAGE PRISONERS CONFINED IN JAILS.

Schedule A.—STATEMENTS OF SHERIFFS RELATIVE TO CONDITION OF JAILS, ETC.

Schedule B.—LIST OF SHERIFFS BY COUNTIES.

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Lansing, April 26, 1880. }

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—As required by act number 167 of the session laws of 1873, I herewith submit the Seventh Annual Abstract of the Reports of the Sheriffs of this State, being for the year ending September 30, 1879.

The Abstract contains a report from every county in the State except Isle Royal, but the reports from Allegan, Bay, Branch, Emmet, and Jackson, are for about three-fourths of a year, or for the time that the office had been held by the present incumbents. Similar deficiencies occur in the reports every second year,—the year in which newly-elected sheriffs enter upon their duties. The reports from two counties in 1875, and from six in 1877, were for about nine months. The reason assigned by the sheriffs for these partial reports, is the failure of their predecessors to keep proper records for the last three months of their terms of office, from which a report could be made; such omission is in plain violation of the provisions of the act above referred to, which makes it the duty of the sheriff or jailer having charge of any jail in this State, to keep a jail record, and upon conviction for neglect or refusal so to do, imposes a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

The failure in alternate years of a number of counties, especially such large and populous counties as Allegan, Bay, Branch, and Jackson, to report for a full year, greatly lessens the value of the series of Abstracts, in that the various State totals as shown in the several tables are presumably much smaller than when every report is complete, and cannot therefore be compared with the corresponding totals of years when all of the reports are for a whole year.

Very respectfully,

WM. JENNEY,
Secretary of State.

TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement concerning the Inmates of the Jails, for the years 1879, 1878, 1877, and 1876.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Number in the jails at the beginning of the year.....	247	339	270	244
Number received during the year.....	<i>a</i> 7,538	<i>b</i> 7,585	<i>c</i> 6,751	7,040
Total number in the jails within the year.....	7,785	7,924	7,021	7,284
Number of days prisoners were confined in the jails during the year.....	103,849			
Average number of prisoners in the jails during the year.....	261.74	269.44	215.34	211.30
Average duration of imprisonment in days.....	13.99	12.69	12.04	10.63
Whole number of males received during the year.....	6,922	6,973	6,223	6,506
Number of males under 18 years of age....	340	295	347	431
Whole number of females received during the year.....	615	609	524	534
Number of females under 18 years of age....	44	40	43	57
Per cent of males to total number of both sexes.....	91.84	91.97	92.23	92.41
Per cent of females to total number of both sexes.....	8.16	8.03	7.77	7.59
Per cent of total number of prisoners received to total population in 1874.....			.52	.53
Per cent of male prisoners to total male population in 1874.....			.91	.93
Per cent of female prisoners to total female population in 1874.....			.08	.06
Total number charged with high crimes....	1,713	1,702	1,811	1,682
Number of males charged with high crimes.....	1,587	1,591	1,696	1,619
Number of females charged with high crimes.....	126	111	115	63
Number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes.....	66	104	67	87
Per cent of males charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes.....	92.64	93.48	93.65	96.25
Per cent of females charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes.....	7.36	6.52	6.35	3.75
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with high crimes to the total number charged with high crimes.....	3.85	6.11	3.07	5.17
Total number charged with minor offenses.....	5,354	5,696	4,604	<i>d</i> 5,159
Number of males charged with minor offenses.....	4,880	5,214	4,234	4,699

a Sex of one not reported.
b Sex of three not reported.

c Sex of four not reported.
d Sex of two not reported.

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Number of females charged with minor offenses.....	474	482	370	458
Number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses.....	297	212	269	323
Per cent of males charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses.....	91.15	91.54	91.96	91.12
Per cent of females charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses.....	8.85	8.46	8.04	8.88
Per cent of the number under 18 years of age charged with minor offenses to the total number charged with minor offenses.....	5.55	3.72	6.07	6.26
Number of witnesses.....	33	43	30	36
Number of debtors.....	47	74	70	81
Number of insane persons.....	77	82	72	71
Number of idiotic persons.....	1	3	3	5
Per cent of the total number charged with high crimes to the whole number committed to the jails.....	24.91	21.72	27.48	23.89
Per cent of the total number charged with minor offenses to the whole number committed to the jails.....	73.05	75.59	69.86	73.28
Number sent to state prison.....	256	342	380	358
Number sent to state house of correction.....	270	248	-----	-----
Number sent to Detroit house of correction.....	501	557	684	749
Number sent to state reform school.....	102	111	77	66
Per cent of number sent to state prison to the whole number confined in the jails.....	3.44	4.32	5.41	4.91
Per cent of number sent to state house of correction to the whole number confined in the jails.....	3.63	3.13	-----	-----
Per cent of number sent to Detroit house of correction to the whole number confined in the jails.....	6.73	7.03	9.74	10.28
Per cent of number sent to state reform school to the whole number confined in the jails.....	1.37	1.40	1.10	.91
Number escaped.....	31	39	32	47
Number remaining in the jails at the close of the year.....	309	262	350	298
BIRTHPLACES OF MALE PRISONERS.				
<i>(Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.)</i>				
United States.....	3,081	3,144	2,229	2,865
British America.....	466	507	278	348
England.....	279	235	143	271
Ireland.....	807	923	927	771
Scotland.....	147	88	69	61
Germany.....	277	299	232	277
Holland.....	101	89	75	85
Norway and Sweden.....	44	14	20	22
France.....	35	14	59	11
Miscellaneous.....	20	9	12	10
Unknown.....	357	93	409	183
Black males.....	110	120	76	112
Mulatto males.....	70	46	46	27
Indian males.....	13	28	9	14
Birthplace and color not reported, males.....	1,115	1,364	1,640	1,449

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
BIRTHPLACES OF FEMALE PRISONERS. (<i>Exclusive of Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians.</i>)				
United States.....	250	257	164	219
British America.....	28	48	28	39
England.....	8	17	20	12
Ireland.....	53	64	89	57
Scotland.....	7	2	5	5
Germany.....	25	17	13	16
Holland.....	7	7	6	2
Norway.....	1			
Poland.....	1			
Sweden.....		1	1	1
France.....		2	2	4
Unknown.....	16	9	15	
Black females.....	21	31	19	10
Mulatto females.....	10	8	11	3
Indian females.....	1	7	2	
Birthplace and color not reported, females	187	139	148	166
Birthplace, color, and sex not reported...	1	3	4	
PARENT-NATIVITY OF NATIVE WHITE PRISONERS.				
Foreign-born fathers and mothers.....	954	978	574	939
Foreign-born fathers and native mothers.	105	55	60	94
Foreign-born mothers and native fathers.	75	32	42	78
Number who could not read.....	430	523	456	541
Per cent of the number who could not read to the whole number received in the jails	7.96	6.90	7.18	7.68
Number who could not write.....	499	627	675	758
Per cent of the number who could not write to the whole number received in the jails.....	9.25	8.27	10.63	10.77
Paid to sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners.....	\$68,947 51	\$80,574 26	\$61,500 74	\$59,527 46
Paid for medical attendance.....	2,656 15			
Paid for clothing.....	734 47			
Paid for repairs of the jails.....	9,699 78	14,426 65	7,491 15	3,266 18
Paid for furniture.....	903 49	627 40	1,323 88	885 86
Paid for all other necessary supplies.....	9,054 41	10,077 92	11,063 15	7,812 35
Total cost of maintaining the jails...	\$91,995 81	\$105,706 23	\$82,290 68	\$71,542 35
Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking prisoners to the jails.....	25,441 01	30,637 58	20,115 45	33,405 60
Total expense of arresting and detaining prisoners.....	\$117,436 82	\$136,343 81	\$102,406 13	\$104,947 35
Cost per week for board and keeping of each prisoner in the jails.....	\$4 64	\$5 09	\$5 37	\$5 42
Average cost of each prisoner confined in the jails.....	11 33	12 23	12 91	8 17
Number of prisoners confined in the jails under city and village ordinances.....	1,294	1,327	1,160	1,614
Amount received by sheriffs for boarding city and village prisoners.....	\$2,893 58	\$2,584 04	\$2,231 51	\$2,883 78

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Prisoners in the Jails September 30, 1878, and on October 1, 1878; the Number Received, and the Total Number and Average Number in the Jails during the year; the Average Duration of Imprisonment, in Days; the Whole Number, and the Number under Eighteen Years of Age, of each Sex, and the Per Cent of each sex to the Whole Number of both sexes Received; for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. Remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1878.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the year.	No. received during the year.	Total No. in the Jails within the year.	Average No. in the Jails during the year.	Average Duration of Imprisonment in Days.	Males Received during the year.		Females Received during the year.		Per Cent of each Sex to Whole No. Received of Both Sexes.	
							Whole Number.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole Number.	No. under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE -----	262	247	a 7,538	7,785	b261.74	b 13.99	6,923	340	615	44	91.84	8.16
Alcona	1											
Allegan ¹	2		87	87	4.38	13.76	84		8		96.55	3.45
Alpena			30	30	.88	10.07	21		9		70.	30.
Antrim	2	2	9	11	.96	31.73	7		2	1	77.78	22.22
Baraga	2	1		1	.04	15.						
Barry	1	1	39	40	2.12	19.38	36	3	8		92.31	7.69
Bay ¹			415	415	11.35	7.19	362	8	53	1	87.23	12.77
Benzie	1	1	3	4	.04	3.75	8	1			100.	
Berrien	10	10	72	82	8.29	36.90	71	8	1	1	95.61	1.39
Branch ¹			39	39	1.56	10.92	36	8	3		92.31	7.69
Calhoun	2	2	198	200	9.96	8.18	192	17	6	1	96.97	3.03
Cass	1	1	70	71	3.61	18.54	66	7	4		94.29	5.71
Charlevoix												
Cheboygan ²			27	27	1.86	18.41	27	2			100.	
Chippewa	2		a 1	1								
Clare ⁴	1	1		1								
Clinton	2	2	85	87	1.38	5.79	83	19	2	1	97.65	2.35
Crawford ⁵			1	1	.02	6.	1				100.	
Delta			10	10	1.49	54.50	10	2			100.	
Eaton	7	7	141	148	5.52	13.61	132	8	9		93.92	6.08
Emmet ⁶			4	4	.16	11.	4				100.	
Genesee	4	4	140	144	3.47	8.81	123	18	17	3	87.96	12.14
Gladwin ⁷			1	1	.38	137.	1				100.	
Grand Traverse			4	4	.12	11.25	3	1	1		75.	25.
Gratiot ⁸			7	7	.21	10.71	6	1	1		85.71	14.29
Hillsdale	7	6	174	180	3.64	7.38	166	13	8		95.40	4.60
Houghton	2	2	38	40	1.38	12.63	32	7	6	1	84.21	15.79
Huron	1	1	10	11	1.04	34.65	10				100.	
Ingham	3	3	89	92	4.59	18.20	75	1	14	2	84.27	15.73

¹ Report from January 1.

² Report from January 9.

³ Old jail is condemned and abandoned. See Schedule A.

⁴ No jail; use Osceola county jail.

⁵ Probably no jail, as no description of one is given.

⁶ Report from January 4.

⁷ Jail is not completed; use Midland county jail.

⁸ Jail is not completed; use Saginaw county jail.

^a Sex of one not reported.

^b Exclusive of the counties of Allegan, Bay, Branch, Emmet and Jackson, that reported for only a part of the year, and Chippewa, Clare, and Mason, that did not report the number of days prisoners were confined.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PRISONERS.											
	No. remaining in the Jails Sept. 30, 1878.	No. in the Jails at the beginning of the year.	No. received during the year.	Total No. in the Jails within the year.	Average No. in the Jails during the year.	Average Duration of Imprisonment in Days.	Males Received during the year.		Females Received during the year.		Per Cent of each Sex to Whole No. Received of Both Sexes.	
							Whole Number.	No. under 18 years of age.	Whole Number.	No. under 18 years of age.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ionia.....			182	182	2.97	5.96	174	5	8	1	95.60	4.40
Iosco.....			43	43	2.67	22.67	42		1		97.67	2.33
Isabella.....	1	1	27	28	1.14	14.86	28	4	1		96.30	3.70
Isle Royal ¹												
Jackson ²	10		331	331	13.48	9.62	324	8	57	2	85.04	14.96
Kalamazoo.....	15	15	a 535	550	19.79	13.13	477	16	58	3	89.16	10.84
Kalkaska.....	1	1	5	6	.33	20.	4		1		80.	20.
Kent.....	43	43	780	823	33.65	14.92	711	86	69	7	91.15	8.85
Keweenaw.....			1	1	.07	24.	1				100.	
Lake.....			20	20	.29	5.25	20				100.	
Lapeer.....	4	4	b 563	567	5.93	3.82	561	14	12		97.87	2.13
Leelanaw.....			1	1	.04	16.	1				100.	
Lenawee.....	15	15	290	295	11.30	13.98	265	19	25	7	91.07	8.93
Livingston.....	2	2	28	30	2.62	81.83	26	4	2	1	92.86	7.14
Mackinac.....			7	7	.17	8.86	5		2		71.43	28.57
Macomb.....	4	4	41	45	3.86	81.83	41				100.	
Manistee.....	4	4	c 128	132	3.38	9.36	120	7	8		93.75	6.25
Manitou.....												
Marquette.....	6	6	35	41	3.19	23.37	30	5	5		86.71	14.29
Mason.....		2	25	27			21	4	4	1	84.	16.
Mecosta.....	4	4	92	96	2.84	10.78	77	5	15		83.70	16.30
Menominee.....			18	18	.94	19.06	17		1		94.44	5.56
Midland.....			18	18	1.33	26.83	18				100.	
Missaukee.....			6	6	.36	21.83	6				100.	
Monroe.....			48	48	2.65	20.15	48	11			100.	
Montcalm.....	4	4	73	77	3.33	15.78	70	9	3	1	95.89	4.11
Muskegon.....	1	1	183	184	5.59	11.08	165	40	18	4	90.16	9.84
Newaygo.....	5	5	37	42	2.13	18.60	37	2			100.	
Oakland.....	12	10	d 435	445	10.78	8.84	422	8	13	2	97.01	2.99
Oceana.....		1	8	9	.88	35.89	8	1			100.	
Ogemaw ³			2	2	.01	2.50	1		1		50.	50.
Ontonagon.....												
Osceola.....			9	9	.70	28.33	9				100.	
Otsego.....			5	5	.21	15.	5				100.	
Ottawa.....	1	1	99	100	4.25	15.52	96	9	3		96.97	3.03
Presque Isle.....			11	11	.13	4.18	10		1		90.91	9.09
Roscommon ⁴			3	3	.19	23.33	3				100.	
Saginaw.....	12	12	274	286	19.36	24.71	257	9	17	2	93.80	6.20
Sanilac.....			11	11	.54	17.91	10	1	1		90.91	9.09
Schoolcraft ⁵			1	1	.16	60.	1				100.	
Shiawassee.....	3	3	78	81	2.61	11.75	73	2	5	1	93.59	6.41
St. Clair.....	5	5	110	115	7.	22.22	107	6	3	1	97.97	2.03
St. Joseph.....	1	2	48	50	1.74	12.63	44		4		91.67	8.33
Tuscola.....			38	38	2.88	27.63	35		3		92.11	7.89
Van Buren.....	3	3	37	40	4.07	37.18	37	4			100.	
Washtenaw.....	14	14	166	170	7.43	15.95	149	5	7		95.51	4.49
Wayne.....	41	41	957	998	37.57	13.74	832		125		86.94	13.06
Wexford.....			5	5	.23	16.60	5				100.	

¹ No report.² Report from January 1.³ Jail is completed but not accepted by building committee.⁴ No jail. Sheriff says: "Used Midland county jail the past year, and now use Bay county jail."⁵ No jail; use Marquette county jail.^a Probably includes village prisoners. See note following Table X.^b Includes 344 tramps, and probably city prisoners. See note following Table X.^c Probably includes city prisoners. See note following Table X.^d Includes city prisoners. See note following Table X.

TABLE II.

[illegible]

a Exclusive of the counties of Allegan, Isabella, Manistee, and Muskegon, and of 64 tramps in Lapeer county. See note *b*, and notes *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, page 13.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number received in the Jail during the year.		Number Charged with High Crimes.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with High Crimes to the Total Number Charged with High Crimes.				Number Charged with Minor Offenses.				Per Cent of Each Sex and of the Number Under 18 Years of Age Charged with Minor Offenses to the Total No. Charged with Minor Offenses.				Number of Witnesses.				Number of Debtors.				Number of Insane Persons.				Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with High Crimes to the Jail.				Per Cent of the Total Number Charged with Minor Offenses to the Jail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	1	2	Total Number.		Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under 18	Total Number.	Males.		Females.		No. under

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF SHERIFFS.

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	280	70	66	4	2	94.29	5.71	2.86	204	185	19	24	90.69	9.31	11.76	4	2	25.	72.86
Lenawee.....	28	12	12	---	---	100.	---	---	16	14	2	4	87.50	12.50	25.	---	---	42.88	57.14
Livingston.....	7	2	2	---	---	100.	---	---	4	2	2	---	50.	60.	---	---	---	28.57	57.14
Mackinac.....	41	9	9	---	---	100.	---	---	32	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.86	78.05
Macomb.....	128	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	f 121	113	8	7	93.39	6.81	5.79	1	---	---	---
Manistee.....	35	6	4	2	---	66.67	33.33	---	26	23	3	5	88.46	11.54	19.23	1	2	17.14	74.29
Marquette.....	25	6	6	---	---	100.	---	---	10	15	4	5	78.95	21.05	26.32	---	---	24.	76.
Mason.....	92	11	11	---	2	100.	---	18.18	79	64	15	3	81.01	18.99	3.80	---	---	11.96	85.87
Meosta.....	18	4	4	---	---	100.	---	---	12	11	1	---	91.67	8.33	---	2	---	22.22	66.67
Menominee.....	18	4	4	---	---	100.	---	---	10	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	44.44	55.56
Midland.....	18	8	8	---	---	100.	---	---	6	6	---	---	100.	---	---	---	---	---	100.
Missaukee.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	27	---	5	100.	---	18.52	---	---	41.67	58.25
Monroe.....	48	20	20	6	100.	---	30.	30.	63	60	3	4	95.24	4.76	9.52	1	---	13.70	86.30
Montcalm.....	73	10	10	4	100.	---	40.	---	189	171	18	44	90.48	9.52	23.28	3	5	---	---
Muskegon.....	183	12	12	---	---	100.	---	---	h 171	18	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	48.65	48.65
Newaygo.....	37	18	18	---	1	100.	---	5.56	18	18	---	1	100.	---	5.56	---	---	16.17	84.60
Oakland.....	435	66	63	3	1	95.45	4.55	1.52	388	359	9	9	97.55	2.45	2.45	---	---	---	100.
Oceana.....	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	8	---	1	100.	---	12.50	---	---	---	---
Ogemaw.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.
Oscoda.....	9	3	3	---	---	100.	---	---	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33.33	66.67
Osego.....	5	1	1	---	---	100.	---	---	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.	80.
Ottawa.....	99	39	39	---	2	100.	---	5.13	56	53	3	7	94.64	5.36	12.50	1	3	39.39	60.61
Presque Isle.....	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	9	1	---	90.	10.	---	---	---	---	90.91
Roscommon.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	3	---	---	100.	---	---	---	---	---	100.
Saginaw.....	274	90	86	4	---	95.56	4.44	---	180	168	12	11	93.33	6.67	6.11	1	3	32.85	67.15
Sanilac.....	11	2	2	---	---	100.	---	---	9	8	1	1	88.89	11.11	11.11	---	---	18.18	81.82
Schoolcraft.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	100.	---	---	---	---	---	100.
Shiawassee.....	78	36	34	2	2	94.44	5.56	5.56	41	38	3	1	92.68	7.32	2.44	---	---	46.15	53.85
St. Clair.....	110	41	39	2	---	95.12	4.88	---	69	68	1	7	98.55	1.45	10.14	---	---	37.27	62.73
St. Joseph.....	48	15	11	4	---	73.33	26.67	---	31	31	---	---	100.	---	---	1	---	31.25	68.75
Tuscola.....	38	25	25	---	---	100.	---	---	11	10	1	---	90.91	9.09	---	2	---	65.79	34.21
Van Buren.....	27	9	9	---	---	100.	---	---	28	28	---	4	100.	---	14.29	---	---	24.32	75.68
Washtenaw.....	156	26	26	---	---	100.	---	---	129	122	7	5	94.67	5.43	3.88	---	---	16.67	83.33
Wayne.....	967	367	329	38	---	86.65	10.35	---	573	486	87	---	84.82	15.18	---	12	4	38.35	61.65
Wexford.....	5	1	1	---	---	100.	---	---	4	4	---	---	100.	---	---	---	---	20.	80.

a One more than the total of columns 2, 9, and 17.
 b Includes 344 tramps who are not included in the following columns.
 c Exclusive of tramps.
 d Report says, "one insane soldier or marine transferred to the asylum at Kalamazoo."
 e Six more than the total of columns 9 and 17.
 f Includes city prisoners.
 g Thirty-four less than the total of columns 2, 9, 16, 17, and 18.
 h Includes all cases of public intoxication. See note following Table X.

TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Number of Prisoners convicted and sent to the State Prison, to the State House of Correction, to the Detroit House of Correction, and to the State Reform School; the Per Cent of Sentences to each place of confinement to the Whole Number confined in the Jails; also the Number that have made their Escape, and the Number Remaining in the Jails at the close of the year; for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	CONVICTIONS.								Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
	Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to State House of Correction.	Number sent to Detroit House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS.					
					State Prison.	State House of Correction.	Detroit House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
STATE	256	270	501	102	a 3.44	a 3.63	a 6.73	a 1.37	31	309
Allegan.....	3	2	4	.....	3.45	2.30	4.60	.....	.....	2
Alpena.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antrim.....	2	.....	3	.....	18.18	.....	27.27	.....	.....	1
Barry.....	2	3	1	.....	5.	7.50	2.50	.....	.....	2
Bay.....	.....	2	34	2	.....	.48	8.19	.48	4	12
Benzie.....	1	.....	.....	1	25.	.....	.....	25.	.....	.....
Berrien.....	10	8	.....	1	12.20	9.76	.....	1.22	.....	18
Branch.....	1	3	3	1	2.56	7.69	7.69	2.56	.....	3
Calhoun.....	11	7	27	1	5.50	3.50	13.50	.50	.....	2
Cass.....	4	2	2	2	5.63	2.82	2.82	2.82	.....	4
Cheboygan.....	2	.....	2	2	7.41	.....	7.41	7.41	.....	.....
Clare.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100.	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	4	7	2	2	4.60	8.05	2.30	2.30	.....	1
Delta.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eaton.....	2	8	10	.....	1.35	5.41	6.76	.....	.....	6
Genesee.....	4	18	14	10	2.78	12.50	9.72	6.94	.....	8
Grand Traverse.....	1	.....	2	.....	25.	.....	50.	.....	.....	.....
Gratiot.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14.29	.....	.....	.....
Hillsdale.....	8	16	3	1	4.44	8.89	1.67	.56	.....	3
Houghton.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5.	.....	.....	1
Huron.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9.09	.....	.....	.....	2
Ingham.....	1	6	12	.....	1.09	6.52	13.04	.....	.....	4
Ionia.....	4	14	9	1	2.20	7.69	4.95	.55	.....	3
Iosco.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2.33	.....	.....	1	4
Isabella.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7.14	.....	.....	.....	3
Jackson.....	9	4	.....	3	2.86	1.05	.....	.79	52	12
Kalamazoo.....	4	10	2	4	.73	1.82	.36	.73	.....	25
Kalkaska.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16.67	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	33	8	.....	3	4.01	.97	.....	.36	2	26
Lake.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5.	.....	.....	.....	4

a Exclusive of 344 tramps in Lapeer county.

b "From stone yard."

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONVICTIONS.								Number Escaped.	Number remaining in the Jails at the close of the year.
	Number sent to State Prison.	Number sent to State House of Correction.	Number sent to Detroit House of Correction.	Number sent to State Reform School.	PER CENT TO THE WHOLE NUMBER CONFINED IN THE JAILS.					
					State Prison.	State House of Correction.	Detroit House of Correction.	State Reform School.		
Lapeer.....	3	14	7	3	a 1.35	a 6.28	a 3.14	a 1.35	....	2
Lenawee.....	13	37	35	5	4.41	12.54	11.86	1.69	....	12
Livingston.....	6	2	4	2	20.	6.67	13.33	6.67	....	....
Macomb.....	2	1	1	....	4.44	2.22	2.22	....	....	2
Manistee.....	4	2	....	1	3.03	1.52	....	.76	....	5
Marquette.....	....	1	....	1	....	2.44	....	2.44	1	5
Mason.....	6	3	6	....	22.22	11.11	22.22	....	4	....
Mecosta.....	2	....	29	4	2.08	....	30.21	4.17	....	3
Menominee.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Midland.....	3	....	6	....	16.67	....	33.33	....	....	....
Monroe.....	3	4	....	2	6.25	8.33	....	4.17	....	....
Montcalm.....	1	13	3	....	1.30	16.88	3.90	....	2	....
Muskegon.....	7	2	16	3	3.80	1.09	8.70	1.63	....	6
Newaygo.....	5	....	....	1	11.90	....	....	2.38	....	4
Oakland.....	9	9	18	2	2.02	2.02	4.04	.45	....	5
Oceana.....	1	....	....	....	11.11	....	....	....	1	1
Osceola.....	1	2	....	....	11.11	22.22	....	....	1	....
Otsego.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ottawa.....	4	....	10	3	4.	....	10.	3.	1	8
Presque Isle.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Roscommon.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	33.33	....	....	....
Saginaw.....	7	6	9	....	2.45	2.10	3.15	....	3	28
Schoolcraft.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shiawassee.....	1	7	1	1	1.23	8.64	1.23	1.23	2	2
St. Clair.....	4	2	4	1	3.48	1.74	3.48	.87	....	5
St. Joseph.....	4	2	....	....	8.	4.	....	....	1	7
Tuscola.....	1	1	....	....	2.63	2.63	....	....	....	2
Van Buren.....	4	3	....	....	10.	7.50	....	....	4	4
Washtenaw.....	5	24	17	3	2.94	14.12	10.	1.76	1	9
Wayne.....	51	10	199	36	5.11	1.00	19.94	3.61	....	46
Wexford.....	1	1	....	....	20.	20.	....	....	....	....

a Exclusive of 344 tramps. See note b, Table II.

[illegible]

a Birthplace, color, and sex of one not reported.

^b Norway 11, Sweden 33.

Finland 2, Poland 8, Italy

Wales 1. Report says: "Males born in the United States 64, British America 4, England 3, Ireland 6, Scotland 2, Germany 2, France 1, Spain 1, Switzerland 1, and male Blacks 2, male Mulattoes 3, and male Indians 1," which is 6 more than the whole number of males reported.

• Born in Finland,

8 Born in Finland.
7 Born in Poland.

g Report says: "Females born in the United States 18, British America 4; England 3, Ireland 2, Scotland 1, Germany 2, France 2, and 1 female Indian," which is two more than the whole number of females reported.

There are two notes on the whole number of males reported. The first report says: "Males born in the United States 47, England 3, Ireland 3, Scotland 2, Germany 5, Holland 3, France 1, Canada 6, and 1 male Black and 1 male Mulatto," which is one more than the whole number of males reported. Born in Italy.

Born in Italy.
Denmark I. Sw

a. Denmark 1, Switzerland 1.
b. Finland 1, Hungary 2.

k: Finland 1, Hungary 2.

2 Denmark 1, Poland 1.

TABLE V.

Showing, for the State and Counties, so far as reported, the Parent-nativity of White Prisoners born in the United States who were received in the Jails during the year, ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	WHITE PRISONERS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.			
	Total Number.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.		
		Both Foreign.	Foreign Fathers and Native Mothers.	Foreign Mothers and Native Fathers.
STATE.....	a 2,856	954	105	75
Alpena.....	12	5	1	1
Barry.....	28	11	1	1
Benzle.....	2	1	-----	-----
Branch.....	36	2	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	141	26	5	2
Cass.....	38	8	2	2
Clinton.....	79	7	1	1
Emmet.....	2	b	b	b
Hillsdale.....	132	31	16	21
Houghton.....	15	8	-----	-----
Huron.....	4	2	-----	-----
Ingham.....	69	20	2	1
Ionia.....	56	10	7	4
Iosco.....	11	3	-----	1
Isabella.....	10	9	-----	-----
Jackson.....	286	45	-----	-----
Kalamazoo.....	350	91	2	-----
Kalkaska.....	3	b	b	b
Kent.....	502	312	21	11
Lake.....	11	2	2	2
Lapeer.....	259	72	3	-----
Lenawee.....	215	49	23	17
Livingston.....	15	9	-----	-----
Mackinac.....	5	4	-----	-----
Marquette.....	5	2	1	-----
Mason.....	7	b	b	b
Menominee.....	7	4	-----	-----
Midland.....	12	4	-----	-----
Monroe.....	41	22	3	2
Muskegon.....	34	10	6	4
Newaygo.....	20	14	2	4
Oakland.....	222	98	5	1
Oceana.....	6	1	1	-----
Ogemaw.....	1	1	-----	-----
Osceola.....	7	3	1	-----
Otsego.....	4	1	-----	-----
Presque Isle.....	1	b	b	b
Sanilac.....	5	4	c	c
Schoolcraft.....	1	b	b	b
Shiawassee.....	60	6	-----	-----
St. Clair.....	50	8	-----	-----
Tuscola.....	6	2	-----	-----
Van Buren.....	30	6	-----	-----
Washtenaw.....	76	41	-----	-----

a Total for the counties represented in the table.

b None.

c Unknown.

TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the number of Prisoners received in the Jails who could not Read, and the number who could not Write, and the per cent of each class to the whole number received in the Jails, for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	COULD NOT READ.		COULD NOT WRITE.	
	Number.	Per Cent to the whole number received in the Jails.	Number.	Per Cent to the whole number received in the Jails.
STATE	430	a 7.96	499	b 9.35
Allegan.....	10	11.49	14	16.09
Alpena.....	8	26.67	9	30.
Barry.....	5	12.82	5	12.82
Berrien.....	2	2.78	2	2.78
Branch.....	2	5.13	2	5.13
Calhoun.....	26	13.13	40	20.20
Cass.....	2	2.86	4	5.71
Clinton.....	4	4.71	4	4.71
Delta.....	2	20.	2	20.
Emmet.....	1	25.	1	25.
Genesee.....	17	12.14	19	13.57
Grand Traverse.....	1	25.	2	50.
Gratiot.....	1	14.29	1	14.29
Hillsdale.....	24	13.79	24	13.79
Houghton.....	4	10.53	4	10.53
Huron.....	3	30.	3	30.
Ingham.....	9	10.11	12	13.48
Iosco.....	5	11.63	10	23.26
Isabella.....	4	14.81	7	25.93
Jackson.....	2	.52	2	.52
Kalamazoo.....	26	4.86	27	5.05
Kent.....	26	3.33	32	4.10
Lake.....	3	15.	4	20.
Lapeer.....	78	13.85	83	14.74
Leelanaw.....	1	100.		
Lenawee.....	30	10.71	41	14.64
Livingston.....			3	10.71
Mackinac.....	2	28.57	2	28.57
Marquette.....	4	11.43	5	14.29
Mason.....	6	24.	6	24.
Menominee.....	2	11.11	2	11.11
Midland.....			1	5.56
Monroe.....	4	8.33	4	8.33
Muskegon.....	31	16.94	36	19.67
Oakland.....	41	9.43	35	8.06
Oceana.....			1	12.50
Osceola.....	2	22.22	2	22.22
Ottawa.....	14	14.14	13	13.13
Roscommon.....	1	33.33	1	33.33
Shiawassee.....	3	3.85	3	3.85
St. Clair.....	13	11.82	13	11.82
Tuscola.....	5	13.16	5	13.16
Van Buren.....	1	2.70	3	8.11
Washtenaw.....	5	3.21	10	6.41

a Exclusive of all counties that made no report of the number who could not read.

b Exclusive of all counties that made no report of the number who could not write.

TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Amounts paid by the Counties to the Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners; the Amount paid for Medical Attendance, for Clothing, for Repairs of the Jails, for Furniture, and for all other Necessary Supplies, together with the Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails; for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.						Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.
	Paid to Sher- iffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Medical Attendance	For Clothing.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	
STATE	\$68,947 51	\$2,656 15	\$734 47	\$9,899 78	\$903 49	\$9,054 41	\$91,995 81
Allegan	\$1,035 41	\$6 60	-----	\$997 79	\$11 00	-----	\$2,050 80
Alpena	236 00	6 00	\$2 50	350 00	4 50	\$93 00	692 00
Antrim	276 33	2 50	7 25	-----	-----	19 75	305 83
Baraga	40 75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40 75
Barry	640 00	80 00	7 25	45 00	-----	188 75	961 00
Bay	2,082 50	-----	5 75	900 00	75 00	-----	3,063 25
Benzie	50 74	-----	-----	-----	7 05	-----	57 79
Berrien	1,530 78	50 00	a 30 00	10 00	25 00	10 00	1,655 78
Branch	374 58	15 00	2 50	-----	8 85	10 00	410 93
Calhoun	1,984 38	22 50	23 00	10 00	-----	150 00	2,189 88
Cass	760 38	10 50	14 50	4 75	3 70	20 12	813 95
Charlevoix	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	50
Cheboygan	371 14	15 00	1 00	15 00	-----	-----	402 14
Clare	40 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40 00
Clinton	a 507 00	-----	-----	a 30 00	-----	-----	a 537 00
Delta	275 88	-----	-----	21 00	31 60	43 00	371 48
Eaton	1,845 00	20 00	10 00	30 00	-----	130 00	2,035 00
Emmet	68 35	-----	-----	-----	-----	7 00	75 35
Genesee	b 846 80	75 00	9 50	-----	-----	-----	b 931 30
Gladwin	188 80	-----	2 00	-----	-----	-----	140 80
G'd Traverse	223 60	-----	-----	-----	-----	6 40	230 00
Gratiot	200 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200 00
Hillsdale	796 74	40 00	15 00	225 00	-----	16 00	1,092 74
Houghton	c 800 00	-----	50 00	200 00	12 00	-----	1,062 00
Huron	273 45	9 25	26 95	31 80	5 65	32 00	d 379 10
Ingham	1,908 64	57 25	10 00	12 00	5 00	25 00	2,017 89
Ionia	840 00	10 00	3 00	50 00	30 00	-----	933 00
Iosco	888 00	-----	-----	9 00	20 00	640 00	e 1,557 00
Isabella	287 00	f 30	-----	8 75	54	75 00	371 59
Jackson	1,351 69	40 00	2 50	25 00	113 00	357 00	1,889 19
Kalamazoo	3,621 00	25 00	54 00	100 00	15 00	a 185 00	4,000 00
Kalkaska	67 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	22 50	90 00
Kent	g 3,957 24	96 00	35 00	50 00	-----	838 84	4,977 08
Keweenaw	21 75	12 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	33 75

a Estimated.

b Includes cost of maintaining sheriff's family.

c Estimated. Expenditures not fully itemized. See Schedule A.

d Exclusive of \$150 paid for rent of jail.

e Includes \$630 jailer's salary.

f "Medical attendance has been supplied under general contract for county doctoring."

g Includes \$909 47 paid by the city of Grand Rapids for board of prisoners under sentence.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES.						Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.
	Paid to Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	For Medical Attendance.	For Clothing.	For Repairs of the Jails.	For Furniture.	For all other Necessary Supplies.	
Lake.....	\$116 90	\$2 00	.....	\$2 00	\$0 75	.....	\$121 65
Lapeer.....	1,795 00	20 00	\$6 00	.....	.....	\$300 00	2,121 00
Leelanaw.....	24 74	.....	.....	2 50	.....	1 00	28 24
Lenawee.....	2,350 00	75 00	5 00	a 325 00	11 60	25 00	2,791 60
Livingston.....	1,181 00	12 00	7 50	25 00	.....	145 00	1,370 50
Mackinac.....	280 00	14 00	16 00	21 00	5 00	14 00	350 00
Macomb.....	1,120 00	7 00	6 50	21 00	.....	126 00	1,280 50
Manistee.....	516 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 50	543 94
Manitou.....	.....	.....	.....	b 300 00	.....	c 100 00	400 00
Marquette.....	726 94	36 00	20 00	30 00	.....	175 00	987 94
Mason.....	450 00	15 00	5 00	55 00	.....	30 00	555 00
Mecosta.....	842 20	70 00	.....	77 00	1 20	136 10	1,126 50
Menominee.....	226 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	d 470 00	696 91
Midland.....	.....	20 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00
Missaukee.....	85 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	2 00	137 00
Monroe.....	650 00	10 00	10 00	50 00	5 00	.....	725 00
Montcalm.....	1,172 23	.....	.....	27 50	1 00	52 00	1,252 73
Muskegon.....	1,964 40	300 00	25 00	40 00	25 50	13 60	2,368 50
Newaygo.....	633 75	31 00	7 00	16 00	.....	39 65	727 40
Oakland.....	3,355 41	54 25	28 12	400 00	50 00	75 00	3,962 78
Oceana.....	245 20	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 20
Ogemaw.....	52 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 50
Ontonagon.....	.....	.....	.....	107 56	.....	.....	107 56
Osceola.....	202 56	.....	.....	21 25	.....	42 45	266 26
Otsego.....	91 57	.....	.....	6 00	13 00	14 00	124 57
Ottawa.....	1,050 00	100 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	1,160 00
Presque Isle.....	530 00	5 00	10 00	37 00	4 50	29 40	615 90
Roscommon.....	73 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 53
Saginaw.....	e 6,000 00	150 00	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	6,200 00
Sanilac.....	150 00	6 00	.....	9 00	.....	.....	165 00
Schoolcraft.....	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Shiawassee.....	837 75	28 00	2 25	40 35	8 00	25 00	941 35
St. Clair.....	1,515 65	100 00	36 00	16 00	.....	85 35	1,783 00
St. Joseph.....	895 00	5 00	15 20	25 00	.....	150 00	1,090 20
Tuscola.....	750 00	40 00	.....	f 4,000 00	200 00	200 00	5,190 00
Van Buren.....	795 62	10 00	18 00	10 00	.....	20 00	833 62
Washtenaw.....	2,259 20	50 00	65 20	20 00	25 00	100 00	2,519 40
Wayne.....	7,450 54	900 00	100 00	815 53	177 05	3,787 00	13,230 12
Wexford.....	141 04	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	148 54

a Includes \$240 84 for grading and sodding yard.

b Includes repairs on court-house.

c Salary of sheriff.

d Includes \$350 janitor's fees.

e Estimated.

f Jail and residence were completed January 7, 1879, at a cost of \$9,000.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails, the Amount of Traveling and other Expenses incurred in arresting prisoners and taking them to the Jails, and the Total Amount expended in arresting and detaining prisoners, during the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	Totals.
STATE.....	\$91,995 81	\$25,441 01	\$117,436 82
Allegan.....	\$2,050 80		\$2,050 80
Alpena.....	692 00	\$28 50	720 50
Antrim.....	305 83	56 60	362 43
Baraga.....	40 75		40 75
Barry.....	961 00	400 00	1,361 00
Bay.....	3,063 25	2,500 00	5,563 25
Benzie.....	57 79	5 05	62 84
Berrien.....	1,655 78	a 1,500 00	3,155 78
Branch.....	410 93	100 00	510 93
Calhoun.....	2,189 88		2,189 88
Cass.....	813 95	420 00	1,233 95
Charlevoix.....	50		50
Cheboygan.....	402 14	32 00	434 14
Clare.....	40 00	50 00	90 00
Clinton.....	a 537 00	a 300 00	837 00
Delta.....	371 48		371 48
Eaton.....	2,035 00		2,035 00
Emmet.....	75 35	20 00	95 35
Genesee.....	931 30		931 30
Gladwin.....	140 80	67 15	207 95
Grand Traverse.....	230 00	102 95	332 95
Gratiot.....	200 00	75 00	275 00
Hillsdale.....	1,092 74	870 00	1,962 74
Houghton.....	1,062 00		1,062 00
Huron.....	379 10	169 70	548 80
Ingham.....	2,017 89	a 900 00	2,917 89
Ionia.....	933 00		933 00
Iosco.....	1,557 00	400 00	1,957 00
Isabella.....	371 59	150 00	521 59
Jackson.....	1,889 19	100 00	1,989 19
Kalamazoo.....	4,000 00	a 1,000 00	5,000 00
Kalkaska.....	90 00	10 00	100 00
Kent.....	4,977 08	2,860 00	7,837 08
Keweenaw.....	33 75		33 75
Lake.....	121 65	954 00	1,075 65
Lapeer.....	2,121 00	500 00	2,621 00
Leelanaw.....	28 24	5 00	33 24
Lenawee.....	2,791 60	a 1,800 00	4,591 60
Livingston.....	1,370 50	300 00	1,670 50
Mackinac.....	350 00	90 00	440 00
Macomb.....	1,280 50	127 00	1,407 50

a Estimated.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Traveling and other expenses incurred in arresting and taking Prisoners to the Jails.	Totals.
Manistee.....	\$543 94		\$543 94
Manitou.....	400 00		400 00
Marquette.....	987 94	<i>a</i> \$175 00	1,162 94
Mason.....	555 00	210 00	765 00
Mecosta.....	1,126 50	249 00	1,375 50
Menominee.....	696 91	129 00	825 91
Midland.....	25 00		25 00
Missaukee.....	137 00	15 00	152 00
Monroe.....	725 00		725 00
Montcalm.....	1,252 73	80 14	1,332 87
Muskegon.....	2,368 50	250 00	2,618 50
Newaygo.....	727 40		727 40
Oakland.....	3,962 78	3,257 71	7,220 49
Oceana.....	248 20	23 00	271 20
Ogemaw.....	52 50	10 00	62 50
Ontonagon.....	107 56		107 56
Osceola.....	266 26	51 45	317 71
Otsego.....	124 57	6 00	130 57
Ottawa.....	1,160 00	540 00	1,700 00
Presque Isle.....	615 90	<i>a</i> 45 00	660 90
Roscommon.....	73 53	87 20	160 73
Saginaw.....	6,200 00		6,200 00
Sanilac.....	165 00	60 00	225 00
Schoolcraft.....	45 00	34 00	79 00
Shiawassee.....	941 35	793 57	1,734 92
St. Clair.....	1,783 00		1,783 00
St. Joseph.....	1,080 20	327 05	1,417 25
Tuscola.....	5,190 00	900 00	6,090 00
Van Buren.....	853 62	150 00	1,003 62
Washtenaw.....	2,519 40	800 00	3,319 40
Wayne.....	13,230 12	1,354 94	14,585 06
Wexford.....	148 54		148 54

a Estimated.

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Number of Days Prisoners were confined in the Jails, the amount paid Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners, and the Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner; also the Whole Number of Prisoners, the Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails, and the Average Cost of each Prisoner confined in the Jails; for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Days Prisoners were Confined in the Jails.	Amount paid Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner.	Whole No. of Prisoners Confined in the Jails.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
STATE.....	103,549	\$68,947 51	a \$4 64	7,785	\$91,995 81	b \$11 33
Allegan.....	1,197	\$1,035 41	\$6 06	87	\$2,050 80	\$23 57
Alpena.....	303	236 00	5 47	30	692 00	23 07
Antrim.....	349	276 33	5 54	11	305 83	27 80
Baraga.....	15	40 75	19 04	1	40 75	40 75
Barry.....	775	640 00	5 78	40	961 00	24 03
Bay.....	2,083	2,082 50	4 89	415	3,063 25	7 14
Benzie.....	15	50 74	23 71	4	57 79	14 45
Berrien.....	3,026	1,530 78	3 54	82	1,655 78	20 19
Branch.....	426	374 58	6 15	39	410 93	10 54
Calhoun.....	3,636	1,984 38	3 82	200	2,189 88	10 95
Cass.....	1,316	760 38	4 04	71	813 95	11 46
Charlevoix.....					50	
Cheboygan.....	497	371 14	5 23	27	402 14	14 89
Chippewa.....				1		
Clare.....		40 00		1	40 00	40 00
Clinton.....	504	507 00	7 04	87	537 00	6 17
Crawford.....	6			1		
Delta.....	545	275 88	3 54	10	371 48	37 15
Eaton.....	2,015	1,845 00	6 41	148	2,035 00	13 75
Emmet.....	44	68 35	10 87	4	75 35	18 84
Genesee.....	1,268	846 80	4 67	144	931 30	6 47
Gladwin.....	137	135 80	7 09	1	140 80	140 80
Grand Traverse.....	45	223 60	34 77	4	230 00	57 50
Gratiot.....	75	200 00	18 67	7	200 00	28 57
Hillsdale.....	1,329	796 74	4 20	180	1,092 74	6 07
Houghton.....	505	800 00	11 09	40	1,062 00	26 55
Huron.....	381	273 45	5 02	11	379 10	34 46
Ingham.....	1,674	1,908 64	7 98	92	2,017 89	21 93
Ionia.....	1,065	840 00	5 42	182	933 00	5 13
Iosco.....	975	888 00	6 38	43	1,557 00	36 21
Isabella.....	416	287 00	4 83	28	371 59	13 27
Jackson.....	3,664	1,351 69	2 58	381	1,869 19	4 96
Kalamazoo.....	7,224	3,621 00	3 51	550	4,000 00	7 27
Kalkaska.....	120	67 50	3 94	6	90 00	15 00
Kent.....	12,281	3,957 24	2 26	823	4,977 08	6 03
Keweenaw.....	24	21 75	6 34	1	33 75	33 75

a Exclusive of Crawford and Midland, that did not report the amount paid sheriffs for board and keeping of prisoners, and of Clare and Mason, that did not report number of days prisoners were confined in the jails.

b Exclusive of Chippewa and Crawford, that did not report expenditures; Midland, that reported only a part of the expenditures, and of \$4,000 expended for "repairs of jail" in Tuscola county.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Days Prisoners were Confined in the Jails.	Amount paid Sheriffs for Board and Keeping of Prisoners.	Cost per Week for Board and Keeping of each Prisoner.	Whole No. of Prison- ers Con- fined in the Jails.	Total Cost of Maintaining the Jails.	Average Cost of each Prisoner Confined in the Jails.
Lake.....	105	\$116 90	\$7 79	20	\$121 65	\$6 06
Lapeer.....	2,164	1,795 00	5 81	567	2,121 00	3 74
Leelanaw.....	16	24 74	10 80	1	28 24	28 24
Lenawee.....	4,125	2,350 00	3 99	295	2,791 60	9 46
Livingston.....	965	1,181 00	8 66	30	1,370 50	45 68
Mackinac.....	62	280 00	31 60	7	350 00	50 00
Macomb.....	1,410	1,120 00	5 56	45	1,280 50	28 46
Manistee.....	1,235	516 44	2 93	132	543 94	4 12
Manitou.....					400 00	
Marquette.....	1,163	726 94	4 38	41	987 94	24 10
Mason.....		450 00		27	555 00	20 56
Mecosta.....	1,035	842 20	5 70	96	1,126 50	11 73
Menominee.....	343	226 91	4 63	18	696 91	38 72
Midland.....	483			18	25 00	1 39
Missaukee.....	131	85 00	4 54	6	137 00	22 83
Monroe.....	967	650 00	4 71	48	725 00	15 10
Montcalm.....	1,215	1,172 23	6 75	77	1,252 73	16 27
Muskegon.....	2,039	1,964 40	6 74	184	2,368 50	12 87
Newaygo.....	777	633 75	5 71	42	727 40	17 32
Oakland.....	3,935	3,355 41	5 97	445	3,962 78	8 91
Oceana.....	323	245 20	5 31	9	248 20	27 58
Ogemaw.....	5	52 50	73 94	2	52 50	26 25
Ontonagon.....					107 56	
Osceola.....	255	202 56	5 56	9	266 26	29 58
Otsego.....	75	91 57	8 55	5	124 57	24 91
Ottawa.....	1,552	1,050 00	4 74	100	1,160 00	11 60
Presque Isle.....	46	530 00	80 67	11	615 90	55 99
Roscommon.....	70	73 53	7 35	3	73 53	24 51
Saginaw.....	7,068	6,000 00	5 94	286	6,200 00	21 68
Sanilac.....	197	150 00	5 33	11	165 00	15 00
Schoolcraft.....	60	45 00	5 25	1	45 00	45 00
Shiawassee.....	952	837 75	6 16	81	941 35	11 62
St. Clair.....	2,555	1,545 65	4 23	115	1,783 00	15 50
St. Joseph.....	634	895 00	9 88	50	1,090 20	21 80
Tuscola.....	1,050	750 00	5 00	38	5,190 00	a 31 32
Van Buren.....	1,487	795 62	3 75	40	853 62	21 34
Washtenaw.....	2,711	2,259 20	5 83	170	2,519 40	14 82
Wayne.....	13,712	7,450 54	3 80	998	13,230 12	13 26
Wexford.....	83	141 04	11 89	5	148 54	29 71

a Exclusive of "repairs of jail."

TABLE X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the number of Prisoners confined in the Jails under City and Village Ordinances, and the amount received by the Sheriffs from Cities and Villages for boarding and keeping such Prisoners, for the year ending September 30, 1879.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount received by Sheriffs for Boarding Prisoners.
STATE.....	1,294	\$2,893 58
Allegan.....	<i>a</i>	-----
Alpena.....	16	\$84 37
Baraga.....	1	10 00
Barry.....	23	45 00
Bay.....	<i>b</i> 75	203 00
Branch.....	71	<i>c</i> 184 76
Calhoun.....	7	12 32
Cass.....	<i>a</i>	-----
Delta.....	13	10 75
Eaton.....	11	15 00
Genesee.....	180	270 00
Grand Traverse.....	13	30 00
Houghton.....	20	275 00
Ingham.....	8	20 00
Isabella.....	14	48 44
Kalamazoo.....	<i>d</i>	-----
Lapeer.....	<i>e</i>	-----
Livingston.....	8	<i>f</i>
Mackinac.....	1	-----
Manistee.....	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>
Marquette.....	17	76 00
Mason.....	<i>h</i> 26	75 00
Mecosta.....	114	349 20
Midland.....	149	-----
Montcalm.....	25	21 25
Muskegon.....	<i>i</i> 21	31 50
Newaygo.....	5	-----
Oakland.....	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>

a Jail is used as a village lock-up, but there were no commitments under village ordinances during the year.

b Probably prisoners under sentence, as the city has a lock-up.

c "Including locks and unlocks."

d Jail is used as a village lock-up, but prisoners are prosecuted under the statute. Sheriff states that he had not settled at the date of making his report.

e Jail is used as a city lock-up, but all arrests are made under the statute and the expense is charged to the county.

f Prisoners are kept at the expense of the county.

g Jail is used as a city lock-up. The prisoners are probably included in the total number in the jail, Table I.

h Sheriff states that the prisoners worked upon the streets.

i All cases of public intoxication are taken under the statute and are numbered with those charged with minor offenses.

j Jail is used as a city lock-up, but the prisoners are all made a county charge, the complaints being made under the statute and all fines paid into the county treasury.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners.	Amount received by Sheriffs for Boarding Prisoners.
Osceola	<i>a</i>	
Ottawa	87	\$110 00
Presque Isle	<i>a</i>	
Saginaw	322	928 99
Sanilac	17	48 00
Shiawassee	15	<i>b</i>
St. Clair	<i>c</i>	
Tuscola	10	15 00
Washtenaw	25	50 00

a Jail is used as a village lock-up, but there were no commitments under village ordinances during the year.

b "Nothing; prisoners have paid costs."

c Jail is used as a city lock-up, but there were no commitments under city ordinances during the year.

SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the condition of the Jails in the several counties, with miscellaneous remarks relating to them and their inmates, as made by the Sheriffs.

Alcona.—Our jail was finished June 1, 1879. It is 40x40 feet, built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. There is no sewerage. There are five cells,—one 12x12, one 7x12, one 8x12, and two are 6x7 feet. Three of the cells are made of brick and plank, and two of brick and plank, and iron inside. Have no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. We have had no prisoners. I live in the jail and take care of it for the rent.

Allegan.—Jail is 36x50 feet, built of brick, and plastered inside. It is heated by common wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells, 8x12 feet, made of iron and wood. A new part was built this summer for females and boys. Have no special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Alpena.—Jail is 15x45 feet, built of wood and iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by wooden flues. Have no sewerage. There are five cells, 5x10 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two rooms upstairs, and there are also rooms upstairs for the insane and idiotic.

Antrim.—Jail is 10x24 feet, built of 3-inch oak plank, heated by stoves, and ventilated by opening the windows. The sewerage is in bad condition. There are three cells, 6x7 feet, made of oak plank. There are no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Baraga.—Jail is 16x20 feet. It is built of 2x6 pine joists spiked together, is heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are two cells, 4x8 feet, made of the same material as the jail. No special provisions for female and boy prisoners, and none for insane and idiotic persons.

Barry.—Our jail is 30x68 feet, is in the second story, and built of brick, iron, and lumber. It is heated by a furnace and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in poor condition. There are eight cells,—one 7x8, two 6x9, one 6x7, two 9x9½, one 5½x9, and one 8x12 feet. Cells are made of lumber, with lattice doors of flat, half-inch iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one separate cell, with inside door. No provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Bay.—Jail is built of brick, wood, and iron; is warmed by a hot-air furnace, and ventilated by lowering the windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are twenty-four cells, 4x6 feet, made of iron. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Benzie.—Jail is 16x18 feet, made of hemlock timber. The walls are seven inches thick. It is warmed by a stove, ventilated by windows, and is without sewerage. There are two cells, 8x12 feet, made of hemlock plank. Have no special provisions for females and boys, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is not safe for keeping prisoners without attendants all the time. The county is able, and probably will build a better one soon. No prisoners have escaped as yet.

Berrien.—Jail is 42 feet square, and two stories high. It is built of wood, stone, brick, and iron; heated by stoves, and ventilated by side windows and by wind ventilator on the top. The condition of the sewerage is fair. It is effected by a pipe running from the privy to a large vault outside the jail. There are sixteen cells which are $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ feet, in the lower story, and eight that are 7×9 feet, in the upper story. The cells in the lower story are made of stone and iron, those above, of stone, iron, and wood. We use the upper jail for female and boy prisoners. Have no special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. The cells are set in a circular form which leaves an amphitheater through both stories, and is grated overhead with heavy iron bars; above this is a sky-light and the wind ventilator.

Branch.—Jail is 13×30 feet, and 16 feet high, including attic of two feet. It is built of brick and boiler plate iron. It is heated by the Ruttan tubular furnace, and ventilated by the Ruttan heating and ventilating furnace. The sewerage is good,—carried into a cess-pool which is well ventilated. There are eight cells, 6×8 feet and 7 feet high, for males, and two in the second story, 10×12 feet and 9 feet high, for females. The cells for the males are made of boiler plate iron; those for the females have brick walls. For the insane and idiotic persons there are no special provisions except the above described cells or rooms. The jail proper (for males) is 13×30 feet and 14 feet high, with eight cells, four directly over the others, and two corridors or halls seven feet wide. It is fire-proof, the floors, walls, stairways, and ceilings being of iron. There is nothing that can be burned except the beds. There is a dining-hall 12×30 feet, in which the prisoners are allowed to take their meals, and over this are the two cells for women and boys. We think we have a very convenient and commodious, as well as very secure jail. The prisoners are let into and out of the dining hall without any one going among them. The grated doors are opened and shut by Edwin May's patent fasteners, which are worked by a lever outside the dining-hall and jail.

Calhoun.—Jail is 30×30 feet, built of brick and wood, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Have no sewerage. There are six cells, 8×9 feet, made of wood. There is one cell for females, but no provision for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is old and in very poor condition, which necessitates extra care and expense.

Cass.—Jail is 34×44 feet, and the residence 33×44 feet. Both are two stories high. The jail is built of stone, iron and brick; is warmed by steam, and ventilated by pipes running from the cells to the chimney. The sewerage is in good condition. There are fourteen cells, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, made of stone and iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two cells in the upper part of the residence. No special provision for insane and idiotic persons. The jail was completed last January, and contains all of the modern improvements, having circular revolving doors at the entrance to the inner corridors, which are guarded by two heavy iron doors, one of which is solid. The cells are locked and unlocked by a crank outside the entrance.

Charlevoix.—Jail is 14×20 feet, built of wood, warmed by a stove, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. There are two cells, 7×10 feet, which are made of wood. No provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Cheboygan.—The old jail is condemned and abandoned. We have contracted for a new brick jail with iron cells, to cost \$5,000. It is to have special provisions for insane, and for women and boy prisoners.

Chippewa.—Jail is 20×22 feet, made of 12×12 pine timber. It is warmed

by a soft coal stove, has no ventilation except when doors are open, and is without sewerage. There are three cells, 7x12 feet, made of 12x12 pine timbers and iron bolts. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail is virtually abandoned, but not by any legal authority as yet. We use the cells in the court-house to lock up an occasional inebriate at night, which is the only class of offenders we have had to deal with.

Clare.—Our county has no jail. We use the Osceola county jail.

Clinton.—Jail is 40x45 feet, built of brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is very poor. There are eight cells, 5x7 feet, which are made of wood and iron. For female prisoners we use a small room in the upper story of the sheriff's residence. Have no special provisions for boys, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Crawford.—[No statement.]

Delta.—Jail is 30x40 feet, built of plank spiked together. It is heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. Have no sewer,—use buckets. There are seven cells 7x9 feet. They are made of plank, but have iron doors. For female and boy prisoners there is one room which is 10x13 feet. For the warden there are four living-rooms, each 10x13 feet.

Eaton.—Jail is 34x35 feet, built of brick, warmed by a furnace, and ventilated by flues connected with chimney. The sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells 7x8 feet, and three 8x12 feet. Six of the cells are made of iron, and three of brick. For female and boy prisoners there are no special provisions, except two of the brick cells which are entirely disconnected from the remainder of the jail, and are well lighted and warmed. Have no provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Emmet.—Jail is 18x20 feet, is built of wood, heated by a stove, and ventilated by barred windows. Have no sewerage. There are four cells, 6x8 feet, made of wood. For female and boy prisoners there is a room 8x12 feet. Have no accommodations for insane and idiotic persons. Our county is very new, and the inhabitants are mostly hard-laboring and law-abiding citizens.

Genesee.—Jail is 28x31 feet, built of iron, stone, and brick. It is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is bad. There are sixteen cells which are 5x7 feet, made of iron. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gladwin.—Our jail is not completed. We use Midland county jail.

Grand Traverse.—Jail is 24x30 feet, built of pine timber, heated by a stove, and ventilated by a transom window. The sewerage is in poor condition. There are two cells, 8x24 feet, made of pine timber. Have no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Gratiot.—Our jail is not yet completed. We use the Saginaw county jail.

Hillsdale.—Jail is 40x60 feet, with wing for kitchen 16x24 feet. It is built of sandstone, sheet-iron, and wood, is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. There is no sewerage. There are six cells, 5x8 feet, made of stone. For female and boy prisoners there is, on the second floor, a common room, with ordinary wooden doors. The jail is so very damp that we are obliged to keep a fire throughout the year. The floor, which is laid on the ground, is rotten. It is covered with sheet-iron to keep prisoners from digging out. There are no privy vaults, buckets being used and carried out through the residence. The board of supervisors have passed a resolution to build a new jail. It will be voted on at the spring election.

Houghton.—Jail is 22x30 feet, made of wood, warmed by stoves, and ven-

tilated by windows. The sewerage is in bad condition. Cells are 4x7 feet, made of wood. In the male department there are sixteen cells, and for female prisoners there are six. No provision for insane and idiotic persons. The condition of our jail is good except the sewerage. I cannot fully itemize the expenditures for keeping prisoners the past year, as I have a contract with the county to attend to all county work, and board all prisoners.

Huron.—Jail is 10x24 feet, built of wood, warmed by one box stove, and has no ventilation except by windows. The condition of the sewerage is bad. There are three cells, 7x7 feet, two of which are made of wood, and one is lined with sheet-iron. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is a poor wooden structure in the village of Port Austin, sixteen miles from the county seat, and is connected with the house that is occupied by the under-sheriff. It is rented by the county at an expense of \$150 per year.

Ingham.—Jail is 20x25 feet, two stories high, built of brick, and lined with boiler iron. It is heated by stoves and ventilated by apertures near the floor in the main part, and near the ceiling in the cells. The sewerage is in good condition. There are thirteen cells, 5x7 feet, which are made of boiler iron. For female and boy prisoners there is, in the second story, an apartment which contains one large room and three cells. Have no special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. The prisoners confined in the jail this year have not been of so desperate a class as heretofore.

Ionia.—[Report refers to the report for 1878, hence we copy.] Jail is 24x16 feet. It is built of iron and wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by adjustable windows. The sewerage is in average condition. There are four cells, made of iron and wood, one of which is 10x12 feet; the others are smaller. The jail has been built nearly forty years, and is in rather poor condition; but by stationing guards on the outside we are able to keep the most of our prisoners.

Iosco.—Jail is 26x46 feet, is heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. The condition of the sewerage is bad. There are six cells,—three 7x10 feet, one 10x20, one 5x12, and one 10x15 feet. One cell (the smallest) is lined with boiler plate, and is the only secure cell in the jail. Have no special accommodations for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is in the basement of the court-house, and is built of stone, the floor and walls being of wood, the doors of iron, and the windows barred with iron. The floors are in very poor condition.

Isabella.—Jail is 16x22 feet. It is built of wood, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows and door grates. There is no sewerage. Have three cells, 7x7 feet, which are made of wood. No provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail is not large enough to meet the present demand, and is not so substantial as it should be. We need some provision for female prisoners.

Jackson.—Jail is 20x40 feet, built of brick, iron, stone, and wood. It is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is good. There are fourteen cells, 5x7 feet, made of boiler iron. For female and boy prisoners there are cells upstairs. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalamazoo.—Jail is 60x40 feet, is built of brick, stone, and iron, heated by furnaces, and ventilated by hollow walls between the cells, running to the top of the building. Sewerage is in first-rate condition. There are twenty-eight cells 5x8 feet, made of stone and iron. We have two large lock-ups, one of

which we use for females, the other for boys and debtors. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Kalkaska.—Jail, including office, is 24x32 feet. It is built of 2x4 scantling well spiked together, is warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by transom windows. The condition of the sewerage is bad. There are five cells—two 7x7, one 7x15, and two 7x8 feet. Two of the cells are lined with boiler iron, and three are plastered on scantling. Have no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Kent.—Jail is 31x46 feet, and three stories high. It is built of brick, stone, iron, and wood, is heated by furnaces, and ventilated by the Ruttan system. Sewerage is in good condition. There are forty cells, thirty-six of which are 5x6 feet. Two are for female prisoners. The cells are made of boiler iron with stone floors. There are no special provisions for boys, but if necessary they can be kept separate from other prisoners. Have no provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Keeweenaw.—Jail is on the third floor of a boarding-house and saloon. It is 20x60 feet, built of wood, warmed by stoves, and poorly ventilated through a hole in the window. Sewerage is bad. There are two cells which are 6x8 feet, made of two-inch pine plank. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Lake.—Jail is 18x20 feet, 8 feet high. It is built of six-inch plank spiked together, is warmed by a stove and ventilated by windows. No sewerage,—use buckets. There are three cells made of the same material as the sides,—six-inch plank spiked. Two are 6½x5½ feet, and one is 6x9 feet. For female and boy prisoners we use the large cell which is well lighted. Have no special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. The board of supervisors has caused a plank fence, ten feet high, to be built around the jail, to prevent liquor being passed in to prisoners. The jail is free from bugs, and is scalded out once in three months.

Lapeer.—Jail is 30x32 feet (the whole building, 30x75 feet), two stories high. It is built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells 6x6 feet, made of wood and sheet-iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two cells, and one small room with stove and window. For insane and idiotic there are no special provisions.

Leelanaw.—Jail is 16x24 feet, is built of wood and iron, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in bad condition. There are three cells, made of wood and iron. Two are 6x8 feet and one is 12x16 feet. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Lenawee.—Jail is 30x36 feet, made of brick, stone, and iron. It is warmed by steam, and ventilated by two shafts in the chimney, each cell being provided with a ventilator. Sewerage is not good, but might be made so with slight expense. There are twelve cells, 7½x8½ feet, made of stone and iron. Have one room for females, but none for boys, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Livingston.—Jail is 40x80 feet. It is built of brick, wood, and iron, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. There are seven cells, made of plank and sheet-iron. Two are 12x12 feet, four 5x8, and one is 8x20 feet. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Jail and court-house are in one building, which was built in

1846 and 1847. At present it is very inconvenient and in rather bad condition. We need a new court-house and jail very much.

Mackinac.—Jail is 25x30 feet, built of twelve-inch square timber. It is warmed by a wood stove, and the ventilation is effected by grated windows. There is no sewerage,—use slop-buckets. There are three cells—two 10x12 feet, and one 15x23 feet, made of 12x12-inch timber spiked through. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Our jail could be made into a village lock-up, but would not be worth the expense necessary to make a good jail of it. It is not a safe place to keep prisoners.

Macomb.—Jail is 24x26 feet, built of cut stone, heated by wood stoves, and ventilated by doorways. The sewerage is good. There are four cells made of cut stone; three are 5x7 feet, and one is 8x12 feet. Have no provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is low, damp, dark, and unhealthy.

Manistee.—Jail is 26x42 feet. It is built of stone, brick, and iron, is heated by steam, and ventilated by air-shafts. The sewerage is in fair condition. There are twelve cells, 5x8 feet, made of iron. Have special provisions for female and boy prisoners, but none for insane and idiotic persons.

Manitou.—Jail is 34 feet long by 18 feet wide. It is built of hemlock plank, is warmed by a stove, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are three cells, 5x7 feet, made of hemlock plank. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The court-house is built over the jail.

Marquette.—Jail is 28x28 feet. It is built of stone, warmed by a wood stove, and ventilated by windows and one ventilator in the roof. The sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells, 5x7 feet, made of stone. Have special provisions for female and boy prisoners, and one room for insane and idiotic persons.

Mason.—Jail is 18x22 feet, built of timber and iron, heated by a stove, and ventilated by the windows. There are four cells, 7x9 feet, made of hard wood plank. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. It is a very poor establishment. A new jail is being erected at a cost of \$9,000.

Mecosta.—Jail is 20x33 feet, and two stories high, the family rooms being above. It is built of wood and iron, warmed by wood stoves, and each cell is ventilated through the outer wall. Sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells 4x7 feet, made of wood and iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one extra large cell. For insane and idiotic persons there are no special provisions.

Menominee.—Jail is 12x50 feet, with dining-room 10x12 feet. It is built of stone and iron, and heated by a furnace. The sewerage is good. There are seven cells, 4x7 feet, made of stone. No provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Midland.—Jail is 40x20 feet, built of brick, heated by stoves, and ventilated by letting windows down. The condition of the sewerage is good. There are sixteen cells 5x8 feet, made of iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two separate cells. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Missaukee.—Jail is 30x32 feet, made of pine lumber, heated by a stove, and ventilated by windows and doors. No sewerage. There are four cells, 12x12 feet, made of boards one inch thick and six inches wide, laid flat and nailed.

Have no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Monroe.—[Report says "same as previous year," hence we copy the report for 1878.] Main jail is 37x39 feet, with privy adjoining, 10x10 feet. The jail is built of stone, wood, and iron, is warmed by two stoves, and ventilated by means of windows. Sewerage is in very bad condition. There are eight single cells and one double cell; single cells 5x9 feet, double cell 9x10 feet, made of four-inch plank. There is a separate apartment with three cells for females, but no provision for boys. An apartment with a double cell is used for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is very inconvenient; it is built on the sand, with a foundation of from 14 to 18 inches, and every spring it settles very much. The floors and ceiling of the jail have been covered with iron and planked over, making it more secure.

Montcalm.—Jail is 24x32 feet. It is made of wood, warmed by a stove, ventilated by windows, and is without sewerage. There are six cells, 6x8 feet, four of which are made of wood, and two of iron. We have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. A new courthouse with jail and sheriff's residence in the basement, is in course of construction. Size 72x86 feet.

Muskegon.—Jail is 80x80 feet, built of stone, heated by a furnace, and ventilated by raising the windows. Sewerage,—cess-pool. There are 20 cells, 7x7 feet, made of stone. Have separate rooms for females, but none for boys. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is at present in good condition, and is considered perfectly safe if we can prevent tools being carried in; but the ventilation and sewerage are defective.

Newaygo.—Jail is 28x36 feet, built of wood, and heated by a stove. The upper story being unfinished, the windows and cracks suffice for ventilation. The sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells, 5x7 feet, made of iron. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. The jail is nearly new, and is unfinished. Its condition is good apart from the fact that the sheriff or jailer cannot live in the part designed for that purpose. It is therefore exposed to the hazard of escapes and fires, and should prisoners be taken sick, or anything go wrong during the night, there is no one within hearing who could be of any service.

Oakland.—Jail is 36x40 feet, built of brick, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is very poor. There are nine cells, 4x8 feet, made of brick and iron. There is one room for females, but no special provision for boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Oceana.—Jail is 20x30 feet, with an addition 16x30 feet. It is built of wood, warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are six cells, 8x10 feet, made of wood and iron. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Ogemaw.—Our jail is 18x25 feet, and 8 feet high. It is built of one-fourth inch sheet-iron, heated by air, and ventilated by air pipes at the back of each cell. The sewerage consists of a drain with stone tubing. There are five cells, 5x8 feet, made of one-fourth inch iron. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. We have always kept our prisoners in Bay county jail, as we had no jail in Ogemaw county. Our jail is completed, but has not been accepted by the building committee.

Ontonagon.—Jail is 34x52 feet, one and a half stories high. It is built of

iron and logs, warmed by a stove, and ventilated by pipes and windows. The sewerage is good. There are two cells 8x10 feet, made of wood. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Jail is in good condition.

Osceola.—The main part of the building is 22x30 feet, and the wing is 12x14 feet. It is built of wood, heated by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is reasonably good. There are three cells 3½x7 feet, made of wood, and lathed and plastered. For female and boy prisoners there is a hall 7x14 feet, with one cell containing two bunks. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons.

Otsego.—Jail is 12x18 feet, built of timber, sheet-iron, and plank, heated by a stove, ventilated through grated windows, and is without sewerage. There are two cells 6x10 feet, made of plank and sheet-iron. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. One prisoner escaped during the year by means of help from unknown parties, the locks and door fastenings being pried off. The sheriff's office is at Gaylord, but I reside at Otsego Lake.

Ottawa.—Jail is 30x40 feet and 18 feet high. It is built of brick and boiler iron, heated by one stove, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in good condition. There are four cells 6x8 feet, and two 5x8 feet, made of boiler iron. For female and boy prisoners there are two cells upstairs. No provision for insane and idiotic persons.

Presque Isle.—Jail is 55x80 feet, built of stone, heated by wood stoves, and has upper ventilation. The sewerage is in good condition. There are five cells 6x10 feet, made of stone. There are special provisions for female and boy prisoners, but none for insane and idiotic persons.

Roscommon.—We have no jail,—have used that of Midland county the past year, and now use Bay county jail.

Saginaw.—Jail is 32x42 feet and two stories high. It is made of stone, brick, and iron, heated by two furnaces, and ventilated by windows and doors. The sewerage is in good condition. There are twenty cells 5x7, and four 7x7 feet, all 8 feet high, and made of iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one cell over the dwelling part of the jail. For insane and idiotic persons there are no special provisions.

Sunilac.—Jail is 16x30 feet, built of wood, heated by stoves, and ventilated by windows. The sewerage is in fair condition. There are three cells—one 12x12, and two 6x12 feet—made of wood and iron. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

Schoolcraft.—We have no jail. The jail in Marquette county is the one that is designated for our use. The board of supervisors have under consideration the erection of a jail this fall, it being necessary, as we have not so much as a lock-up in the whole county.

Shiawassee.—Jail is about 20x36 feet, built of brick, heated by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. No sewer,—use buckets. There are five cells—two 4x4, two 10x12, and one 10x15 feet—made of oak plank covered with sheet-iron. Have no provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

St. Clair.—Jail is 36x50 feet, built of brick, warmed by a stove, ventilated by windows, and is without sewerage. There is a hall 6x30 feet, and there are three cells 9x12 feet, made of oak plank. Have no special provisions for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons. Jail is in good condition.

St. Joseph.—There is one room 15x20 feet and 10 feet high, also one 15x15, and one 11x18, 12 feet high. Jail is built of brick, heated by stove below and drum above, ventilated by windows, and without sewerage. There are sixteen cells,—eleven are 3½x7 feet and 6 feet high, four are 7 11-12x7 feet and 6 feet high, and one is 8x8 feet and 12 feet high. The cells are made of wood and lined with iron. For female and boy prisoners there is one room with five cells. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. In the garret over the jail there is a water-tank with a capacity of thirty barrels, with hose attached to convey water to any part of the jail.

Tuscola.—Jail is 35x35 feet, built of brick, iron, and stone; heated by wood furnace, and ventilated by chimney. Sewerage is good. There are six cells, 5x8 feet, made of iron. Our jail and residence were completed January 7, 1879, at a cost of \$9,000.

Van Buren.—Jail is 30x30 feet, two stories high. It is built of wood, heated by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Sewerage is good in summer. There are four cells, 7x9 feet, made of wood, one of which is lined with iron. For female prisoners there is a room upstairs. For boy prisoners, and for insane and idiotic persons, there are no special provisions.

Washtenaw.—Jail is 40x60 feet and two stories high. It is built of brick, warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows. There are twenty-six cells 4x7 feet, except in department for females and boys, where they are 7x8 feet. The cells are made of plank and lined with boiler iron. The upper story, in two departments, is for boys and female prisoners. No special provisions for insane and idiotic persons. Jail has a twelve-foot hall running through the center. The east half is for the use of sheriff's family, and the west part for the prisoners.

The jail is used for keeping city prisoners, but no arrangements have been made with the city, and the keeping is charged to the county unless the prisoner pays his fine and costs, which fine goes to the county.

Wayne.—Jail is 43x96 feet, and three stories high. It is built of stone and iron, and has iron joists and slate roof. It is heated by steam, and ventilated by conductors to the roof. Sewerage is very good. There are eighty-four cells, 4 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, made of stone, brick, and iron. Ward five on third floor is used for female prisoners. Have no special provisions for boy prisoners or for insane and idiotic persons. The sheriff's residence, a portion of which is used for jail purposes, is connected with the jail. In it are the jail office, three rooms on second floor used for witnesses and civil prisoners, and, in the basement, three dungeons, 5x5 feet and 7 feet high, built of stone, brick, and iron.

Wexford.—Jail is 24x30 feet and one story high. It is built of 2x8 hemlock plank, laid one above the other and nailed with forty-penny spikes. It is heated by two box stoves, and ventilated by windows hung on hinges. Sewerage consists of an under-ground drain connected with privy vault. There are six cells 8x8 feet, made of 2x6 studding spiked together. Have no special provision for female and boy prisoners, or for insane and idiotic persons.

SCHEDULE B.

Names of the Sheriffs as signed officially to their reports.

Alcona—David E. Storms.
Allegan—William Hay.
Alpena—F. H. Dyer.
Antrim—James Cameron.
Baraga—James Johns.
Barry—Henry Houghtalin.
Bay—George Washington.
Benzie—James C. Wolcott.
Berrien—Richard A. DeMont.
Branch—Loring P. Wilcox.
Calhoun—John C. Barber.
Cass—James H. Stamp.
Charlevoix—Richard Cooper.
Cheboygan—William W. Strohn.
Chippewa—R. J. McKeone.
Clare—A. E. Mack.
Clinton—M. McDonald.
Crawford—David Landon.
Delta—Thomas White.
Eaton—Hiram Smoke.
Emmet—Asa W. Aldrich.
Genesee—Philo D. Phillips.
Gladwin—James A. Ells.
Grand Traverse—B. J. Morgan.
Gratiot—Geo. L. Patch.
Hillsdale—George W. Bullock.
Houghton—Henry Northy.
Huron—Wm. T. Chappell.
Ingham—James R. Dart.
Ionia—W. H. Mattison.
Iosco—John W. King.
Isabella—Charles M. Brooks.
Jackson—Norton M. Terry.
Kalamazoo—Lyman M. Gates.
Kalkaska—David P. Beebe.
Kent—Freeling W. Peck.
Keweenaw—Isaac Newton.
Lake—George Oviatt.
Lapeer—William Townsend.

Leelanaw—John Scott.
Lenawee—James R. Cairns.
Livingston—Charles E. Beurmann.
Mackinac—Hugh McLaughlin.
Macomb—Louis Groesbeck.
Manistee—Michael Fay.
Manitou—Harrison Miller.
Marquette—Andrew A. Anderson.
Mason—Sewall Moulton.
Mecosta—Nathan H. Vincent.
Menominee—Julius Ruprecht.
Midland—John J. Ryan.
Missaukee—Abraham Stout.
Monroe—John J. Ellis.
Montcalm—Leonard Rossman.
Muskegon—Thomas J. Waters.
Newaygo—Elisha Pangborn.
Oakland—Lovett W. Stanton.
Oceana—William R. Colier.
Ogemaw—James Washington.
Ontonagon—P. I. Cusick.
Osceola—Joshua W. Matthews.
Otsego—Albert M. Hilton.
Ottawa—Joos Verplanke.
Presque Isle—John Rich.
Roscommon—James Roach.
Saginaw—James F. Adams.
Sanilac—Hugh McKenzie.
Schoolcraft—John Costello.
Shiawassee—Clark D. Smith.
St. Clair—John Hilton.
St. Joseph—Chas. Coddington.
Tuscola—John A. McPherson.
Van Buren—Nathan Thomas.
Washtenaw—Josiah S. Case.
Wayne—Walter H. Coots.
Wexford—John H. Wheeler, Under-Sheriff.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1880.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, {
Lansing, December 31, 1879. }

TO HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR,—In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned submit, respectfully, the following report showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, A. D. 1879.

WILLIAM JENNEY,
Secretary of State.
BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD,
State Treasurer.
JAMES M. NEASMITH,
Com. of State Land Office.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE STATE TREASURER.

The Board of State Auditors, for the purpose of making an annual settlement with the State Treasurer, met at the office of the Board of State Auditors in the city of Lansing, State of Michigan, on the 27th day of November, 1878.

Present: Hon. E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State; Hon. Ralph Ely, Auditor General; Hon. B. F. Partridge, Commissioner of State Land Office.

The State Treasurer, William B. McCreery, having presented his account current with the State, and the same having been compared with the books of the Auditor General, the Board find that during the fiscal year closing on the 30th day of September, 1878, the State Treasurer received into the State Treasury, including the balance on hand September 30th, 1877, six hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-three cents (\$609,771.23), the sum of two millions nine hundred and seventy thou-

sand and six hundred and eighty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$2,970,-685.67); that during the same period the State Treasurer has disbursed upon the warrant of the Auditor General the sum of two million five hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-two cents (\$2,570,345.32); that there was a balance charged against the State Treasurer on the books of the Auditor General at the close of business September 30th, 1878, four hundred thousand and three hundred and forty dollars and thirty-five cents (\$400,340.35), of which amount there was in the hands of the State depositaries, as appears from the books of the State Treasurer and the sworn statement of such depositaries, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and one dollars and seven cents (\$388,901.07), and that the remainder, eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$11,439.28), was in currency in the vault of the State Treasury.

E. G. D. HOLDEN,

Secretary of State.

RALPH ELY,

Auditor General.

B. F. PARTRIDGE,

Com. of State Land Office.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this Board hereby accept the offer of L. A. Barnes, president of the Peninsular Paper Co., for the purchase of such old books and reports, as have become unsalable, at 1½ cents per pound, and that William Crosby, Deputy Secretary of State is hereby authorized to select out and ship the same to said company.

State of Michigan in account with A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878,—special appropriations.

CREDITS.

1877.

Oct.	By amount received from State Treasurer:		
	plank walks.....	\$127 28	
	water closets.....	500 00	
	cooking apparatus	81 54	
	dormitories	312 72	
	pianos	588 50	
			\$1,610 04
Dec.	By transfer between funds:		
	Water closet to balance.....		28 51
			<u>\$1,638 55</u>

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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DEBITS.

1877.			
Oct. 1.	To balance.....		\$209 05
Nov.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Cooking apparatus.....		1 94
1878.			
April.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Repairs, painting, etc.....		75 98
June.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Repairs, painting, etc.,.....		28 13
July.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Board fence.....	\$11 23	
	Cooking apparatus.....	55 33	
	Wardrobe.....	35 42	
			101 98
Aug.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Board fence.....	\$14 00	
	Cooking apparatus.....	58 69	
	Repairs, painting, etc.....	35 70	
	Wardrobe.....	38 92	
			147 31
Sept.	To amount expended as per abstract B:		
	Cooking apparatus.....	\$98 09	
	Board fence.....	88 72	
	Repairs, painting, etc.....	126 63	
	Wardrobe.....	96 49	
	Dormitories.....	50 23	
			460 16
	Balance.....		622 29
			<u>\$1,638 55</u>

State of Michigan in account with A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878,—current expenses.

CREDITS.

1877.			
Oct. 1.	By cash on hand.....		\$634 53
	Amount received from State Treasurer...	\$2,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Board and tuition.....	50 00	
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	2 50	
	Sewing department.....	2 60	
	Farm and garden.....	11 00	
	Live stock.....	4 50	
	Cabinet shop.....	16 25	
	Shoe shop.....	18 50	
	Basket shop.....	10 25	
	Printing office.....	10 75	
	Broom shop.....	3 00	
			2,129 35

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Nov.	By amount received from State Treasurer...	\$3,875 00	
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	1 00	
	Sewing department.....	3 15	
	Live stock.....	123 24	
	Cabinet shop.....	3 30	
	Shoe shop.....	52 59	
	Basket shop.....	7 15	
	Printing office.....	9 25	
	Broom shop.....	10 47	
			\$4,085 15
Dec.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$5,000 00	
	“ “ per abstract Aa:		
	Board and tuition.....	50 00	
	Heating apparatus.....	22 92	
	Sewing department.....	1 60	
	Live stock.....	25 75	
	Cabinet shop.....	6 15	
	Shoe shop.....	245 70	
	Basket shop.....	27 35	
	Printing office.....	7 25	
	Broom shop.....	18 15	
			5,404 87
1878.			
Jan.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$3,000 00	
	“ “ per abstract Aa:		
	Board and tuition.....	50 00	
	Sewing department.....	1 65	
	Farm and garden.....	4 00	
	Live stock.....	21 50	
	Cabinet shop.....	11 80	
	Shoe shop.....	\$18 25	
	Basket shop.....	6 60	
	Printing office.....	13 25	
	Broom shop.....	22 85	
			3,149 90
Feb.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$2,000 00	
	“ “ per abstract Aa:		
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$0 50	
	Live stock.....	3 50	
	Cabinet shop.....	23 25	
	Shoe shop.....	31 02	
	Basket shop.....	6 75	
	Printing office.....	8 50	
	Broom shop.....	13 40	
			2,086 92
March.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$5,000 00	
	“ “ per abstract Aa.		
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1 00	
	Sewing department.....	6 45	
	Live stock.....	15 00	
	Cabinet shop.....	101 45	

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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	Shoe shop.....	\$40 30	
	Basket shop.....	8 40	
	Printing office.....	10 50	
	Broom shop.....	9 05	
		<hr/>	\$5,192 15
April.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$5,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Board and tuition.....	70 00	
	Heating apparatus.....	10 05	
	Sewing department.....	2 75	
	Live stock.....	12 00	
	Cabinet shop.....	4 25	
	Shoe shop.....	255 54	
	Basket shop.....	1 65	
	Printing office.....	9 25	
	Broom shop.....	17 85	
		<hr/>	5,383 34
May.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$2,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	1 50	
	Sewing department.....	1 20	
	Live stock.....	18 50	
	Cabinet shop.....	2 55	
	Shoe shop.....	32 05	
	Basket shop.....	6 40	
	Broom shop.....	18 75	
	Printing office.....	5 35	
		<hr/>	2,086 30
June.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$3,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Miscellaneous expenses.....	2 50	
	Sewing department.....	3 60	
	Live stock.....	16 75	
	Furniture.....	25 00	
	Cabinet shop.....	26 70	
	Shoe shop.....	52 32	
	Basket shop.....	26 10	
	Broom shop.....	7 70	
		<hr/>	3,160 67
July.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$5,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Board and tuition.....	100 00	
	Postage.....	55 27	
	Cabinet shop.....	53 82	
	Shoe shop.....	47 40	
	Heating apparatus.....	55 00	
		<hr/>	5,311 49
Aug.	By amount received per abstract Aa:		
	Heating apparatus.....	\$15 00	
	Medical expense.....	11 20	
	Sewing department.....	198 08	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

	Postage	\$27 76	
	Live stock	83 50	
	Cabinet shop	6 85	
	Shoe shop	449 21	
	Basket shop	4 25	
	Pupils' expense account	101 41	
	Freight and drayage	1 75	
		<hr/>	\$899 01
Sept.	By amount received from State Treasurer..	\$5,000 00	
	" " per abstract Aa:		
	Medical expense	\$11 40	
	Pupils expense account	55 31	
	Freight and drayage	1 05	
	Sewing department	12 15	
	Postage	29 09	
	Cabinet shop	219 18	
	Shoe shop	461 87	
	Basket shop	3 70	
	Broom shop	33	
	Printing office	12 25	
		<hr/>	5,806 33
			<hr/>
			<u>\$45,330 01</u>

DEBIT.

1877.						
Oct.	To amount expended as per abstract A	\$2,386 08				
Nov.	" " " " "	2,430 77				
Dec.	" " " " "	8,779 96				
1878.						
	To transfer between funds					\$28 51
Jan.	amount expended as per abstract A	2,516 12				
Feb.	" " " " "	2,058 73				
March.	" " " " "	6,030 84				
April.	" " " " "	4,565 89				
May.	" " " " "	2,328 20				
June.	" " " " "	3,141 78				
July.	" " " " "	3,216 79				
August.	" " " " "	1,933 41				
Sept.	" " " " "	4,211 28				
		<hr/>				43,579 85
	Balance					1,721 65
						<hr/>
						<u>\$45,330 01</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with A. A. Lull, Treasurer of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Year ending September 30, 1877.

CREDITS.	General Building Fund.	Farm.	Heating Apparatus.	Gas & Water Distribution.	Horses, Cows & Pigs.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Aggregate, exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.		
By balance (on hand).....	\$3,080 81	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$3,080 81	-----
Cash from State Treasury.....	103,000 00	-----	\$4,100 00	\$800 00	-----	107,700 00	\$107,700 00
Cash from Earnings of Institution.....	1,045 90	\$302 15	-----	-----	-----	1,248 05	1,248 05
Cash from other sources.....	837 62	-----	-----	-----	-----	837 62	837 62
Total available during year.....	\$107,974 33	\$302 15	\$4,100 00	\$800 00	-----	\$112,876 48	\$109,785 67
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$400 00	-----	-----
Footings.....	\$107,974 33	\$302 15	\$4,100 00	\$800 00	\$400 00	\$112,876 48	\$109,785 67

DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		
To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$105,462 29	-----	\$3,988 98	-----	\$400 00	\$109,851 27	\$109,851 27
Total debits during year.....	\$105,462 29	-----	\$3,988 98	-----	\$400 00	\$109,851 27	\$109,851 27
To balance (on hand) to new account.....	2,512 04	\$302 15	111 02	\$800 00	-----	3,025 21	-----
Footings.....	\$107,974 33	\$302 15	\$4,100 00	\$800 00	\$400 00	\$112,876 48	\$109,851 27

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with A. A. Lull, Treasurer of the Eastern Asylum for the Year ending September 30, 1878.

CREDITS.	Officers' Salaries.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
	Abstract Bb.				
By cash from State Treasury.....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$9,000 00	\$9,362 90	\$9,362 90
Cash from earnings of Institution.....	-----	-----	1,054 40	1,054 40	1,054 40
Total available during year.....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$10,054 40	\$10,417 30	\$10,417 30
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....	-----	-----	473 59	473 59	-----
Footings.....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$10,528 99	\$10,890 89	-----

DEBITS.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$10,528 99	\$10,890 89	\$10,890 89
Total debits during year.....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$10,528 99	\$10,890 89	\$10,890 89
Footings.....	\$362 90	\$362 90	\$10,528 99	\$10,890 89	\$10,890 89

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. M. Wells, Secretary

CREDITS.	General Building Fund.	Farm.	Cooking Apparatus.	Laundry Apparatus.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
By balance (on hand).....	\$2,512 04	\$202 15		
Cash from State Treasury.....	\$2,600 00		\$2,380 00	\$1,680 00
Cash from earnings of Institution.....		578 25		
Cash from other sources.....	421 09			
Total available during year.....	\$85,533 23	\$780 40	\$2,380 00	\$1,680 00
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....			47 18	117 12
Footings.....	\$85,533 23	\$780 40	\$2,427 18	\$1,797 12
DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
To balance (overdrawn).....				
Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$83,943 46	\$416 40	\$2,427 18	\$1,797 12
Total debits during year.....	\$83,943 46	\$416 40	\$2,427 18	\$1,797 12
To balance (on hand) to new account.....	1,589 77	364 00		
Footings.....	\$85,533 23	\$780 40	\$2,427 18	\$1,797 12

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. M. Wells, Secretary

CREDITS.	Furnishing Wards.	Fan.	Gas and Water Dis- tribution.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
By balance (on hand).....			\$900 00
Cash from State Treasury.....	\$11,700 00	\$1,100 00	5,227 00
Cash from earnings of Institution.....			
Cash from other sources.....	\$1 00		
Total available during year.....	\$11,701 00	\$1,100 00	\$5,927 00
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....	2,991 23		976 73
Footings.....	\$14,692 23	\$1,100 00	\$5,924 72
DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$14,692 23	\$165 60	\$5,924 72
Total debits during year.....	\$14,692 23	\$165 60	\$5,924 72
To balance (on hand) to new account.....		934 40	
Footings.....	\$14,692 23	\$1,100 00	\$5,924 72

of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Year ending September 30, 1878.

Carpenter Apparatus.	Iron Working Apparatus.	Horses Cows and Pigs.	Baking Apparatus.	Furnishing Buildings.	Furnishing Dormitories.	Furnishing Dispensary.	Furnishing Chapel.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
\$100 00	\$350 00	\$1,322 81	\$790 00	\$3,600 00	\$450 00	\$200 00	\$380 00
\$100 00	\$350 00	\$1,322 81	\$790 00 77 63	\$3,600 00	\$450 00 100 02	\$200 00	\$380 00
\$100 00	\$350 00	\$1,322 81	\$857 63	\$3,600 00	\$550 02	\$200 00	\$380 00

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
\$16 05	\$338 82	\$400 00 922 81	\$857 63	\$3,378 51	\$550 02	\$156 90	\$337 53
\$16 05 83 95	\$338 82 16 13	\$1,322 81	\$857 63	\$3,378 51 221 49	\$550 02	\$156 90 43 80	\$337 53 23 43
\$100 00	\$350 00	\$1,322 81	\$857 63	\$3,600 00	\$550 02	\$200 00	\$380 00

of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Year ending September 30, 1878.

Heating Apparatus.	Engine.	Shafting.	Fire Protection.	Grading.	Pumping Station.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.		
\$111 02 16,186 00	\$1,578 63	\$825 37 59 80		\$1,900 00	\$1,380 00	\$3,025 21 123,969 81 578 25 481 79	\$123,969 81 578 25 481 79
\$16,247 02	\$1,578 63 16 95	\$884 97 18 84	\$19 84	\$1,900 00 313 49	\$1,380 00 8 78	\$123,055 06 322 03	\$123,029 85
\$16,247 02	\$1,895 58	\$903 81	\$19 84	\$2,213 49	\$1,388 78	\$123,377 09	\$123,029 85

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		
\$16,036 32	\$1,895 58	\$903 81	\$19 84	\$2,213 49	\$1,388 78	\$123,377 09	\$123,777 09
\$16,036 32 210 70	\$1,895 58	\$903 81	\$19 84	\$2,213 49	\$1,388 78	\$123,377 09	\$123,777 09
\$16,247 02	\$1,895 58	\$903 81	\$19 84	\$2,213 49	\$1,388 78	\$123,377 09	\$123,777 09

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in account with Robert G. Baird, Secretary

CREDITS.	Library.	Horticult'ral Department.	Stock Expenses.	S. Works.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
By balance (on hand).....			\$98 55	
Cash from State Treasury.....		\$385 00		
Cash from earnings of Institution.....				
Total available during month.....		\$385 00	\$98 55	
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....	\$225 97		12 22	\$167 12
Footings	\$225 97	\$385 00	\$106 77	\$167 12

DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
To balance (overdrawn).....	\$121 97	\$144 81		\$110 16
Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	94 00	170 00	\$106 77	\$56 96
Total debits during month.....	\$225 97	\$314 81	\$106 77	\$167 12
To balance (on hand) to new account.....		170 19		
Footings	\$225 97	\$385 00	\$106 77	\$167 12

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with Robert G. Baird, Secretary

CREDITS.	Library.	Horticult'ral Department.	S. Works.	Chemical Department.	Buildings, Repairs, etc.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
By balance (on hand).....	\$175 37		\$620 34	\$108 17	
Cash from State Treasury.....		\$174 70			\$386 08
Cash from earnings of Institution.....					
Cash from other sources.....					
Total available during month.....	\$175 37	\$174 70	\$620 34	\$108 17	\$386 08
By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....		23 60			63 68
Footings.....	\$175 37	\$198 30	\$620 34	108 17	\$454 71

DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
To balance (overdrawn).....		\$165 90			\$172 25
Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$124 38	32 40	\$68 18		\$29 46
Total debits during month.....	\$124 38	\$198 30	\$68 18		\$454 71
To balance (on hand) to new account.....	50 99		552 16	\$108 17	
Footings.....	\$175 37	\$198 30	\$620 34	\$108 17	\$454 71

of the Agricultural College for the Month ending September 30, 1876.

Chemical Department.	Museum.	Buildings and Repairs.	Library and Chemical Apparatus.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense. Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
		\$1,809 64	\$50 71	\$345 54 385 00	\$2,036 06 4,714 67 3,566 21	\$2,381 60 5,099 67 3,566 21	\$5,099 67 3,566 21
		\$1,809 64	\$50 71	\$730 54	\$10,316 94	\$11,047 48	
\$417 89	\$303 53						
\$417 89	\$303 53	\$1,809 64	\$50 71	\$730 54	\$10,316 94	\$11,047 48	\$8,965 88

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$417 89	\$303 53			\$336 73	\$7,861 43	\$8,188 18	\$8,188 18
\$417 89	\$303 53	\$1,809 64	\$50 71	\$336 73 408 81	\$7,861 43 2,455 49	\$8,188 18 2,809 30	
\$417 89	\$303 53	\$1,809 64	\$50 71	\$730 54	\$10,316 94	\$11,047 48	\$8,188 18

of the Agricultural College for the Month ending September 30, 1877.

Museum.	Farm Supt.	New Hall.	Improvement of Cedar River.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense. Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
	\$413 19	\$2,928 76	\$33 50	\$3,935 18	\$549 64 3,639 09 7,413 91 165 50	\$515 70 7,624 27 7,413 91 165 50	\$7,624 27 7,413 91
\$55 69	\$413 19 99 23	\$2,928 76 100 00	\$33 50	\$3,935 18	\$11,818 14	\$15,719 38	\$15,306 68
\$55 69	\$513 43	\$3,028 76	\$33 50	\$3,935 18	\$11,818 14	\$15,719 38	\$15,306 68

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$55 69	\$234 87 257 55	\$236 61 2,742 15	\$33 50	\$33 94 2,537 12	\$10,433 89	\$12,971 01	\$12,971 01
\$55 69	\$512 42	\$3,028 76	\$33 50	\$3,571 06 364 12	\$10,433 89 1,384 25	\$12,971 01 1,748 37	\$12,971 01
\$55 69	\$513 43	\$3,028 76	\$33 50	\$3,935 18	\$11,818 14	\$15,719 38	\$12,971 01

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with Robert G. Baird, Secretary

CREDITS.	Buildings, Furniture, etc.	Farm Department.	Library.
	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
By balance (on hand).....		\$468 90	\$187 62
Cash from State Treasury.....	\$1,849 85		
Cash from earnings of Institution.....			
Total available during month.....	\$1,849 85	\$468 90	\$187 62
Footings.....	\$1,849 85	\$468 90	\$187 62

DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
To balance (overdrawn).....	\$1,480 58		
Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	182 00	\$250 95	\$76 84
Total debits during month.....	\$1,662 58	\$250 95	\$76 84
To balance (on hand) to new account.....	187 21	217 95	119 78
Footings.....	\$1,849 85	\$468 90	\$187 62

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Library.	Furniture.	Engine House, etc.	Trees, etc.
		Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
1877.					
September	By balance on hand.....	\$153 34	\$686 08	\$3,338 15	236 35
	Cash from State Treasury.....		500 00	4,000 00	200 00
	Cash from other sources.....				11 15
	Total available during quarter.....	\$153 34	\$1,186 08	7,338 15	447 50
	Footings	\$153 34	\$1,186 08	\$7,338 15	\$447 50

DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
		Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1877.					
September	To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$13 90	\$779 84	\$6,777 14	\$353 46
	Total debits during quarter.....	\$13 90	\$779 84	\$6,777 14	\$353 46
	To balance (on hand) to new account.....	139 44	356 24	561 01	93 04
	Footings	\$153 34	\$1,136 08	\$7,338 15	\$447 50

of the Agricultural College for the Month ending August 31, 1878.

Chemical Department.	Museum.	Horticultural Department.	Improvement of Cedar River.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$12 65	\$80 76	\$50 70			\$3,019 04	\$2,239 19	
	\$9 25		\$127 50	\$1,977 35	1,557 50	2,514 85	\$8,514 85
				9 25	4,237 80	4,236 85	4,236 85
\$12 65	\$90 01	\$50 70	\$127 50	\$1,986 60	\$8,884 14	\$10,190 82	\$7,851 70
\$12 65	\$90 01	\$50 70	\$127 50	\$1,986 60	\$8,884 14	\$10,190 82	\$7,851 70

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
				\$679 92			
	\$2 97	\$7 75	\$35 93	666 53	\$8,728 20	\$9,299 73	\$9,299 73
\$12 65	\$2 97	\$7 75	\$35 93	\$1,226 45	\$8,728 20	\$9,299 73	\$9,299 73
	57 04	42 95	91 57	780 15	150 94	901 09	
\$12 65	\$90 01	\$50 70	\$127 50	\$1,986 60	\$8,884 14	\$10,190 82	\$9,299 73

of the State Public School for the quarter ending December 31, 1877.

Barn, etc.	Farm Imp.	Horse, etc.	Furniture.	Cottage.	Heating 3 Cottages.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$480 00	\$87 70	\$275 00	\$381 07	\$2,243 50		\$8,831 19	\$5 04	\$8,836 23	
				2,500 00	\$400 00	7,600 00	8,250 00	15,880 00	\$15,880 00
						11 15	9 65	20 80	20 80
\$480 00	\$87 70	\$275 00	\$381 07	\$5,743 50	\$400 00	\$16,442 34	\$8,264 69	\$24,707 03	
\$480 00	\$87 70	\$275 00	\$381 07	\$5,743 50	\$400 00	\$16,442 34	\$8,264 69	\$24,707 03	\$15,870 80

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$480 00		\$275 00	\$91 50	\$4,173 85	\$400 00	\$13,346 69	\$8,258 34	\$21,605 03	\$21,605 03
\$480 00		\$275 00	\$91 50	\$4,173 85	\$400 00	\$13,346 69	\$8,258 34	\$21,605 03	\$21,605 03
	\$87 70		289 57	1,569 65		3,085 65	6 85	3,102 00	
\$480 00	\$87 70	\$275 00	\$381 07	\$5,743 50	\$400 00	\$16,442 34	\$8,264 69	\$24,707 03	\$21,605 03

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Library.	Repairs.	Engine House.
		Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
1878.				
March.....	By balance (on hand).....	\$189 44	\$356 24	\$561 01
	Cash from State Treasury.....			
	Total available during quarter.....	\$189 44	\$356 24	\$561 01
	Footings.....	\$189 44	\$356 24	\$561 01
DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1878.				
March.....	To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$17 35	\$364 30	
	Total debits during quarter.....	\$17 35	\$364 30	
	To balance (on hand) to new account.....	123 09	91 94	\$561 01
	Footings.....	\$189 44	\$356 24	\$561 01

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Library.	Repairs, etc.	Engine House, etc.
		Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
1878.				
June.....	By balance (on hand).....	\$122 09	\$91 94	\$561 01
	Loan from.....			
	Cash from other sources.....			
	Total available during quarter.....	\$122 09	\$91 94	\$561 01
	Footings.....	\$122 09	\$91 94	\$561 01
DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract I.	Abstract B.
1878.				
June.....	To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....		\$46 18	
	Total debits during quarter.....		\$46 18	
	To balance (on hand) to new account.....	\$122 09	45 76	\$561 01
	Footings.....	\$122 09	\$91 94	\$561 01

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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of the State Public School for the Quarter ending March 31, 1878.

Trees, etc.	Farm Implements.	Furniture.	Cottage.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$92 04	\$87 70	\$289 57 200 00	\$1,569 65	\$3,095 65 200 00	\$6 35 9,250 00	\$3,102 00 9,450 00	\$9,450 00
\$92 04	\$87 70	\$489 57	\$1,569 65	\$3,295 65	\$9,256 35	\$12,552 00	
\$92 04	\$87 70	\$489 57	\$1,569 65	\$3,295 65	\$9,256 35	\$12,552 00	\$9,450 00

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
	\$10 00	\$386 78	\$675 00	\$1,333 48	\$9,246 85	\$10,580 28	\$10,580 28
\$92 04	\$10 00 77 70	\$386 78 123 79	\$675 00 894 65	\$1,333 48 1,962 22	\$9,246 85 9 50	\$10,580 28 1,971 72	\$10,580 28
\$92 04	\$87 70	\$489 57	\$1,569 65	\$3,295 65	\$9,256 35	\$12,552 00	\$10,580 28

of the State Public School for the Quarter ending June 30, 1878.

Trees, etc.	Farm Implements.	Furniture.	Cottage.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract Aa.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.				
\$92 04	\$77 70	\$123 79	\$894 65	\$1,962 22	\$9 50 9,250 00 37 95	\$1,971 72 9,250 00 37 95	\$9,250 00 37 95
\$92 04	\$77 70	\$123 79	\$894 65	\$1,962 22	\$9,297 45		
\$92 04	\$77 70	\$123 79	\$894 65	\$1,962 22	\$9,297 45	11,259 67	\$9,297 45

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$92 04	\$16 78			\$155 00	\$8,373 31	\$8,528 31	\$8,528 31
\$92 04	\$16 78 80 92	\$122 79	\$894 65	\$155 00 1,807 22	\$8,373 31 924 14	\$8,528 31 2,731 36	
\$92 04	\$77 70	\$122 79	\$894 65	\$1,962 22	\$9,297 45	\$11,259 67	\$8,528 31

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Library.	Repairs.
		Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.
1878.			
September	By balance (on hand).....	\$122 09	\$45 76
	Cash from State Treasury.....	100 00	
	Cash from other sources.....		
	Total available during quarter.....	\$222 09	\$45 76
	Footings.....	\$222 09	\$45 76

DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract R.	Abstract R.
1878.			
September	To disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$194 46	\$45 76
	Total debits during quarter.....	\$194 46	\$45 76
	To balance (on hand) to new account.....	27 63	
	Footings.....	\$222 09	\$45 76

State of Michigan in account with Henry M. Duffield, Treasurer of the State Military Board for the quarter ending March 31st, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand Nov. 31, 1876..... \$704 10

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, January, 1876.....	\$271 80	
" " February, 1876.....	18 50	
" " March, 1876.....	401 20	
		691 50
balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....		\$12 60

For Quarter Ending June 30, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand June 30, 1876.	\$12 60	
cash for soldier's aid fund from State Treasury,		
April 4, 1876.....	4,000 00	
		\$4,012 60

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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of the State Public School for the Quarter ending September 30, 1878.

Engine House.	Farm Implements.	Furniture.	Cottage.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense.	Aggregate.	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.	Abstract Bb.		Abstract Aa.		
\$561 01	\$80 92	\$122 79	\$804 65	\$1,807 23 100 00	\$824 14 9,350 00 18 00	\$2,721 26 9,350 00 18 00	\$2,350 00 18 00
\$561 01	\$80 92	\$122 79	\$804 65	\$1,807 23	\$10,192 14	\$12,000 26	
\$561 01	\$80 92	\$122 79	\$804 65	\$1,807 23	\$10,192 14	\$12,000 26	\$2,350 00

Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$78 15	\$8 50	\$122 79	-----	\$444 66	\$9,056 66	\$9,501 22	\$9,501 2
\$78 15 497 86	\$8 50 52 42	\$122 79	----- \$804 65	\$444 66 1,422 56	\$9,056 66 1,185 48	\$9,501 22 2,686 04	----- -----
\$561 01	\$80 92	\$122 79	\$804 65	\$1,807 23	\$10,192 14	12,000 26	\$9,501 22

REMARKS.—There is \$744.00 in the New Cottage account and \$468.00 in the Engine House, etc., account, due John C. Bennett, contractor, or his creditors. The matter is pending in a chancery suit by interpleader in the Branch County Circuit Court. The vouchers covering the amount have been signed and are in my office.

O. D. RANDALL, Treasurer.

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, month of April, 1876.....	\$150 00	
“ “ “ “ “ May, 1876.....	347 80	
		<u>\$497 80</u>
balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....		<u>\$3,514 80</u>

For Quarter Ending September 30, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand June 30, 1876.....	\$3,514 80
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DEBIT.

To balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....	<u>\$3,514 80</u>
--	-------------------

For Quarter Ending December 31, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand Sept. 30, 1876.....	\$3,514 80
--	------------

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, month of December, 1876.....	902 90	
balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....		<u>\$2,611 90</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

For Quarter Ending March 31, 1877.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand December 31, 1876..... \$2,611 90

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A..... 641 20

balance \$1,970 70

For Quarter Ending June 30, 1877.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand March 31, 1877..... \$1,970 70

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A..... 503 80

balance \$1,466 90

For Quarter Ending September 30, 1877.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand June 30, 1877.. \$1,466 90
 cash for soldier's aid fund from State Treasurer to
 correct error, voucher No. 13..... 1 00
 \$1,467 90

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, July 1877 \$529 00
 " " " August, 1877..... 140 10
 " " " September, 1877..... 802 30
 1,471 40

By balance to credit of Treasurer of State Military Board..... \$3 50

For Quarter Ending December 31, 1877.

CREDIT.

By cash for soldier's aid fund from State Treasurer Oct. 4, 1877.. \$4,000 00

DEBIT.

To balance due Treasurer State military fund Sept. 30.. \$3 50
 disbursements, abstract A, month of Oct., 1877.... 15 00
 " " " " " Nov., 1877.... 209 00
 " " " " " Dec., 1877.... 334 60
 562 10
 balance of soldier's aid fund to new account..... \$3,437 90

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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For Quarter Ending March 31, 1878.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand Dec. 31, 1877..... \$3,437 90

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, Jan., 1878.....	\$308 53	
" " " Feb., 1878	213 67	
		<u>522 20</u>
balance.....		<u><u>\$2,915 70</u></u>

For Quarter Ending June 30, 1878.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand March 31, 1878..... \$2,915 70

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, April, 1878.....	\$386 52	
" " " May, 1878.....	197 07	
		<u>583 59</u>
balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....		<u><u>\$2,332 11</u></u>

For Quarter Ending September 30, 1878.

CREDIT.

By balance of soldier's aid fund on hand June 30, 1878..... \$2,332 11

DEBIT.

To disbursements, abstract A, month of July.....	\$454 68	
" " " " August.....	2 95	
" " " " September ...	83 33	
		<u>540 96</u>
balance of soldier's aid fund to new account.....		<u><u>\$1,791 15</u></u>

Settlement with the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877.

Account Current for October.

Oct. 1.	To balance as per settlement with Board of Auditors	\$8,808 96	
31.	receipts from counties.....	327 07	
	" " individuals	657 73	
	" " on incidental account.....	65 22	
	appropriation, officers' salaries accounts...	2,212 50	
			<u><u>\$12,071 48</u></u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Oct. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$8,438 90	
	" " special appropriation account.....	491 13	
	" " officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	balance.....	2,928 95	
			<u>\$12,071 48</u>

Account Current for November.

Nov. 1.	To balance.....	\$2,928 95	
30.	receipts from counties.....	7,084 52	
	" " individuals	2,040 06	
	" " upper store room account...	82 56	
	" " incidental account.....	30 00	
			<u>12,166 09</u>
Nov. 30.	By payments on current expense account....	\$9,301 96	
	" " special appropriation account	239 71	
	balance.....	2,624 42	
			<u>12,166 09</u>

Account Current for December.

Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$2,624 42	
31.	receipts from counties.....	15,763 12	
	" " individuals.....	3,163 15	
	" " incidental account.....	1 50	
			<u>21,552 19</u>
Dec. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$17,735 45	
	" " special appropriation account.	406 70	
	balance.....	3,410 04	
			<u>21,552 19</u>

Account Current for January, 1877.

Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$3,410 04	
31.	receipts from counties.....	2,147 53	
	" " individuals.....	1,188 70	
	" " incidental account.....	63	
	loans from Michigan National Bank.....	13,000 00	
			<u>19,746 90</u>
Jan. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$13,975 53	
	" to Michigan National Bank on		
	loan.....	5,000 00	
	balance.....	771 37	
			<u>19,746 90</u>

Account Current for February.

Feb. 1.	To balance.....	\$771 37	
29.	receipts from counties.....	6,959 12	
	" " individuals	634 59	
	" " upper store room account...	100 04	
	" on officers' salaries accounts.....	2,212 50	
	loan from Michigan National Bank.....	8,000 00	
	appropriation on special appropriation acc't	3,800 00	
	current expense account.....	8,750 00	
			<u>31,227 62</u>

Feb. 29.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$10,016 67	
	" to Mich. National Bank for loan.....	8,000 00	
	" on officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	balance.....	10,998 45	
			<u>\$31,227 62</u>

Account Current for March.

Mar. 1.	To balance.....	\$10,998 45	
31.	receipts from counties.....	16,302 76	
	" " individuals.....	3,966 28	
			<u>31,267 49</u>
Mar. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$16,627 37	
	" " asylum extension account.....	542 09	
	" " special appropriation account.....	396 33	
	" to Michigan National Bank.....	8,000 00	
	balance.....	5,701 70	
			<u>31,267 49</u>

Account Current for April.

April 1.	To balance.....	\$5,701 70	
30.	receipts from counties.....	3,687 52	
	" " individuals.....	1,594 68	
	" " incidental account.....	326 19	
	appropriation, officers' salaries account...	2,212 50	
	" on special appropriation acc't	2,000 00	
	balance.....	41 17	
			<u>15,563 76</u>
Mar. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$13,256 76	
	" " asylum extension account.....	94 50	
	" " officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
			<u>15,563 76</u>

Account Current for May.

May 31.	To receipts from counties.....	\$7,645 76	
	" " individuals.....	2,848 20	
	" " incidental account.....	109 90	
	" " upper store room account....	58 67	
	loan from Michigan National Bank.....	5,000 00	
			<u>15,662 53</u>
May 1.	By balance.....	\$41 17	
31.	payment on current expense account.....	8,022 32	
	Michigan National Bank loan paid.....	5,000 00	
	balance.....	2,599 04	
			<u>15,662 53</u>

Account Current for June.

June 1.	To balance.....	\$2,599 04	
30.	receipts from counties.....	11,804 97	
	" " individuals.....	2,591 39	
	appropriation on current expense account..	4,375 00	
			<u>21,370 40</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

By payment on current expense account.....	\$15,142 88	
" " asylum extension account.....	483 87	
" " special appropriation account.....	1,241 73	
balance.....	4,501 92	
		<u>\$21,370 40</u>

Account Current for July.

July 1. To balance.....	\$4,501 92	
31. receipts from counties.....	14,467 99	
" " individuals.....	574 14	
" " on special appropriation account..	905 00	
" " appropriation, officers' salaries.....	2,212 50	
		<u>22,661 55</u>
July 31. By payment on current expense account.....	\$7,560 26	
" " officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	12,888 79	
		<u>22,661 55</u>

Account Current for August.

Aug. 1. To balance.....	\$12,888 79	
31. receipts from counties.....	12,401 45	
" " individuals.....	2,570 53	
" " upper store room account...	71 75	
" " incidental account.....	36 11	
		<u>27,968 63</u>
Aug. 31. By payments on current expense account.....	\$6,278 96	
" " special appropriation account.....	256 65	
balance.....	21,433 02	
		<u>27,968 63</u>

Account Current for September.

Sept. 1. To balance.....	\$21,433 02	
30. receipts from counties.....	10,658 13	
" " individuals.....	2,001 05	
" " incidental account.....	137 70	
" " appropriation on current expense account..	4,375 00	
" " special appropriation ac't.....	1,430 00	
		<u>40,034 90</u>
Sept. 30. By payment on current expense account.....	\$21,733 65	
" " asylum extension account.....	88 38	
" " special appropriation account.....	1,059 75	
balance.....	17,153 12	
		<u><u>40,034 90</u></u>

STATEMENT OF LEDGER BALANCES SEPT. 30, 1877.

	Dr.	Cr.
Old construction account.....		\$55 38
Asylum extension account.....		3,344 55

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	DR.	CR.
Iron railing.....		\$120 00
Excavating in garden, brick cellar, etc.....		233 95
Ward's carving tables.....		11 21
New steam pumps.....		683 42
Grading, trees, etc.....		554 78
Steam engines.....		750 00
Gardener's house.....		254 92
Connecting building, stone flag, etc.....	\$337 96	
Books, sleigh, pictures, etc.....		154 57
Stone porches.....		7,460 00
Fire apparatus.....		516 87
New boiler house, boilers, etc.....	3,208 46	
Additional laundry apparatus.....	604 71	
Additional stairway.....		100 00
Woven wire mattresses.....		145 02
Dispensary fixtures.....		813 58
Will and litigation.....		250 59
Porter's lodge and gateway, etc.....		1,201 85
Archery and tiling kitchen floor, etc.....		871 37
Excavating lake, lamp post, etc.....		40 95
Current expense account.....		3,761 24
Treasurer.....	17,153 12	
	<u>\$21,304 25</u>	<u>\$21,304 25</u>

Settlement with the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1878.

Account Current for October, 1877.

Oct. 1.	To balance.....	\$17,153 12	
31.	receipts from counties.....	2,827 22	
	" " individuals.....	1,105 68	
	" on incidental account.....	8 00	
	appropriation officers' salaries account....	2,212 50	
	appropriation special appropriation acc't..	2,500 00	
			\$25,806 52
Oct. 31	By payment on current expense account.....	\$7,007 54	
	" " special appropriation account.....	299 89	
	" " officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	balance.....	16,286 59	
			<u>25,806 52</u>

Account Current for November.

Nov. 1.	To balance.....	\$16,286 59	
30.	receipts from counties.....	676 72	
	" " individuals.....	485 78	
			<u>17,449 09</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Nov. 30.	By payments on special appropriation account	\$189 25	
	" " current expense account.....	8,938 34	
	balance	8,321 50	
			<u>\$17,449 09</u>

Account Current for December.

Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$8,321 50	
31.	receipts from counties.....	21,870 00	
	" " individuals.....	3,045 55	
	" on upper store room account.....	46 47	
	" " incidental account.....	10 37	
	appropriation current expense account....	4,375 00	
			<u>37,668 89</u>
Dec. 31.	By payments on current expense account....	\$19,290 13	
	" " special appropriation account	1,272 69	
	balance	17,106 07	
			<u>37,668 89</u>

Account Current for January, 1878.

Jan. 1.	To balance.....	\$17,106 07	
	receipts from counties.....	4,217 09	
	" " individuals.....	825 19	
	" on incidental account.....	3 50	
	appropriation officers' salaries account...	2,212 50	
			<u>24,364 35</u>
Jan. 1.	By payment on current expense account....	\$15,201 17	
	" " special appropriation account.	90 27	
	" " officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	balance	6,860 41	
			<u>24,364 35</u>

Account Current for February.

Feb. 1.	To balance	\$6,860 41	
28.	receipts from counties.....	17,223 77	
	" " individuals.....	2,107 75	
	" on upper storeroom account.....	62 57	
			<u>26,254 50</u>
Feb. 28.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$8,411 50	
	" " special appropriation account	22 73	
	balance	17,820 27	
			<u>26,254 50</u>

Account Current for March.

Mar. 1.	To balance.....	\$17,820 27	
31.	receipts from counties.....	13,185 32	
	" " individuals.....	1,894 67	
	" on incidental account.....	1 00	
			<u>32,901 26</u>
Mar. 31.	By payments on current expense account....	\$18,251 52	
	" " special appropriation account	1,494 45	
	balance	13,155 29	
			<u>32,901 26</u>

Account Current for April.

April 1.	To balance.....	\$13,155 29	
30.	receipts from counties.....	6,083 40	
	" " individuals.....	845 20	
	" on incidental accounts.....	33 85	
	appropriation officers' salaries account....	2,204 16	
	" current expense account....	4,375 00	
		<hr/>	\$26,696 90
April 30.	By payments on current expense account....	\$10,367 08	
	" " special appropriation account	232 25	
	" " officers' salaries account....	2,204 16	
	balance.....	13,893 41	
		<hr/>	26,696 90

Account Current for May.

May 1.	To balance.....	\$13,893 41	
31.	receipts from counties.....	10,434 91	
	" " individuals.....	662 90	
	" " incidental accounts.....	57 75	
	appropriation on special appropriation acc't	2,500 00	
		<hr/>	27,548 97
May 31.	By payments on account current expense....	\$12,618 24	
	" " special appropriation account	589 73	
	balance.....	14,341 00	
		<hr/>	27,548 97

Account Current for June.

June 1.	To balance.....	\$14,341 00	
30.	receipts from counties.....	16,571 81	
	" " individuals.....	3,370 11	
	" on incidental account.....	12 00	
	" " upper storeroom account.....	86 95	
	appropriation current expense account....	4,375 00	
	" special appropriation acc't..	2,500 00	
		<hr/>	41,206 87
June 30.	By payment on current expense account....	\$14,840 37	
	" " special appropriation account.	613 01	
	balance.....	25,753 49	
		<hr/>	41,206 87

Account Current for July.

July 1.	To balance.....	\$25,753 49	
31.	receipts from counties.....	5,951 23	
	" " individuals.....	931 49	
	appropriation, officers' salaries account....	1,620 83	
		<hr/>	34,257 04
July 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$9,560 38	
	" " asylum extension account....	10 00	
	" " special appropriation account.	159 12	
	" " officers' salaries.....	1,620 83	
	balance.....	22,906 71	
		<hr/>	34,257 04

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Account Current for August.

Aug. 1.	To balance.....	\$22,906 71	
31.	receipts from counties.....	2,198 63	
	" " individuals.....	881 51	
			\$25,986 85
Aug. 31	By payment on current expense account.....	\$7,765 60	
	" " asylum extension account.....	809 70	
	" " special appropriation account.....	554 51	
	balance.....	16,857 04	
			25,986 85

Account Current for September.

Sept. 1.	To balance.....	\$16,857 04	
30.	receipts from counties.....	17,836 28	
	" " individuals.....	3,098 79	
	" on upper store room account.....	65 46	
	appropriation on special appropriation ac't	4,997 00	
			42,854 57
Sept. 30.	By payment, current expense account.....	\$21,057 65	
	" on asylum extension account.....	1,161 26	
	" " special appropriation account	4,711 14	
	balance.....	15,924,52	
			<u>42,854 57</u>

STATEMENT OF LEDGER BALANCES SEPT. 30, 1878.

	DR.	CR.
Old construction account.....		\$55 38
Asylum extension account.....		1,363 59

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

Extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	\$259 79	
Steam pumps, etc.....	475 27	
Grading, trees, etc.....		391 65
Steam engine, etc.....		750 00
Gardener's house.....		254 92
Connecting building, etc.....	48 96	
Sleigh, books, etc.....		134 57
Stone porches.....		3,851 42
Fire apparatus.....		182 97
New boiler house, boilers, etc.....		691 54
Additional laundry apparatus.....		3 29
Woven wire mattresses.....		1,061 75
Dispensary fixtures, microscope appropriation, etc.....		453 89
Will and litigation.....		218 09
Excavating lake, lamp post, etc.....		25 50
Additional stairway.....		100 00
Arching and tiling kitchen floors, etc.....		1,071 37
Porter's lodge, gateway, etc.....		1,201 85
Ward carving table.....		11 21
Excavating in garden, brick cellar, etc.....	480 09	

	DR.	CR.
Iron railing.....		\$120 00
Sewer.....		2,500 00
Ice house.....		500 00
Current expense account.....		2,245 64
In treasury September 30, 1878.....	\$15,924 52	
	<u>\$17,188 63</u>	<u>\$17,188 63</u>

October 30, 1878.

The Board fixed the price of the 37th Michigan Reports at two dollars and sixty cents at wholesale and three dollars at retail.

RESOLUTIONS.

December 27, 1878.

Resolved, That Joseph J. Tucker be, and that he is hereby employed at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum to have charge of the gas fixtures, gas lighting and electrician work of the Capitol, and that everything pertaining thereto be under his sole charge and direction without interference from any one, until further orders of the Board.

Resolved, That Thomas Hill, the chief engineer at the Capitol, be and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to provide such help at the expense of the State as may be necessary from time to time to properly carry on the work under his charge as such engineer; that he is authorized to make out and certify accounts for such work and submit the same to the Board of Auditors for settlement; that he have entire charge of all the steam heating and water apparatus in said building, with keys for admission to the same at his disposal at all times without let or hindrance, so long as he holds said position, until further orders from this board.

January 29, 1879.

The Hon. William Jenney, Secretary of State, was elected chairman of the Board of State Auditors.

The contract for furnishing ice for the Capitol for one year from February 1, 1879, was awarded to Daniels & Ellis at the following rates: two hundred pounds a day at \$93.60 per annum, and what extra ice is required in excess at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred pounds.

April 30, 1879.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the State Reporter be authorized to have bound in paper covers two hundred copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Michigan

given at the January term, 1879, and deposit the same with the State Librarian for sale, and that the price be fixed at one dollar and ten cents per copy at wholesale and one dollar and twenty-five cents at retail.

Resolved, That A. L. Bours be authorized to solicit proposals for furnishing the stone and laying walks on the grounds of the Capitol.

May 22, 1879.

The contract for furnishing stone and laying the walks in the Capitol grounds was awarded to James S. Hardie & Co. at 21½ cents per square foot, they being the lowest bidder.

June 25, 1879.

The following persons were appointed permanent employés in the Capitol:

Carpenters—H. J. Vanderhoof, J. A. Melius, D. Lippke, Peter Olark.

Engineers—Thomas Hill, William Raleston, James Olark.

Janitors—A. Lindsly, John Nagle, G. W. Davis, Robert Foster, Charles Reeves, A. P. Coryell.

Laborers—Robert Dodson, John Scott, John McCann, L. C. Hitchcock, George Coops, Mary Coops.

A. Cameron was appointed night watch.

June 23, 1879.

The Board proceeded to open, examine, and compare the proposals received by the Secretary of State in pursuance of notice previously given as required by law for doing the printing, and binding, furnishing print and book paper, and furnishing stationery for the State for two years from the first day of January, 1880, made the following awards for contracts to the parties making the lowest bids, and for the prices hereinafter named:

PRINTING.

To W. S. George & Co. the contract for printing at the following rates of compensation, viz.:

For composition on the Session and Compiled Laws and Supreme Court Reports, forty cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on Legislative Journal and documents, Governor's message, reports of departments and institutions, Legislative Manual, and any and all similar printing ordered by the Legislature or by any authorized officer of the State, thirty-eight cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on the Official Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, fifteen cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on bills and joint resolutions, twenty cents per one thousand ems.

For correcting alterations in proof from copy furnished, or reading proof more than one time, thirty cents per hour.

For printing, dry-pressing, ruling and trimming any or all blanks according

to samples numbered and shown at the office of Secretary of State, the following prices, to wit:

No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after First 100.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after First 100.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after First 100.
1	\$0 40	\$0 25	16	\$2 50	\$0 35	31	\$2 00	\$0 50
2	40	25	17	4 00	50	32	2 00	40
3	70	35	18	1 25	20	33	2 00	60
4	70	25	19	2 50	30	34	2 50	70
5	60	20	20	5 00	40	35	33 00	2 50
6	1 00	30	21	1 50	50	36	2 00	70
7	1 25	35	22	1 50	50	37	1 50	40
8	1 25	40	23	1 50	60	38	2 50	70
9	2 00	40	24	2 00	70	39	2 00	60
10	3 00	35	25	2 50	40	40	2 50	60
11	3 50	35	26	2 00	40	41	1 50	50
12	4 00	45	27	2 00	45	42	2 50	60
13	2 50	40	28	1 50	30	43	7 00	2 00
14	3 00	30	29	1 50	50	44	1 50	30
15	2 50	30	30	3 00	70	45	30	15

For all blanks printed in copying ink thirty cents per hundred in addition to these prices.

For printing letter headings or note headings, ruled on one or both sides, with or without State coat of arms, two dollars per thousand.

For printing circulars for the different departments, first hundred, one dollar; each subsequent hundred twenty-five cents, on one side. First hundred one dollar and twenty cents; each subsequent hundred thirty, on two sides.

For printing labels for file boxes, twenty-five cents per hundred.

For printing envelopes, ninety cents per thousand.

For printing Attorney General's briefs or records, eighty-five cents per page for twenty copies.

For furnishing complete two hundred and fifty Supreme Court calenders for each term, six copies being in morocco binding and the remainder in pamphlet form, fifty dollars.

For presswork, per token of 240 impressions, thirty cents; on session or compiled laws, or other forms exceeding five tokens, twenty-six cents, dry pressing included if required.

We will make no extra charges above what is herein specified for any alterations in form, matter or style, which shall not increase the expense above samples.

We will perform the entire work at Lansing, the State capital, and will conform in every manner to the advertised proposals.

BINDING.

To W. S. George & Co., the contract for binding at the following rates of compensation, to wit:

For binding the Laws, Journals, Documents, and Reports, in paper, six cents per volume; cloth backs, ten cents per volume; in cloth, twenty cents per volume for six hundred or less pages; twenty-five cents per volume for over six hundred pages; in half-sheep, twenty cents per volume for six hundred or less pages; twenty-five cents per volume for over six hundred pages; in full

law sheep, fifty-two cents per volume for six hundred or less pages; fifty-five cents per volume for over six hundred pages.

For binding the Compiled Laws equal to those of 1871, fifty-five cents per volume.

For binding Supreme Court Reports in good law sheep, fifty cents per volume.

For branding the laws "State Property," two cents per volume.

The foregoing to include folding, stitching, covering, trimming, lettering, binder's material, and every thing required to make a perfect volume.

For binding pamphlets in paper with covers of one hundred pages or less, sixty cents per hundred copies; over one hundred pages, seventy-five cents per hundred copies; without covers, two-thirds of the foregoing rates.

For folding and stitching Bills and Legislative Journals, twelve cents per hundred sheets.

For folding sheets where binding or covering is not required, except Bills and Daily Journals, three cents per hundred.

For binding Legislative Manual in style of 1879, seventy-five cents per volume, with names of legislators and public officers in gilt letters.

For binding newspapers for State Library, two dollars per volume.

For binding magazines, one dollar per volume.

For binding old books, one dollar per volume.

For binding Legislative Bills in style used by the State, one dollar per volume.

For binding blank books for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, and manuscript laws and journals per quire, full count, cap, half-bound, ten cents; ditto, full-bound, fifteen cents; demy, half-bound twenty-five cents; ditto, full bound, forty-five cents; medium, half-bound, thirty-eight cents; ditto, full-bound, sixty cents; Russia corners, eighty cents; full-bound Russia ends and bands, parchment backs and raised bands, one dollar and twenty cents; full-bound, all Russia, one dollar forty cents.

For binding letters in style adopted by the State, twelve cents per quire.

For binding sales books, fifty cents per copy.

For all miscellaneous binding, including cleansing, unfolding, and arrangement, per quire, full count, in sheep backs, forty-five cents; in half Russia, cloth sides, eighty cents; in Russia ends and bands, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

For making file boxes, standard size, 190 cubic inches, twenty-eight cents each.

For putting up letter and note sheet headings, and all similar blanks, with Hodder's patent blotter tablet, five cents per hundred sheets, note size; four cents per hundred sheets, letter size; three cents per hundred sheets, less than note size.

We will perform the entire work at Lansing, the State capital, and will conform in every manner to the advertised proposals.

NEWS-PRINT AND BOOK PAPER.

To the Peninsular Paper Company, the contract for furnishing two thousand reams of news-print and book paper, quality and size to be determined from time to time by the Board of State Auditors.

Paper to be of as good quality as samples in the office of the Secretary of State, furnished by said Board. To be delivered at Lansing, one thousand reams in October, eighteen hundred and eighty, and one thousand reams in

October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one. The quantity to be increased at the option of the Board of State Auditors.

News-print Paper.

Sample No. 1, 5½ cents per lb.

Book Paper.

Sample No. 1, S. & C. book, 6¼c. per lb.

" " 2, Ex. S. S. " 7c. "

" " 3, S. & C. " 6¼c. "

" " 4, " " " 6¼c. "

" " 5, " " " 6¼c. "

All to be delivered in Lansing, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Secretary of State.

The bids for furnishing stationery were on motion laid on the table.

September 25, 1879.

The Board by virtue of the authority given them by act No. 134, laws of 1879, having subdivided Block 115, known as "old Capitol block," in accordance with the following plat:

165 feet.		135 feet.	
165 feet.	12	13	23
		14	23
		15	23
	11	16	24.00
		17	24.00
		18	24.00
165 feet.	10	19	24.00
		20	24.00
		21	24.00
	9	22	24.00
		23	24.00
		24	24.00
165 feet.	8	25	24.00
		26	24.00
		27	24.00
	7	28	24.00

ALLEY, 30 feet.

WASHINGTON AVE.

WASHTENAW STREET.

notice was given that the "Board would receive proposals for the purchase of said block or any lot or parcel thereof until September 24th, and that so much as shall not be sold would be offered for sale in lots according to the plat at public sale or auction at the office of the Commissioner of the State Land Office at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 25th, not below a minimum amount to be determined by the Board."

No satisfactory offers having been received for the purchase, the Board fixed the minimum price as follows:

Lot No. 13 (east half) at eight thousand dollars.

Lot No. 14 (east half) at six thousand dollars.

Lot No. 15 (east half) at six thousand dollars.

Lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, at ninety dollars per foot front on Washington avenue.

Lot No. 27, one hundred dollars per foot front on Washington avenue.

Lot No. 28, one hundred and twenty dollars per foot front on Washington avenue.

Lot No. 7 (west half), two thousand dollars.

Lot No. 8 (west half), fifteen hundred dollars.

Lot No. 9 (west half), fifteen hundred dollars.

Lot No. 10 (west half), fifteen hundred dollars.

Lots Nos. 11 and 12 (west half), to be sold together, four thousand dollars, reserving from sale the "old Capitol" building, on lots 9 and 10, west half.

On the 25th, at the time fixed by the notice, the property was offered at public sale or auction, and no bids being received, the following resolution was passed by the Board:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the State Land Office be and he is hereby empowered to sell block No. 115, city of Lansing, in subdivisions, as hereto fixed by this Board, and on the following terms, to-wit: one-quarter of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid at the option of the purchaser with interest at seven per cent, and at a price not less than that at which they were offered September 25, 1879, and that he issue to the purchasers a certificate in the form issued on sale of the "State building lands."

The Board fixed the price of the 40th Michigan Reports at three dollars at retail and two dollars and seventy-five cents at wholesale.

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

January 29, 1879.

Charles M. Oroswell,

For express charges on package from Lansing.....	\$0 40
" " " letters for binding.....	55
" " " package from Detroit.....	60
telegrams to McCreery, Wolson & Lacy.....	1 35
" " and from Judge Hatch.....	1 50
" " Judge Brown.....	35
" from Judge Hatch.....	3 35
" to Judge Brown.....	35
express charges on letters for binding.....	60
telegram to traverse City.....	1 15
express charges on package from Detroit.....	30
telegram to Van Riper.....	80
express charges on package from Detroit.....	1 15
" " " " " Lansing.....	25
freight from Lansing.....	1 27
telegram to Charles E. Wright.....	2 48
express charges on box from Adrian to Lansing.....	2 50

S. D. Bingham,

For 5 sheets 3c. stamps; 1 sheet 6c. stamps.....	21 00
5 " 1c. " postage, 13c.....	5 13
due letters, 3c.; 1 pass book, 8c.....	11
5 sheets 3c. stamps; 1 sheet 6c. stamps.....	21 00
3 " 1c. " 375 1c. wrappers.....	7 20
250 1c. wrappers; 500 1c. wrappers.....	8 40
due letters.....	03

February 26, 1879.

John Clear,

For paid freight and cartage on books.....	10 55
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April 30, 1879.

S. D. Bingham,

For 1,000 3c. stamps, \$30.00; 100 6c. stamps, \$6.00.....	36 00
postage on letters received.....	06

May 28, 1879.

Western Union Tel. Co.,

For telegram to Kalamazoo.....	39
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Amount carried forward.....	\$128 82
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Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

July 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$128 82
American Express Co.,	
For express.....	25

August 27, 1879.

S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	06
10 sheets 3c. stamps.....	30 00
2 " 1c. ".....	2 00
1 " 6c. ".....	6 00
1 " 2c. ".....	2 00
rent P. O. drawer.....	4 00
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c. ; 30c.....	55

September 24, 1879.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams.....	64
American Express Co.,	
For express.....	1 50
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$175 82</u>

PRINTING

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 100 blanks for notary register, sample 41	\$2 50
" on 1,000 postal cards, sample 2.....	3 30
furnishing 1,000 postal cards.....	10 00
printing 1,000 blanks, transmission of approved bills, sam- ple 4.....	4 60
printing 1,000 blanks, notice of House approved bills, sam- ple 8.....	6 50
printing 1,000 blanks, notice of Senate approved bills, sam- ple 8.....	6 50
Lansing Republican 1 year.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$35 40</u>

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$35 40
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing notary public record book.....	12 50

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,500 complimentary slips, sample 1	4 80

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 400 circulars, sample 5.....	1 70

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on list of pardons, 18,270 ems @ 57c.....	10 41
presswork on same, 24 tokens @ 42 c.....	10 08
printing 300 covers.....	3 00

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing labels, 16 hours @ 47c.....	7 52
furnishing cardboard.....	4 50
printing 700 blanks, sample 19.....	5 40

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 800 blank pardons, sample 4.....	3 00
furnishing cardboard.....	2 00
2 qrs. heavy manilla paper.....	70
1 " " " ".....	35
56 pcs. straw board.....	75

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$102 11</u>
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BINDING.

October 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 26 qrs. letters @ 16c.	\$4 16
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$4 16</u>

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4 16
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 56 quires letters @ 16c.....	8 96
" 6 " records of notaries public, full bound.....	7 50
paging same.....	50

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For making 138 file boxes @ 40c.....	55 20

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 36 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	5 76
making 24 file boxes @ 40c.....	9 60

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 300 pamphlets, pardons granted.....	5 70

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 30 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	4 80

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 32 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	5 12
6½ hours preparing labels for file boxes @ 47c.....	3 05
furnishing cardboard.....	50
repairing 2 and rebinding 2 letter books and index in each..	5 00

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$115 85</u>
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STATIONERY.

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 punch, \$1.50; 1 pr. shears, \$3.00.....	\$4 50
3 Bot. carmine, 69c.; 3 rulers, \$1.23.....	1 92
1 bot. ink, 45c.; 1 gross pens, 35c.....	80
1 doz. pen holders, 28c.; 1 doz. pencils, 56c.....	84

Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$8 06</u>
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Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8 06
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. pencils, 48c. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. rubbers, 40c.....	88
3 pyramid pins, 19c. ; 3 pkg. pads, 30c.....	49
6 sheets blotting, 50c. ; 1 gross bands, \$1.05.....	1 55
3 boxes fasteners, 90c. ; 3 sponges, 75c.....	1 65
3 sponge cups, \$1.20 ; 1 nickel inkstand, \$5.50.....	6 70
3 pen racks, 75c. ; 3 paper folders, \$1.19.....	1 94
3 knife erasers, \$2.25 ; 3 mucilage stands, \$1.20.....	3 45
1 rm. legal, \$4.32 ; 1 wisp, 20c.....	4 52
4 paper weights, \$4.00 ; 1 copy brush and bowl, \$1.25.....	5 25
2 inkstands, \$6.50 ; 2 wire files, 20c.....	6 70
2 pr. file sticks, 10c. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ rm. legal, \$2.16.....	2 26
1 water pail, 25c. ; 1 bot. copy ink, 77c.....	1 02
2 nickel weights, \$2.00 ; 1 pr. file sticks, 10c.....	2 10
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. tape, 32c. ; 1 bot. copy ink, 50c.....	82
1 ink vent, 25c. ; blotting and wrapping, 59c.....	84
3 files, 30c. ; 2 paper weights, 45c.....	75
1 copy press, \$18.00 ; 1 pr. scales, \$5.00.....	23 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ qr. P. O. paper, 10c. ; 1 desk pad, 75c.....	85
6 thumb tacks.....	20

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 pr. file sticks, 10c. ; 1 sheet blotting, 10c.....	20
3 pkgs. blotters, 30c. ; 3 scr. blks., 35c.....	65
2 prs. file sticks, 10c. ; 1 pkg. envelopes, 25c.....	35
2 sheets blotting, 20c. ; 1 mem., 20c.....	40
100 tie envelopes, \$3.00 ; 25 lined envelopes, 75c.....	3 75
1 letter book, \$3.00 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ pkg. envelopes, 13c.....	3 13
1 mem. 25c. ; 1 doz. pencils, 56c.....	81
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. scr. blocks, 45c. ; 1 pkg. envelopes, 25c.....	70
1 pen holder, 35c. ; 1 pkg. pads, 10c.....	45
1 desk pad, 75c. ; 1 box eyelets, 35c.....	1 10
mucilage, 10c. ; $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. pencils, 42c.....	52
1 gross pens, 35c. ; 1 rubber pen holder, 35c.....	70
1 sheet blotting paper, 10c. ; 1 pkg. envelopes, 25c.....	35
1 ruling pen, \$1.00 ; 1 ruler, 60c.....	1 60
1 holder, 35c. ; 1 box pens, 15c.....	50
1 blank book.....	1 00

June 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 1,000 p. letter books, to order, @ \$3.50.....	7 00
1 bot. ink.....	1 00
500 pieces tar board, 7.2x10.2.....	7 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$104 74
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$104 74
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 qt. Arnold's ink.....	45
6 pkg. blotting.....	60
1 rm. foreign letter, lith.....	6 50
1 " " " plain.....	4 50
1 " 18 lb. cabinet legal.....	3 38
2 boxes paper fasteners.....	55
1 gross rubber bands.....	80
2 rubber erasers.....	30

August 27, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 bottle ink, 75c. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. mems., \$1.00.....	1 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes, 63c. ; 1 bottle paste, 35c.....	98
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " ".....	75
1 letter copy book.....	3 00
1 M. linen envelopes, lith.....	7 00
1 rm. note, full sheet.....	2 25
lithographing 1 rm.....	1 50
3 lbs. B. L. twine, 335 @ 20c.....	60
C. S. Cleveland,	
For 600 envelopes, manilla.....	90
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$140 55</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$175 82
Printing.....	102 11
Binding.....	115 85
Stationery.....	140 55
Total allowances to Executive Department.....	<u>\$534 33</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,
 To express, 37c., 30c. 50c., 30c., 25c., 25c., \$1.25, 25c., 25c., 25c. \$3 97

November 27, 1878.

State Treasurer,
 For postage for November, \$60.00, \$40.00..... 100 00
 Western Union Tel. Co.,
 For telegram, 39c., 33c., 33c., 50c..... 1 55
 American and W. S. Express Co.,
 For express, 25c., \$1.10, \$1.45, \$1.90..... 4 70

December 27, 1878.

Fred. Trostel,
 For making 3 screws..... 75
 State Treasurer,
 For postage for office 75 00
 B. F. Simons,
 For 1 doz. honey-comb towels..... 3 50
 S. D. Bingham,
 For due letters 2 15
 Dart & Bowen,
 For 30 lbs. nails, @ 4c..... 1 20
 1 copper evaporating pan..... 1 25
 American Express Co.,
 For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., \$1.50, \$1.00, 65c., 25c., 25c., 25c.,
 25c., 25c., 35c., 30c..... 5 55

January 29, 1879.

Farrand & Shank,
 For soap, 60c. ; matches, 80c. ; brush, 25c.. 1 65
 Broom, 40c. ; soap, 10c. ; broom, 30c..... 80
 John H. Young,
 For 1 self-lighting gas burner..... 1 00
 State Treasurer,
 For postage for office..... 50 00
 George and Mary Coops,
 For 2 days each in office..... 6 00
 Frank Williams,
 For $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work handling books..... 1 12
 Amount carried forward..... \$260 19

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$260 19
F. Keating, For hauling 2 loads.....	75
John Clear, For hauling 10 loads.....	2 40
Israel Gillett, For changing glass in desk.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co., For express 25c., 25c., 25c., 30c., 25c., 50c., 65c.....	2 45
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegram to Ypsilanti.....	31
“ “ Stanton.....	1 03

February 26, 1879.

George & Mary Coops, For 1 day each cleaning office.....	3 00
D. L. Reamer, For hauling books.....	1 25
D. Ekstein, For 1 basket.....	70
American Express Co., For express.....	60

March 26, 1879.

D. W. & M. J. Buck, For leather covering for chair.....	4 25
State Treasurer, For postage for March.....	50 00
Michigan Engraving Co., For 10 electrotypes of diagrams.....	180 00
John Clear, For carting 9 loads.....	2 25
Western Union Tel. Co., For 2 telegrams Paper Co.....	52
4 “ Crocker.....	1 36

April 30, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for April.....	30 00
Detroit Post and Tribune, For subscription March 26, 1878, to December 31, 1879.....	17 60
B. S. Polk & Co., For Mich. State Gazetteer.....	5 00
Evening News, For subscription from January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1880....	15 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$580 16

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$580 16
A. F. Devinney, For repairs on State seal.....	15 00
American Express Co., For express, 70c., \$1.00, \$1.60.....	2 70

May 28, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for May.....	70 00
Grove & Harrison, For 20 lbs. 8d nails.....	60
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegrams.....	50
American & U. S. Express Co., For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	2 75

June 28, 1879.

George W. Freeman, For amount paid copy-right 40th Mich.....	1 00
State Treasurer, For postage for June.....	90 00
John Clear, For cartage, 11 loads.....	2 75
Shull & Alsdorf, For 2 oz. sponge.....	30
E. B. Smith & Co., For 182 pressboard file boxes @ 50 1-10c.....	91 18
Shull & Alsdorf, For 1 lb. gum arabic.....	75
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegrams, 61c., 25c., 33c.....	1 19

July 30, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for July.....	120 00
H. O. Hahn, For 2 oz. sponges.....	40
O. H. Gilkey, For freight and cartage.....	1 33
S. D. Bingham, For due letters from January 20 to July 18.....	18 45
rent of P. O. box.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,003 06

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,003 06
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 50c., 25c., 25c., 45c., 25c.....	2 20
“ 25c., 25c., 25c., 40c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	2 15
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 27c., 29c.....	56

August 27, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for August.....	110 00
J. B. Bisbee,	
For 2 brushes, 45c. ; 2 cups, 50c.....	95
Dart & Bowen,	
For 15 lbs. nails	60
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 45c., 45c., 25c., 25c., 35c.....	2 25
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 27c., 27c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 29
“ 27c., 25c., 39c., 25c., 35c.....	1 51

September 24, 1879.

William Jenney,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit and return, to attend meeting of Board of Control, 170 miles.....	17 00
hotel, one day.....	3 00
R. R. fare, Lansing to Jackson, to attend meeting of Gov. and Board of Auditors, 76 miles.....	7 60
hotel charge at Jackson.....	1 50
State Treasurer,	
For postage for September.....	50 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	98
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 brush and comb.....	1 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 64c., 25c.,.....	89
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 60c., 25c., 50c., 25c., 30c.....	2 15
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$1,208 69</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 blanks, certificate of official attestation, samp. 5,	\$1 40
“ on 900 postal cards, sample 2.....	3 00
“ “ 1,100 “ “ “ 3.....	5 00
composition on 2d Annual Report of the Cereal Products of	
the State of Michigan for the Years 1877 and 1878, from	
page 1 to page 32 inclusive, 175,174 ems, @ 57c.....	99 85
presswork on same, 40 tokens, @ 42c.....	16 80

Nov. 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 1,500 envelopes.....	2 10
“ “ 500 blank certificates, sample 8.....	4 00
“ “ 2,000 Governor's thanksgiving proclamations,	
sample 13.....	13 00
composition on Vital Statistics for the year 1873, from page	
229 to page 260, inclusive, 183,598 ems, @ 57c.....	104 65
presswork on same, 80 tokens, @ 42c.....	33 60
correcting alterations from copy, 5½ hours, @ 47c.....	2 58

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 200 blanks, sample 27.....	3 10
“ 200 blanks, certificate of election, sample 8.....	2 50
composition on Second Annual Report of Cereal Products	
and Wheat Map and Explanation, 41,756 ems, @ 57c....	23 80
presswork on same, 20 tokens, @ 42c.....	8 40
printing 2,200 covers, sample 8.....	12 50
Michigan Engraving Co.,	
For 1 electro Michigan wheat map.....	24 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, sample 8.....	4 00
“ 100 “ “ 19.....	3 00
“ 4,500 “ “ 19.....	20 60
“ 20,000 “ “ 9.....	102 00
“ cardboard labels, 51 hours, @ 47c.....	23 97
“ 2,000 blanks for patents, sample 19.....	10 60
“ and ruling 400 blanks, record of births, sample 42,	5 50
“ 500 circulars to county clerks, sample 5.....	2 00
“ Lansing Republican, 1 year.....	2 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$534 95
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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$534 95
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 2,600 blanks, No. 7, sample 13.....	16 00
" 200 " " 8, " 8.....	2 50
" and ruling 6,000 blanks, Aa, sample 38.....	51 20
" " " 5,000 " Ff, " 38.....	43 20
" 100 notices to sheriffs, sample 8.....	2 00
" on 500 postal cards, " 2.....	1 80
" 600 blanks, G, sample 13.....	6 00
" 4,500 " Gg, " 13.....	25 50
" 5,000 " Hh, " 13.....	28 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,400 circulars to supervisors, sample 8.....	8 50
" 100 " " county clerks, " 5.....	80
" 2,000 address blanks.....	6 30
" and ruling 300 blanks, list of counties, sample 37.....	3 50
" on 3,000 envelopes.....	4 20
labor making over form for manual.....	4 00
presswork on same, 5 tokens, @ 44c.....	2 20
printing 200 covers, sample 8.....	2 50

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 3,000 envelopes.....	4 20
" " 1,400 circulars to supervisors, sample 8.....	8 50
" and ruling 200 blanks, sample 25.....	3 60
" on 1,000 blanks, H, " 13.....	8 00
" and ruling 1,800 blanks, A, sample 34.....	16 10
" on 800 blanks, D, sample 34.....	8 10
" " 800 " F, " 34.....	8 10
" " 1,500 envelopes.....	2 10
" " 200 postal cards.....	90

May 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 notices, Pomological Reports sent, sample 3..	5 30
" 700 " Board of Health Reports sent, sam- ple 2.....	2 40
printing on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 80
" 800 blanks for commissions, sample 19.....	5 80
composition on Vital Statistics, 261 to 308, 255,926 ems, @ 57c.	145 88

Amount carried forward.....	\$963 93
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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$963 93
W. S. George & Co.,	
For presswork on same, 120 tokens, @ 42c.....	50 40
correcting alterations from copy, 9 hours, @ 47c.....	4 23
composition on abstract, D., D. & B., 553,903 ems, @ 57c...	315 78
presswork on same, 204 tokens, @ 42c.....	85 68
correcting alterations from copy, 2 hours.....	94
printing 2,600 covers, sample 8.....	14 50

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks, wool statistics, sample 19.....	3 00
“ 500 receipts, sample 4.....	2 60
“ 400 circulars, “ 5.....	1 70
“ on 1,500 wrappers, sample 1.....	4 80
“ and ruling 300 blanks, sample 25.....	4 20

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks for requisitions, sample 19.....	3 00
“ and ruling 500 blanks, N, “ 25.....	5 40
“ on 1,500 wrappers, sample 1.....	4 80
“ 1,000 blanks, notification to county clerks, sample 2,	3 30
“ 2,100 notices to township clerks, sample 3.....	10 80
“ and ruling 100 index to certificates, “ 34.....	2 50
“ on 500 postal cards.....	1 80
“ and ruling 2,000 letter heads.....	3 00
“ 100 blanks, record justices, sample 41.....	2 50
“ 300 “ statistical information, sample 8.....	3 00
“ 2,000 circulars to supervisors, sample 8.....	11 50
“ on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 40
“ 500 blanks, wheat statistics, sample 8.....	4 00
“ 4,500 “ relative to insane, etc., sample 10.....	25 50

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on sheriffs' report relating to jails, 184,142 ems,	
@ 57c.....	104 96
presswork on same, 65 tokens, @ 42c.....	27 30
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ hours, @ 47c.....	1 65
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 blanks, sheriff returns, sample 13.....	4 50
“ 100 “ “ circulars, “ 8.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,679 67

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,679 67
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 2,000 wrappers, sample 1.....	6 30
" " 2,000 envelopes.....	2 80
" " 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 80
" 100 warrant blanks " 13.....	3 50
" 100 envelopes, sample 6.....	60
" 100 circulars superintendents of poor, sample 8...	2 00
" 100 blanks, sample 7.....	2 00
" 6,000 " Report of Superintendents of Poor,	
sample 9.....	32 00
printing and ruling 300 blanks, Superintendents of Poor,	
sample 25.....	4 20
composition on Liquor Laws, 16,240 ems, @ 62c.....	10 07
presswork on same, 3 tokens, @ 44c.....	1 32
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,746 26</u>

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 52 qrs. record of births, full bound, Russia ends,	
@ \$1.75.....	91 00
paging same.....	5 70
binding and indexing 1 index for same (not in contract)....	2 50
binding 22 qrs. records of marriages, full bound, Russia	
ends, @ \$1.75.....	38 50
paging same.....	2 70
binding and indexing 1 index for same (not in contract)....	2 50
" 9 qrs. Reports of Superintendents of the Poor, $\frac{1}{4}$	
Russia cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.15.....	10 35
binding 6 qrs. list of justices of the peace, $\frac{1}{4}$ Russia, cloth	
sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.15.....	6 90

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For stamping on 200 Compiled Laws, "Property of _____	
County, State of Michigan," @ 2c.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$164 15</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$164 15
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 6 vol's Joint Documents, 1877, over 500 pages, full law sheep.....	6 00
mounting 3 large R. R. maps.....	3 00
binding 2,200 pamphlets, Cereal Reports, @ \$1.90.....	41 80

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 2 indexes.....	30
ruling 1,500 sheets of paper for enrolling bills, sample 45....	3 15
binding 4 qrs. rec. of manufacturing Co., miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.15.....	4 60
binding 17 qrs. record of deaths, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	29 75
paging same.....	1 60
binding and cutting in index, and lettering, record of deaths.....	2 50

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 20 Laws in full sheep (old volumes), @ \$1.00.....	20 00
making 33 file boxes (extra, not in contract), @ 40c.....	13 20
stamping "State Property" on 100 Laws.....	2 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 200 constitutions of Michigan, pam., @ \$1.90.....	3 80
" 2 volumes Laws, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
" 22 Agricultural Reports, @ \$1.10.....	24 20
" 8 Pomological " @ \$1.10.....	8 80
" 3 Statistics, @ \$1.10.....	3 30

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 69 qrs. letters, @ 16.....	11 04
making 60 mem. blocks.....	1 80
folding, stitching 4,000 sheets crop reports.....	8 00
making 27 mem. blocks.....	81
ruling 200 sheets paper.....	60
re-binding 2 volumes Edmonds' Impeachment Trial.....	2 20
" 75 House and Senate Journals, @ \$1.10.....	82 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$441 30
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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$441 30
W. S. George & Co.,	
For folding and stitching 1,800 sheets record of births, @ 20c..	3 60
" " " 800 " " " deaths, @ 20c.	1 60
" " " 800 " " " marriages, @	
20c.....	1 60

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For making small index.....	30
binding 22 qrs. record marriages, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	38 50
paging same.....	2 00
making index.....	2 50
mounting on pasteboard 8 lists county clerks.....	1 20

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For stamping on 82 Compiled Laws "State Property".....	1 64
making 66 blocks.....	66
binding 1,550 pam. abstract D., D. & B., @ \$2.10.....	32 55

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 51 qrs. record of births, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	89 25
index for same.....	2 50
paging same.....	3 50
binding 75 volumes, full law sheep (old volumes), @ \$1.10..	82 50
making 9 mem. blocks.....	27

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 3 qrs. index patents, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	5 25
making 150 mem. blocks.....	1 50
binding 6 qrs. records, justice's, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	10 50
paging same.....	60
binding 17 qrs. records of deaths, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	29 75
paging same.....	1 70
index to deaths.....	2 50
binding 700 pam. abstract relative to jails, \$1.90.....	13 30

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 500 pam. Liquor Laws, @ \$1.27.....	6 35
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$776 92</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 copying press, 10x15, carmine.....	\$9 50
Ira Ellis,	
For 1 blank record of births.....	6 00
1 " " marriages.....	6 00
1 " " deaths.....	6 00
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rm. Treas. blotting, 140 lbs, sample 3, @ 21c.....	29 40
3 gross rubber bands, sample 234, @ 32c.....	96
1 doz. carmine ink, sample 164.....	2 75
1 gr. gross rubber bands, sample 259.....	1 48
1 dampner, sample 298.....	2 00
cutting blotting.....	1 00
13 file boxes 10½x5½ and ½.....	7 59
24 " " 11½x3½ and 3½.....	11 00
2 doz. ribbon.....	6 60

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For office basket.....	1 25
¼ rm. folio, 20 lbs., sample 90, @ 35c.....	3 50
1 M. linen envelopes.....	4 00
5 M. envelopes, sample 366, @ \$1.60.....	8 00
3 rms. 18-lb. legal cap, sample 41, @ 27c.....	14 58
¼ rm. 100-lb. blotting, sample 1, @ 14.....	3 50
½ doz. ornate inkstands, sample 279, @ \$1.90.....	95
4 gross pens, sample 131, @ 35c.....	1 40
1 pa. basket each, 65c., \$1.25c., \$1.40c., \$1.30c.....	4 60
20 lbs. twine, sample 336, @ 15c.....	3 00
20 rms 18-lb cap, sample 60, @ 18½c.....	66 60
19 13-20ths rms. 22-lb. demy, sample 69, @ 18½c.....	79 92
½ doz. spools tape, sample 306, @ \$4.15.....	2 08
1 " paint pencils, sample 119½.....	50
½ " cork holders " 142, @ 90c.....	45
½ gross pencils, sample 113, @ \$5.00.....	2 50
1 " " " 116.....	3 67
½ " " " 157, @ \$9.50.....	2 38
10 rms. 24-lb folio, sample 78, @ 18½c.....	44 40

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 5 waste paper baskets, @ 65c.....	3 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$340 81

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$340 81
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 16 rms. crown, sample 64, 320 lbs., @ 18½c.....	59 20
10 " 24-lb. folio, sample 78, @ 18½c.....	44 40

March 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 15 rms. 36-lb. medium, sample 94, @ 19½c.....	106 65
10 " " " " 95, @ 25c.....	90 00
2 bund. manilla, 160, sample 7, @ 10½c.....	16 80
4 rms. 20-lb. crown, sample 62, @ \$3.20.....	12 80
3 M. envelopes, sample 391, @ \$3.00.....	9 00
1 doz. erasers, sample 217.....	1 10
½ " " " 267.....	1 50
½ " paper weights, sample 277.....	1 10
½ " ruling pens, sample 303.....	1 50
1 lb. pins, 60c.; 3 gross pens, \$1.80.....	2 40
5 M. envelopes, sample 386.....	8 00

April 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 20 rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 78, \$4.40.....	88 80
½ doz mucilage, sample 166.....	1 84
½ " ornate ink stands.....	95
½ " holders, sample 153.....	2 38
2 M. envelopes 5x11½, sample 371.....	6 50
2 " " 5½x11½, sample 372.....	6 50

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 50 lbs. twine, sample 336, @ 15c.....	7 50
30 " " " 335, @ 20c.....	6 00
½ gross pencils, sample 107.....	4 75

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For ½ doz. Morgan's mucilage, sample 288, @ \$12.50.....	3 13
1 " I. and P. erasers, sample 217.....	1 10
½ " 3-in. sponge glasses, sample 263½, @ \$1.05.....	52
1 10x12 1,000-page Letter Book, sample 296.....	2 95
½ doz. Carter's qt. mucilage, sample 166, @ \$7.37.....	3 69

Amount carried forward.....	\$831 87
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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

August 27, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$831 87
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 18-in. rulers, sample 299, @ \$3.00.....	1 50
1-6 doz. 9-in. ivory folders, sample 169, @ \$3.25.....	54
1-6 " 10-in. folders, sample 170, @ \$4.75.....	79
1-6 " paper weights, sample 278, @ \$3.75.....	63
$\frac{1}{2}$ " ornate inks, sample 279, @ \$1.90.....	95
1 " Arnold's quarts, sample 156.....	5 37
4 rms. lith. note, samples 33 and 42, @ \$2.82.....	11 28
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$852 93</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances	\$1,208 69
Printing	1,746 26
Binding.....	776 93
Stationery	852 93
Total Allowances to Secretary of State.....	<u>\$4,584 80</u>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

Cannel & Edmonds,	
For cushioning 1 chair	1 00
American Express & W. U. Tel. Co.,	
For express, \$2.25, 25c., 25c., 40c., 25c., 55c., 25c., 25c., 25c.,	4 70
" 60c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 50c., 60c., 27c.,	
55c.	3 77
D. T. Oard,	
For 1 Crams' map of Michigan	75
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 3 oz. fine sponges, @ 30c.	90
1 large sponge	10
2 lbs. gum arabic, @ 75c.	1 50
H. D. Hobbs,	
For 1 rotary chair, @ \$3.50	3 50
J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 1 brush, 20c.; 2 brooms, 70c.; soap, 25c.	1 15

November 27, 1878.

American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express 25c., 40c., 25c. 75c., 30c., 25c.	2 20
" \$1.00, \$1.25, 30c., \$1.00, 30c., 25c., 50c., 25c., 30c.,	
40c.	5 55
F. L. Henderson,	
For 97 boxes for shipping blanks to counties, @ 50c.	48 50

December 27, 1878.

J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 1 box soap	1 25
1 caddy matches	1 30
1 broom	35
Davis & Larnard,	
For 1 covered soap tray	50
2 chimneys	20
Grove & Harrison,	
For 2 tin boxes	1 50
1 paper tacks	10
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 comb 25c.; 1 brush, \$1.00	1 25
2 lbs. gum arabic, @ \$1.00	2 00
Amount carried forward	\$82 07

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$82 07
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 9 oz. sponges, @ 15c.....	1 35
1 dust brush, @ 75c.....	75
B. F. Simons,	
For 1 doz. towels.....	3 00
1 yard cotton flannel.....	25
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	3 19
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 screw driver.....	30
2 mouse traps.....	70
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For Telegram to Detroit Safe Co.....	33
“ “ Kirchner.....	49
“ “ “.....	33
“ from “.....	25
“ to “.....	75
“ from “.....	25
American & Union Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 25

January 29, 1879.

American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 45c., \$1.25, 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	2 05
L. O. Blood,	
For 1 mucilage pot.....	1 15
J. H. Young,	
For 1 self-lighting gas burner.....	1 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Humphrey.....	35
“ “ Tolchard.....	29
“ “ Chappel.....	43
“ “ Peck.....	80

February 26, 1879.

American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 30c., \$1.40, 25c., 35c.....	2 80
B. F. Simons,	
For 2 yards cotton flannel.....	16
1 Brussels door mat.....	2 50
J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 1 scrub brush, 30c.; 2 brooms, 70c.....	1 00
R. H. Fife & Co.,	
For 1 stand.....	3 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$112 19

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$112 19
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 2 hair brushes \$2.75, 2 combs, @ \$1.50.....	4 25
Grove & Harrison,	
For Rep. water cooler.....	25

March 26, 1879.

George & Mary Coops,	
For 6½ days each cleaning office.....	19 50
T. B. Thrift,	
For 1 oil stone, 60; 4 oil stones, \$2.43.....	3 03
2 tin strips.....	10
Richmond & Backus,	
For 1 dating stamp.....	8 00
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For 5 buff Holland shades.....	24 00
O. H. Gilkey,	
For hauling 12 leads.....	3 00
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For 2 shades.....	10 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to New York.....	2 28

April 30, 1879.

Abbott & Ketchum,	
For 1 mat 11½ feet, @ 75c.....	8 44
27½ yards linoleum, @ \$1.15.....	31 63
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For subscription, March 27, 1878, to December 31, 1879.....	17 60
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 1 caddy matches.....	1 30
2 bars soap.....	20
W. Irving Latimer,	
For 789 miles travel from Lansing to New York to purchase	
State bonds, 10c. per mile.....	78 90
hotel expenses on road.....	1 15
" " New York, 2 days.....	5 75
789 miles travel New York to Lansing.....	78 90
breakfast at Syracuse.....	75
lunch at Gross Isle.....	40
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 2 lbs. gum arabic.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$418 12

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$418 12
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 30c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 30
“ 40c., 70c., 25c., 85c., 30c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	3 25
“ 60c., 40c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 50c., 55c., 65c.....	3 45
“ 25c., 25c., 25c., 65c., 75c., 40c., 25c., 30c.....	3 10
“ 25c., 30c., 25c., 25c., 40c., 25c., 75c., 35c.....	2 80

May 28, 1879.

J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 6 brush brooms.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c, 55c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.,.....	1 80

June 28, 1879.

J. Esselstyn & Son,	
For 1 broom, 30c. ; 1 brush, 25c.	55
Clark & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ gross compound mucilage.....	5 00
G. W. Wright,	
For 1 atlas city of Detroit.....	8 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram E. B. Smith & Co., Detroit.....	37

July 30, 1879.

C. O. Titus,	
For 1 township map of Mecosta Co.....	9 00
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 office pet.....	2 00
W. H. Wolcott,	
For ribbons for date stamp.....	1 75
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 13 oz. sponges.....	2 12
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 75c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 30c., 75c.,	
45c., 45c., 25c.....	4 45
express, 50c., 50c., 30c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 55c., 25c., 32c....	3 17
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, \$1.25, \$1.04, \$1.64, 86c., 94c., \$1.26, 53c., 33c...	7 85

August 27, 1879.

Shem Price,	
For map city of Detroit.....	12 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$491 58

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$491 58
W. Irving Latimer,	
For expenses to Allegan and Grand Rapids on business connected with collection of specific taxes due from Lake Shore and Grand Haven Railroad Co.:	
lunch at Jackson, 25c.; lodging and breakfast, Kalamazoo, \$1.00	1 25
breakfast, Allegan, 25c.; dinner Grand Rapids, 50c.	75
'bus fare Grand Rapids, 25c.; supper, Owosso, 50c.	75
248 miles travel, 10c. per mile	24 80
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., 50c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 50c., 30c.	3 05
express 25c., 25c., 50c., 25c., 25c.	1 50
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 50c., 50c.	1 25

September 24, 1879.

W. Irving Latimer,	
For dinner at Jackson, 75c.; parlor car, 75c.; hack, 50c.	2 00
lunch, 35c.; sleeping car, \$1.50	1 85
breakfast, 50c.; dinner Escanaba, 50c.	1 00
bill at Marquette	1 50
bill at Houghton, \$4.50; dinner at Eagle River and Calumet, \$1.00	5 50
bill at Houghton, \$4.50; dinner at Escanaba, 50c.	5 00
supper Fort Howard, 50c.; sleeping car, \$1.50	2 00
bill at Chicago, \$2.25; hack, Chicago, 50c.	2 75
supper on dining car	75
bill at Jackson	1 50
1546 miles travel visiting iron and copper mines in Upper Peninsula, looking after unpaid specific taxes of mining companies, at 10c. per mile	154 60
hotel bill Detroit, \$2.50; dinner Jackson, 75c.	3 25
198 miles travel to attend meeting of Board of Control swamp lands, 10c.	19 80
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters	80
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 brush, 10c.; 2 lbs. gum arabic, 75c.	1 60
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams	2 00
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, \$4.95, \$4.50, \$1.40, \$12.30, \$3.70	26 85
" \$2.25, \$3.15, \$2.65, \$1.50, \$5.10	14 65
Total for General Allowances	<u>\$772 33</u>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For printing 200 blanks for back of vouchers in proof of Michigan war claims, sample 1	90
printing 300 serial blanks J, blue copy ink, sample 8	5 25
“ 100 blanks No. 66, “ “ “ “ 8	2 75
“ 100 “ “ 71, sample 8	2 00
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, 2 G, sample 27	7 90
“ 500 serial blanks, X, sample 2	1 80
“ 67,200 Co. blanks, No. 1, sample 12	340 50
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks No. 30, W, sample 27	7 90
“ on 100 postal cards, sample 2	60
“ 100 blanks, 86 I, sample 22	2 50
“ 500 “ 17, “ 8	4 00
“ 1,000 “ 18, “ 8	6 50
“ and ruling 140 sheets for letter register, sample 41.	2 50
composition on statement of State taxes, with county indebtedness to the State, and aggregate apportionment to the counties for the year 1877, for Auditor General, 20,988 ems, @ 57c.	17 09
presswork on same, 1 token (less than 10 tokens per form) ..	44

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For printing 1,000 blanks, No. 98, sample 8	6 50
“ and ruling 200 blanks, No. 50, sample 6	2 50
“ “ “ 1,200 “ “ 40, “ 37	8 00
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 22, “ 24	5 80
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 94a, “ 23	4 90
“ “ “ 200 “ “ 94b, “ 24	3 70
“ “ “ 2,000 “ “ 94c, “ 23	13 90
“ “ “ 200 “ “ 94k, “ 24	3 70
“ “ “ 3,000 “ “ 79p, “ 23	19 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ Y, blue copy ink, sample 7	14 00
“ 1,000 blanks, 79t and 79q, sample 23	7 90
“ 400 “ 79v and 79u, “ 24	5 10
“ and ruling 100 blanks, 83o, “ 24	3 00
“ “ “ 500 “ X, “ 2	1 80
“ “ “ 200 “ No. 81, sample 38	4 80
“ “ “ 2,500 “ “ 81a, “ 23	16 90
“ “ “ 2,500 “ “ 81i, “ 23	16 90

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For printing and ruling 800 blanks for tax receipts, sample 41 ..	6 70
“ 100 notices to county clerks, copy ink, sample 5	1 55

Amount carried forward \$550 18

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$550 16
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 500 blanks, No. 102, sample 27.....	8 65
“ “ “ 900 “ “ 101, “ 25.....	7 80
“ 1,000 blanks, No. 95, sample 8.....	6 50
“ and ruling 100 blanks, No. 110, sample 38.....	4 00
“ 500 blanks, No. 8f, sample 23.....	4 90
“ 500 “ X, sample 2.....	1 80
“ and ruling 100 blanks, No. 72, sample 23.....	2 50
“ “ “ 1,000 “ “ 72a, “ 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ “ 86j, “ 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ “ 86a, “ 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 900 “ “ 44, “ 22.....	8 10
“ 200 blanks, No. 26½, sample 13.....	4 00
“ 2,000 “ “ 32, “ 16.....	13 00
“ 1,000 “ “ 33, “ 16.....	8 00
“ 1,000 “ “ 34, “ 16.....	8 00
“ 1,000 “ “ 35, “ 16.....	8 00
“ 2,000 “ “ 18, “ 8.....	11 50
“ 500 “ “ 20½, “ 9.....	4 50
“ 500 “ “ 20, “ 9.....	4 05
“ 100 “ “ 2b, “ 8.....	2 00
“ 100 ¼ sheet note circulars, sample 5.....	80
“ 500 blanks, No. 18, sample 8.....	4 50
“ and ruling 3,000 blanks, No. 6, sample 26.....	19 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ “ 4, “ 26.....	7 90
“ “ “ 2,000 “ “ 5, “ 26.....	13 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ “ 8, “ 37.....	7 00
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 7, “ 37.....	4 50
“ “ “ 2,000 “ “ 9, “ 37.....	12 00
“ 100 blanks for abstract of salaries, sample 41.....	2 50
“ 500 “ with filing, sample 9.....	4 50
“ 1,000 “ without filing, sample 8.....	6 50
“ 200 circulars, copy ink, sample 8.....	4 00
“ and ruling 700 blanks for cash account, sample 32.....	6 10
“ “ “ 100 “ abstract of transaction on account of appropriations, sample 41.....	2 50
printing and ruling 100 blanks for transactions with appro- priations, sample 41.....	2 50
composition on appendix to Auditor General's report for year ending Sept. 30, 1878, from page 1 to 32 inclusive and fly leaf, 353,448 ems, @ 57c.....	201 46
presswork on same, 56 tokens, @ 42c.....	23 52

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, No. 2, E, blue copy ink, sample 5...	11 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,016 26

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,016 26
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 300 blanks, No. 86k, sample 23.....	3 70
“ “ “ 300 “ “ 86b, “ 23.....	3 70
“ 1,000 blanks, X, sample 2.....	3 30
“ on 10,000 envelopes.....	14 00
“ 200 blanks for receipts, sample 4.....	1 40
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 94s, sample 23.....	7 90
“ 500 blanks, No. 25, sample 8.....	4 00
“ and ruling 500 blanks, No. 80q, sample 23.....	4 90
“ “ “ 100 “ sample 41.....	2 50
“ “ “ 100 “ “ 40.....	2 50
“ 1,000 blanks, R. blue copy ink, sample 5.....	11 00
“ 2,000 “ No. 34, sample 16.....	13 00
“ 4,000 “ “ 95b, “ 19.....	18 60
“ 500 notices to county clerks, sample 5.....	2 00
“ and ruling 100 blanks record D., D. & B., sample 41.....	2 50
“ 2,000 blanks, No. 17, sample 8.....	11 50
“ 500 “ n, sample 9.....	4 50
“ and ruling 1,900 Co. blanks, No. 2, sample 41.....	13 30
“ “ “ 500 blanks, 79r, sample 24.....	5 80
composition on annual report for 1878, from page 33 to 128 inclusive, 984,688 ems, @ 57c.....	561 27
presswork on same, 182 tokens, @ 42c.....	76 44
Lansing Republican, 1 year.....	2 00

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 104, sample 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 2,000 “ “ 23, “ 24.....	16 30
“ “ “ 2,000 “ “ 23½, “ 23.....	13 90
“ 500 blanks, No. 2j, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
“ 100 rules for office, sample 8.....	2 00
“ and ruling 500 blanks, entries U. S. Land Office, sample 41.....	4 90
printing 1,000 blanks, No. 98, sample 4.....	4 60
“ and ruling 200 blanks, redemption records, sam. 41.....	3 10
“ “ “ 900 “ No. 22, sample 24.....	8 60
“ on 1,000 wrappers, sample 1.....	3 30
“ and ruling 100 blanks for index, sample 27.....	2 50
“ “ “ 300 “ “ analysis tra. receipts, sample 33.....	4 10
printing and ruling 1,000 blanks, 2g, sample 27.....	7 90
“ 1,000 blanks, R. blue copy ink, sample 5.....	11 00
composition on appendix to report, 674,236 ems, @ 57c.....	384 31
presswork on same, 140 tokens, @ 42c.....	58 80
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,325 03

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

March 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,325 03
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 44, sample 27.....	7 90
“ “ “ 1,900 “ delinquent taxes, sam. 41.....	13 30
“ 1,000 blanks, x, sample 2.....	3 30
“ and ruling 500 blanks, 94g, sample 24.....	5 80
“ sign label.....	50
“ and ruling 5,700 Co. blanks, No. 2, sample 41.....	36 10
“ 500 blanks, No. 32½, sample 16.....	5 50
“ 500 “ “ 33½, “ 16.....	5 50
“ 500 “ “ 34½, “ 16.....	5 50
“ 500 “ “ 35½, “ 16.....	5 50
“ 500 “ “ 52, “ 7.....	4 00
“ 2,000 “ “ 98, “ 8.....	11 50
composition on appendix to report, 809,600 ems, @ 57c.....	461 47
presswork on same, 140 tokens, @ 42c.....	58 80
correcting alterations from copy, 12½ hours, @ 47c.....	5 87

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 5,700 Co. blanks, No. 2, sample 41.....	36 10
“ “ “ 50 blanks, No. 105, sample 24.....	5 80
“ 200 circulars to county treasurers, No. 5.....	1 10
“ and ruling 2,000 blanks, No. 86a, sample 23.....	13 90
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 86b, “ 23.....	4 90
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 41, “ 27.....	4 90
“ 100 blanks, “W.” blue copy ink, sample 7.....	2 75
“ 100 “ “T.” “ “ “ “ 7.....	2 75
“ 200 “ No. 43, sample 19.....	3 40
“ 500 “ recapitulation, sample 8.....	4 00
“ on 10,000 envelopes.....	14 00
“ 100 blanks, “O.” blue copy ink, sample 9.....	3 25
“ and ruling 500 blanks No. 72dd, sample 24.....	5 80
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 72ff, “ 24.....	5 80
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 94 “ 23.....	4 90
“ 500 blanks, “R.” blue copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
“ on 10,000 envelopes.....	14 00
“ 7,600 blanks, No. 1, sample 12.....	42 50
“ 500 letter heads, blue copy ink.....	5 00
“ labels for file boxes, 121 hours, @ 47c.....	56 87
“ furnishing card board.....	7 00
composition on annual report, 76,345 ems, @ 57c.....	43 52
presswork on same, 56 tokens, @ 42c.....	23 52
composition on appendix to report, 339,020 ems, @ 57c.....	193 24
presswork on same, 84 tokens, @ 42c.....	35 28
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ hours @ 47c.....	1 64

Amount carried forward..... \$3,497 24

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

May 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,497 24
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	60
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 44, sample 27.....	7 90
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 79f, “ 24.....	5 80
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 79h, “ 24.....	5 80
“ “ “ 200 “ “ 80 “ 24.....	3 70
“ 500 blank receipts, sample 4.....	2 60
“ 100 circulars, copy ink, sample 8.....	2 75
“ 100 “ “ “ “ 5.....	1 55
“ 200 blanks, “M.” copy ink, sample 5.....	2 60
“ and ruling 100 blanks, “M.” copy ink, sample 37.....	3 25
“ 500 blanks, “R.” copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 serial blanks, “Y,” copy ink, sample 7.....	7 75
“ 200 blanks, 82 E, sample 21.....	15 80
“ on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 80
“ and ruling 100 blanks, pay roll E. Asylum, sam. 24.....	3 00
“ “ “ 400 vouchers, E. Asylum, sample 23.....	4 30
“ 1,000 blanks, 83, sample 6.....	6 50
“ and ruling 500 blanks, 83c, sample 23.....	4 90
“ 500 blanks, 2i, copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, 2g, sample 27.....	7 90
“ “ “ 4,800 “ 65, “ 41.....	30 70
“ “ “ 1,000 “ 8f, “ 23.....	7 90
“ 1,000 blanks, No. 17, sample 8.....	6 50
“ 2,000 “ “ 18, “ 8.....	11 50
“ 1,000 “ “ 32, “ 16.....	8 00
“ 500 “ “ 34, “ 16.....	5 50
“ and ruling 1,500 blanks, 104g, sample 23.....	10 90
“ “ “ 200 “ 111 “ 38.....	4 80
“ “ “ 400 “ 104j, “ 23.....	4 30
“ “ “ 100 “ 104k, “ 23.....	2 50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, “R.” blue copy ink, sample 5.....	11 00
“ 500 serial blanks X, sample 2.....	1 80
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, 79e, sample 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ 79g, “ 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 500 “ 79s, “ 23.....	4 90
“ “ “ 1,000 “ 80f, “ 23.....	7 90
“ “ “ 200 “ g “ 9.....	3 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$3,734 24
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Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

August 27, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,734 24
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, X, sample 2.....	1 80
“ 500 “ M, copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
“ and ruling 500 blanks, 94t, “ 23.....	4 90
“ “ 500 “ 94l, “ 23.....	4 90
“ 200 lists of newspapers for tax list, sample 8.....	2 50
“ 200 blanks, T, copy ink, sample 9.....	4 50
“ 100 “ Treasury receipts, sample 11.....	5 00
“ and ruling 100 blanks, No. 51, “ 32.....	2 50
“ “ “ 200 “ moneys received, sample 34.....	3 30
“ “ “ 100 “ “ disbursed, “ 34.....	2 50
“ “ “ 200 “ statement A, B, C, D, and E, sample 43.....	10 50
printing 100 blanks, No. 38, sample 8.....	2 00
“ 200 “ book of orders, sample 19.....	3 40
“ and ruling 5,900 blanks, sales books, sample 41.....	37 30
“ “ “ 2,100 “ abstracts, “ 41.....	14 50
“ “ “ 2,900 “ No. 30, “ 41.....	19 30
“ 100 blanks, A, sample 8.....	2 00
“ 1,900 “ No. 15, sample 19.....	10 20
“ 1,900 “ “ 16, “ 19.....	10 20
“ and ruling 500 blanks, 73b, sample 38.....	7 20
“ “ “ 500 “ No. 44, sample 27.....	4 90

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 400 blanks, No. 95j, sample 8.....	3 50
“ and ruling 500 blanks, No. 56, sample 14.....	6 00
“ 8,600 blanks, No. 16, sample 19.....	37 00
“ and ruling 2,900 blanks, No. 23½, sample 23.....	19 30
“ 1,900 blanks, No. 44, sample 22.....	15 10
“ 1,000 “ “ 22, “ 24.....	9 30
“ 1,900 “ “ 23, “ 23.....	13 30
“ 500 “ Y, blue copy ink, sample 7.....	7 75
“ 200 “ C, sample 5.....	1 10
“ 1,900 “ 95s, “ 9.....	11 50
“ 500 “ R, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
“ 1,900 “ 95 R, sample 19.....	10 20
“ and ruling 1,900 blanks, 95 F, sample 6.....	11 00
“ 100 circulars to county treasurers, sample 8.....	2 00
“ 500 blanks, No. 34½, sample 16.....	5 50
“ 700 “ daily footings, sample 19.....	5 40
“ 200 “ book of receipts, “ 19.....	3 40

Total for Printing..... \$4,060 49

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

65

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 4 qrs. Daily Summary, full bound Russia ends, cap size, not in contract,.....	\$4 00
binding 4 qrs. "Moneys Disbursed," full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
binding 8 qrs. "Moneys Received," full bound Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	14 00
paging same.....	75
binding 7 qrs. "Daily Business," full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	12 25
paging same.....	70
binding 188 qrs. letters, @ 16c.....	30 08
making 49 memorandum blocks, @ 8c.....	1 47
5 hours' time in putting on dates on 35 unpaid tax books and two registers of taxes, @ 50c.....	2 50
binding 5 qrs. Wayne county tax sales register, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	8 75
paging same.....	50
1 small index.....	50

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For folding and stitching 1,000 sheets of State tax lands, same as bills, @ 25c.....	2 50
458 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	13 74

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 6 qrs. letter register, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	10 50
binding, ruling, and indexing 1 vowel index to above.....	5 00
repairing ledger.....	2 00
binding 4 qrs. prison contracts, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
repairing statement of moneys received.....	2 00
1 large pasteboard for desk.....	75
mounting 2 maps of Michigan.....	1 00
binding 6 time books, same as sale books, @ 70c.....	4 20
cutting 8,000 pieces of paper.....	50

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 6 qr. appropriation ledger, @ \$1.75.....	10 50
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Amount carried forward.....	\$142 99
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Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$142 99
W. S. George & Co.,	
For paging same.....	60
binding 5 qr. abstract salaries, @ \$1.75.....	8 75
paging same.....	50
2 bottles purple and red ink.....	50
binding 19 qr. State tax lands, @ \$1.75.....	33 25
paging same.....	1 85
binding and indexing 4 books letters received.....	4 00
“ 6 qr. surplus register, full sheep, @ 95c.	5 70

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For mounting on tar board 75 rules of office.....	7 50
binding 28 qr. tax receipts, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	49 00
paging same.....	2 50
binding 34 qr. State tax lands, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	59 50
paging same, \$3.00; cutting 1,000 wrappers, 50c.....	3 50
folding and stitching 500 sheets abstracts U. S. lands.....	1 25
binding 5 qr. abstracts A & Aa, extra heavy, not in contract, @ \$2.00.....	10 00
paging same.....	50
making and ruling 24 short-hand books, @ 10c.....	2 40
ruling 200 sheets paper, sample 45.....	55
binding 7 qr. journal, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	12 25
paging same.....	50

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 200 quires letters @ 16c.....	32 00
ruling 2,900 sheets rough, sample 45.....	5 95
mounting 4 schedules of charges.....	40
For making 130 file boxes @ 40c.....	52 00

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 13 qr. land redeemed, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	22 75
paging same.....	1 25
repairing Menominee and Huron tax books.....	1 00
binding 223 qr. delinquent taxes returned @ 70c.....	156 10
“ 87 “ unpaid taxes, full bound, @ \$1.10.....	95 70
paging same.....	8 50
paper on Jackson Co. unpaid tax book.....	50
binding 350 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	56 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$779 74
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Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$779 74
W. S. George & Co.,	
making 224 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	6 72
" 41 file boxes @ 40c.....	16 40
binding 900 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	288 00
" 25 " " law sheep, @ 95c.....	23 75

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For cutting Manilla paper.....	50
mounting on pasteboard 15 lists county treasurers and clerks.....	2 25
binding 1 book applications received.....	1 00
" 46 qr. lands advertised, sheep back, @ 70c.....	32 20
" 74 " State tax lands, " " @ 70c.....	51 80
lettering 1 letter book.....	25

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 380 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	60 80
" 4 U. S. land books @ 70c.....	2 80

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For repairing appropriation ledger.....	2 00
ruling 500 sheets paper, sample 45.....	1 15
binding 3 qr. record tel. cos., full bound, @ \$1.75.....	5 25
paging same.....	25

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 36 qr. Co. trs. receipts, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, @ 70c.....	25 20
making 266 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	7 98
folding and stitching 2,200 sheets abstracts, @ 20c.....	4 40

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 4 qr. daily summary, not in contract.....	4 00
" 4 " money disbursed, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
binding 8 qr. money received, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	14 00
paging same.....	75
binding 150 sales books, @ 70c.....	105 00
paging same.....	12 00
adding paper to 3 books.....	75
repairing unpaid tax book.....	1 00
10 straw boards.....	1 00

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$1,458 34</u>
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Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

October 30, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 10 rms. 36-lb. double cap, sample 60, @ \$6.66.....	\$66 60
1 stamp ribbon, sample 5.....	50
1 " " " 6.....	75
2 copy books, sample 247.....	8 50

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 2 ink stands, @ \$1.65.....	3 30
1 1/4 doz. match boxes, @ \$5.00.....	6 25
1 " Banker's ink stands, sample 284.....	1 65
2 rms. 36-lb. medium, sample 94, @ 18 1/2c.....	13 32
4 " 24-lb. folio, sample 28, @ 18 1/2c.....	17 76
lith. 15,860 impressions, sample 42, @ \$1.50.....	23 04
6 doz. Arnold's ink, sample 156, @ \$5.37.....	32 22
1 " copying " " 157.....	9 75
2 M. sheets 17x22, 21-lb. bond, sample 17, @ 21.80.....	43 60
4 rubber pads, 6x18, 12 1/2, @ \$1.00.....	12 25
2 copy books, sample 296, @ \$2.95.....	5 90
4 M. sheets bond paper, sample 17, @ 21.80.....	87 20
10 rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 18, @ 18 1/2c.....	44 40
2 paper weights calenders.....	1 50
1/2 doz. ink stands, sample 165, @ \$24.00.....	6 00
1/2 " mucilage pots, sample 238, @ \$12.50.....	6 25
10 gross pens, sample 180, @ 45c.....	4 50
1 lb. rubber, sample 207.....	85
1 " " " 210.....	85

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 1/2 doz. shears, sample 177.....	6 72
1/2 " " " 178.....	9 72
1 " mucilage brushes.....	2 00
11 gross file sticks.....	55
10 M. envelopes, sample 366.....	16 00
2 rms. super royal, sample 100.....	27 00
1 rm. 90-lb., 36x40, manilla, sample 10.....	7 20
1 " 100-lb., 24x36 " " 11.....	10 50

February 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 10 M. envelopes, sample 368, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
2 clips, sample 317, @ 35c.....	70
1 rm. manilla, sample 11, @ 10 1/2c.....	10 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$507 83
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Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$507 83
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 gross pens, sample 135.....	35
1 bank of file boxes.....	2 70
12 rm. 24-lb. demy, sample 70, @ \$4.44.....	53 28
1 gross pens, sample 135.....	35
1 rm. manilla, 41 lbs., sample 7, @ 10½c.....	4 30
<hr/>	
<i>March 26, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 doz. rubber copying sheets, 15x20, @ \$4.40.....	2 20
12 rms. 24-lb. demy, sample 67, @ \$3.84.....	46 08
3 " 24-lb. folio, " 75, @ \$3.84.....	11 52
4 lbs. pins, sample 320, @ 60c.....	2 40
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<i>April 30, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 10 M. envelopes, sample 362, @ 80c.....	8 00
1 M. McGill's fasteners.....	2 50
<hr/>	
<i>May 28, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 inkstand, \$1.25; 1 rubber, 20c.....	1 45
2 letter books, sample 296, @ \$2.95.....	5 90
3 " " 297, @ \$4.25.....	13 75
1 check cutter.....	50
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<i>June 28, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 10 rms. 13x16, 11 lbs., sample 51, @ \$1.76.....	17 60
20 lbs. twine, sample 336, @ 15c.....	3 00
2 note clips, sample 317, @ 35c.....	70
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<i>July 30, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 16 rm. cap, 18 lb., sample 60, @ 18½c.....	53 28
10 " crown, 22 lb., sample 65, @ 18½c.....	40 70
3½ gro. pens, No. 2, " 139, @ 83c.....	3 11
6 " " 1, " 140, @ 83c.....	4 98
6 " " Gillott 303, sample 122, @ 87½c.....	5 25
6 " " Estabrook, sample 134 @ 35c.....	2 10
2 doz. sponge cups, sample 263½, @ \$1.05.....	2 10
1½ " Arnold's copy, sample 157, @ \$9.75.....	17 06
2 " tape, sample 23, @ \$4.45.....	8 90
4 " thumb tacks, sample 310, @ 23c.....	92
1 eyelet punch set, sample 293.....	1 50
1 doz. inkstands, sample 279.....	1 90
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Amount carried forward.....	\$825 21

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

August 27, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$825 21
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 doz. Groom's carmine, sample 164, @ \$2.75.....	8 25
10 lbs. twine, sample 388, @ 12½c.....	1 25
2 " wedge rubber, sample 214, @ \$1.75.....	3 50
1 doz. erasers, sample 267.....	3 00
½ " pasteboard clips, sample 319, @ \$6.60.....	3 30
½ " " " " 318, @ \$5.28.....	2 64
½ " " " " 317, @ \$4.20.....	2 10
1 gr. gro. bands, sample 235.....	4 20
1 " " " " 236.....	4 80
1 " " " " 260.....	1 67
1 doz. ruling pens.....	3 25
1-6 " " " @ \$12.00.....	2 00
1 " cork holders, sample 142.....	90
1 " rubber holders, sample 153.....	4 75
6 rm. 32 lb. medium, sample 95, @ \$8.00.....	48 00
2 M. Heyles' paper fasteners, @ 60c.....	1 20
6 rm. 36 lb. Jap., medium, @ \$9.00.....	54 00

September 24, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 18 rm. 17x22, 24 lb., sample 78, @ \$4.44.....	57 72
5 " 16x21, 24 lb., " 70, @ \$4.44.....	22 20
10 " 16x26, 24 lb., " 51, @ \$3.84.....	38 40
16 " 13x16, 12 lb., " 51, @ \$1.92.....	30 72
10 " 24 lb. demy, sample 70, @ \$4.44.....	44 40
60 " 16x26, 24 lb. double small cap, sample 51, @ \$3.84..	230 40
20 " 24 lb. folio, @ \$4.44.....	88 80
10 " 20 lb. " @ \$3.70.....	37 00
10 lbs. twine, sample 336, @ 15c.....	1 50
1 " " " 332.....	55

Total for Stationery.....	<u>1,525 71</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$772 33
Printing.....	4,060 49
Binding.....	1,458 34
Stationery.....	<u>1,525 71</u>

Total allowances to Auditor General.....	<u>\$7,816 87</u>
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State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

American Express & Western Union Tel. Co., For telegram to Bay City.....	\$0 45
“ “ “ “	25
B. F. Partridge, For 172 miles travel, Lansing to Detroit and return, in the Mc- Ivoy vs. B. F. Partridge and M. Swart in chancery case, in making answer with Attorney General.....	17 20
hotel bill.....	2 00
State Treasurer, For postage for Land Office.....	60 00
Calvert Lithographing and Engraving Co., For 6 large plats, No. 5.....	48
Detroit Post and Tribune, For publishing list of forfeited State lands in Wayne Co. adver- tised for sale for non-payment of interest due March 1, 1878, 1 folio, 4 times.....	1 75
Darr & Sawyer, For publishing list of restored lands in Mason Co. advertised for sale Nov. 14, 1878, 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
The following accounts for examining homesteads under Act 95, laws of 1876, were presented, having been duly sworn to by the parties presenting them, and certified to by L. H. Brigga, Dep- uty Com'r of State Land Office, and allowed as follows:	
Melzar Granger, Colfax, Huron Co., For 2 days.....	4 00
justice's fees.....	25
Francis M. Black, Oliver, Huron Co., For 13 days, @ \$2.00.....	26 00
justice's fees, 8 proofs, @ 25c.....	2 00
John Ferguson, Long Rapids, Alpena Co., For 15 days @ \$2.00.....	30 00
one day writing.....	2 00
justice's fees, 64 proofs.....	16 50
postage.....	75
John P. Stilwell, Bloomfield, Huron Co., For examining State lands.....	2 50
postage.....	04
notary fees.....	25
Felix Filion, Lincoln, Huron Co., For 3 days.....	6 00
justice's fees.....	25
Amount carried forward.....	\$177 92

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$177 92
William Creery,	
For one day.....	2 00
notary's fees.....	25
postage.....	06
John A. Matthews,	
For 1 day.....	2 00
Adolphus Fayette,	
For 1½ days.....	3 00
justice's fees, 3 proofs.....	75
postage.....	07
Sylvester All,	
For 1 day.....	2 00
justice's fees, 2 oaths.....	50
postage.....	09

November 27, 1878.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 50c., 68c., 25c., 27c., 98c., 28c., 65c.....	3 86
“ 37c., 59c., 50c., 25c., \$1.94, \$1.15, 50c., 71c.,..	6 01
J. E. Sherman,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Bay City.....	2 40
supper at Owosso.....	50
livery, Bay City to Gen. Partridge and return.....	1 50
boat fare. Bay City to Alpena.....	3 50
supper on boat.....	50
dinner at Louis Bylow's T. 31, 7c.....	25
telegram to commissioner and reply.....	76
hotel at Alpena 15 days.....	22 50
telegram to Commissioner.....	25
breakfast and dinner on boat.....	1 00
boat fare, Alpena to Bay City.....	3 50
livery Bay City to Gen. Partridge and return.....	1 50
hotel at Bay City.....	1 50
R. R. fare, Bay City to Lansing.....	2 40
Menzo Swart,	
For 3½ days' board, Lansing.....	4 85
R. R. fare to Flint, \$1.50; R. R. fare to Petosky, \$7.30....	8 80
dinner at Saginaw, 50c.; telegram to B. Milliken, 50c.....	1 00
supper at Reed City, 50c.; hotel bill at Cadillac, \$1.00.....	1 50
“ “ Mancelona, 50c.; “ “ “ Petosky, \$1.00.....	1 50
stage and boat fare to Cheboygan.....	3 00
dinner at Birch Lake, 50c.; bus fare, 25c.....	75
hotel bill, Cheboygan, \$1.50; hotel bill at Mackinaw, \$1.00..	2 50
boat fare, Cheboygan to Mackinac.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$265 47

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$265 47
Menzo Swart,	
For tug fare to St. Helena, 50c.; from St. Helena to Swish Swash, \$1.50.....	2 00
sail boat to Manistique, 75c.; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	2 75
bill for self and horse at lumber camp.....	2 00
" " " " " Orr's camp.....	2 00
horse and buggy hire, 8 days.....	10 00
hotel bill, Manistique, \$1.00; horse and buggy to Garden Bay, \$2.00.....	3 00
dinner at Garden Bay, 25c.; steamboat fare to Green Bay, \$3.50.....	3 75
supper at Green Bay, 50c.; R. R. fare to Bay City, \$15.75..	16 25
2 meals at Chicago, 75c.; supper at Valparaiso, 50c.....	1 25
telegram to B. F. Partridge.....	25
" " Kelley & Olney.....	50
breakfast at Flint, 50c.; boat fare to Alpena, \$3.50.....	4 00
dinner and supper on boat.....	1 00
money refunded to Kelley & Olney for copy of warrant from clerk of court in Ingham county.....	1 40
dinner for self and feed for team.....	75
paid for livery hire to go to Gero and Herons.....	4 00
10½ days' board at Alpena, \$15.00; supper, 40c.....	15 40
boat fare to Bay City, \$3.50; breakfast on boat, 50c.....	4 00
dinner at Bay City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.40.....	2 90
supper at Owosso.....	50
F. D. Spratt's bill as per voucher.....	28 13
hotel bill, 1 day, at Lansing.....	1 50
33 days' service of self, from Sept. 25th to date inclusive, including Sunday, the 13th day of October, spent in service, @ \$4.00.....	132 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for month of November.....	50 00
John Ferguson,	
For examining homesteads in town of Long Rapids, county of Alpena, under Act 95, laws of 1775, 5 days' time.....	10 00
The following accounts for publishing list of forfeited and restored lands advertised for sale November 14, 1878, duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Deputy Commissioner of the State Land Office, were allowed, as follows:	
Isabella County Enterprise,	
Primary school fund, \$5.25; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Bay City Tribune,	
Primary school fund, \$7.00; swamp land fund, \$7.00; 8 fo., 4 times.....	14 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$587 55

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$587 55
Kalkaskian,	
Primary school fund, \$3.50; swamp land fund, \$1.75; 3 fo. 4 times.....	5 25
Farwell Register,	
Primary school fund, \$1.75; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
True Northerner,	
Primary school fund, \$2.93; swamp land fund, \$4.07; 4 fo., 4 times.....	7 00
Otsego County Herald,	
For primary school fund, \$3.50; swamp land fund, \$1.75; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Gladwin County Record,	
For primary school fund, \$3.50; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 4 fo., 4 times.....	7 00
Saginaw Valley News,	
For primary school fund, \$5.25; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Fremont Indicator,	
For primary school fund, \$10.50; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 8 fo., 4 times.....	14 00
Little Traverse Republican,	
For primary school fund, \$3.50; swamp land fund, \$8.75; 7 fo., 4 times.....	12 25
Ogemaw County Journal,	
For swamp land fund, \$7.00; 4 fo., 4 times.....	7 00
Allegan Journal,	
For primary school fund, \$12.25; swamp land fund, \$1.75; 8 fo., 4 times.....	14 00
Pioneer-Magnet,	
For primary school fund, \$5.25; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Evart Review,	
For primary school fund, \$5.25; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Northern Tribune,	
For primary school fund, \$1.53; swamp land fund, \$8.75; Agricultural College fund, \$10.72; 12 fo., 4 times.....	21 00
Tuscola Advertiser,	
For primary school fund, \$8.93; swamp land fund, \$6.82; 9 fo., 4 times.....	15 75
Charlevoix Sentinel,	
For primary school fund, 75c.; swamp land fund, \$6.75; Agricultural College fund, \$3.00; 6 fo., 4 times.....	10 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$738 05

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$738 05
Hesperian, For primary school fund, \$5.25; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Greenville Independent, For primary school fund, \$5.84; swamp land fund, \$2.33; asylum fund, 58c.; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Lapeer Clarion, For primary school fund, \$1.75; swamp land fund, \$5.25; 4 fo., 4 times.....	7 00
Gratiot Journal, For primary school fund, \$7.50; swamp land fund, \$4.25; Asy- lum fund, \$2.25; salt spring land general fund, \$5.25; 11 fo., 4 times.....	19 25
Grand Haven Herald, For primary school fund, \$8.55; asylum fund, \$1.95; 6 fo., 4 times.....	10 50
Ypsilanti Commercial, For primary school fund, \$1. 75; 1 fo., 4 times.....	1 75
Iron Port, For primary school fund, \$3.50; swamp land fund, \$3.50; 4 fo., 4 times.....	7 00
Presque Isle Advance, For primary school fund, \$2.00; swamp land fund, \$38.75; Agri- cultural College fund, \$1.25; 24 fo., 4 times.....	42 00
Sturgis Journal, For primary school fund, \$1.15; university fund, \$2.35; 2 fo., 4 times.....	3 50
Northwestern Mining Journal, For primary school fund, \$1.75; 1 fo., 4 times.....	1 75
Grand Traverse Herald, For primary school fund, \$2.10; Agricultural College fund, \$1.40; 2 fo., 4 times.....	3 50
Lake County Star, For primary school fund, \$1.75; 1 fo., 4 times.....	1 75
Flint Globe, For primary school fund, \$5.25; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Monroe Commercial, For primary school fund, \$3.75; 5 fo., 4 times.....	8 75
Cadillac Weekly News, For Agricultural College fund, \$5.25; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Times and Standard, For primary school fund, 87c.; Agricultural College fund, \$4.38; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Livingston Republican, For primary school fund, \$5.25; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$883 30

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$888 30
Hastings Republican Banner, For primary school fund, \$2.33; swamp land fund, \$1.17; 2 fo., 4 times.....	8 50
Lansing Republican, For primary school fund, \$3.50; 2 fo., 4 times.....	3 50
Lake City Journal, For swamp land fund, \$5.25; 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
Kalkaskian, For swamp land fund, \$1.75; 1 fo., 4 times.....	1 75

December 27, 1878.

Menzo Swart,	
For services and expenses of assistant W. W. Wright.....	13 50
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	209 51
R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit via Wayne.....	2 70
hotel at Detroit, $\frac{1}{2}$ day.....	1 50
R. R. fare, Detroit to Bay City.....	3 00
livery, Bay City to Gen'l Partridge.....	1 00
hotel at Bay City, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$2.00.....	2 50
boat fare, Bay City to Alpena.....	3 50
supper on boat.....	50
breakfast on boat.....	50
telegram to Commissioner.....	50
“ from “	1 07
“ to “	48
hotel at Alpena, $8\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	12 50
boat fare, Alpena to Cheboygan.....	3 00
hotel at Cheboygan, 5 days.....	8 00
boat fare, self and man, Cheboygan to Free's Landing.....	3 00
dinner self and man at Smith's.....	1 00
hotel, self and man, Free's Landing, 2 days.....	4 00
“ “ “ “ Maple River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	4 50
stage fare, Maple River to Cheboygan.....	1 50
paid assistant, B. Millikan, 5 days, @ \$2.50.....	12 50
livery, Cheboygan to Mullet's Lake.....	2 00
hotel at Cheboygan, 3 days.....	3 93
24 days' service, Nov. 2d to date inclusive, @ \$4.00.....	96 00
paid B. Milliken, assistant, 4 days.....	10 00
“ supplies for assistant for going into woods.....	1 71
livery, Cheboygan to Burt's Lake and return.....	2 00
paid assistant, Moses Buck, 6 days, @ \$2.50.....	15 00
supper, lodging, and breakfast, self and team.....	1 50
livery, Cheboygan to T. 36, 1 W., and return.....	5 00
hotel at Cheboygan, 13 days.....	17 03
stage fare, Cheboygan to Petoskey.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,344 73

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,344 73
Menzo Swart,	
For dinner at Maple River.....	50
hotel at Petoskey, 1½ days, @ \$1.50.....	2 25
R. R. fare, Petoskey to Lansing.....	6 95
breakfast at Mancelona.....	50
telegram to Quinby & Son, Grand Rapids.....	56
livery, Cadillac to Quinby & Son's mill and return.....	3 00
dinner and horse feed at camp.....	50
hotel at Cadillac, 1½ days.....	2 50
livery at Ashland to sec. 14, T. 18, 10 W., and return.....	1 00
hotel at Ashton, 2½ days.....	2 25
“ “ Big Rapids, 1 day.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Howard City to Grand Rapids.....	1 00
dinner at Grand Rapids.....	50
R. R. fare, Grand Rapids to Howard City.....	1 00
dinner at Howard City.....	50
livery, Greenville to sec. 16, T. 10, 8 W.....	1 50
hotel at Greenville, 1 day.....	2 00
“ “ Lansing, 3 days, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
22 days' services, Dec. 1 to date inclusive, @ \$4.00.....	88 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for office.....	40 00
B. F. Partridge,	
For 2 trips Lansing to Detroit to answer bill in chancery in case Miner vs. Commissioner, 160 miles each, @ 10c.....	32 00
trip from Lansing to Bay City to meet Hill & Sikes to settle trespass, 160 miles, @ 10c.....	16 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	83
Dart & Bowen,	
For repairing stamp.....	30
2 pr. butts and screws.....	20
1 “ “ “ “.....	10
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 66c., 66c., 25c.; \$1.81, 77c., 25c., 76c.,.....	5 16
“ 76c., \$1.01, 98c., 62c., 25c., 86c., 25c., 27c.....	5 00
“ \$1.50, 46c., 40c.....	2 36
L. R. Door,	
For 4 days examining homesteads, @ \$2.00.....	8 00
justice's fees.....	25
Henry Frank,	
For ½ day examining homesteads.....	1 00
justice's fees.....	25
Francis M. Black,	
For 7½ days examining homesteads, @ \$2.00.....	15 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,591 19

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,591 19
Francis M. Black,	
The following accounts for publishing list of forfeited and restored State lands in the several counties advertised for sale Nov. 14, 1878, duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Deputy Com'r of Land Office, were allowed, as follows:	
Alcona County Review,	
5 folios, 4 times.....	8 75
Alpena County Pioneer,	
49 folios, 4 times.....	85 75
Huron County News,	
10 folios, 4 times.....	17 50
Ionia Sentinel,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25
Charlotte Republican,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25
Pontiac Gazette,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25
Sanilac Jeffersonian,	
8 folios, 4 times.....	14 00
Kalamazoo Telegraph,	
2 folios, 4 times.....	3 50
Cassopolis Vigilant,	
1 folio, 4 times.....	1 75
St. Clair Republican,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25
Negaunee Iron Herald,	
2 folios, 4 times.....	3 50
Benzie County Journal,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25

January 29, 1879.

Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Lansing, 4½ days, \$1.50.....	6 75
R. R. fare, Lansing to Cadillac.....	4 15
lodging and breakfast at Cadillac.....	1 00
dinner and supper at Ashton.....	50
hotel at Cadillac, 2½ days, @ \$1.50.....	3 75
R. R. fare Cadillac to Traverse City.....	1 45
supper for self and assistant Pulchifer.....	75
2 meals, lodging, and horse feed, Pulchifer's.....	1 00
½ day's services assistant J. Pulchifer, @ \$2.00.....	1 00
livery, Traverse City to Weberg and return.....	3 00
" " " " Bieter's Mills and return.....	1 50
" " " " Pat Center's " ".....	2 50
dinner and horse feed, " ".....	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,780 04

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,780 04
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Traverse City, 4½ days, @ \$2.00.....	9 50
R. R. fare, Traverse City to Cadillac.....	1 45
services of assistant S. H. Beardsley, 5½ days and expenses as per itemized bill.....	21 35
dinner at Cadillac.....	50
R. R. fare Cadillac to Howard City.....	1 90
hotel at Ashton, ¾ day.....	75
dinner at Reed City.....	25
R. R., Howard City to Lansing.....	2 25
hotel at Lansing, 1 day.....	1 50
services of self, Jan. 13 to 29 inclusive, 15 days, @ \$4.00...	60 00
John H. Young,	
For self-lighting gas burner.....	1 00
Dix & Wilkinson,	
For recording deed, John King to State.....	55
making abstract of title.....	2 00
Mary Coops,	
For 7 days cleaning office, @ \$1.50.....	10 50
Farrand & Shank,	
For 12 boxes matches.....	80
1 broom.....	35
6 cakes soap.....	75
7 boxes matches.....	50
1 scrub brush.....	30
½ gal. oil.....	15
1 oil can.....	40
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Partridge.....	25
“ “ Upson.....	37
“ from Partridge.....	27
“ “ “.....	39
“ to Upson.....	25
“ “ W. & H.....	25
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 hair brush, \$1.75; 1 comb, 75c.....	2 50
Townsend Lymburner,	
For examining part paid homesteads in Fort Gratiot, 5 days, @ \$1.50.....	7 50
The following accounts for publishing list of forfeited and re- turned State lands advertised for sale Nov. 14, 1878, duly certified to by Land Commissioner, were allowed, as follows:	
Midland Independent,	
6 folios, 4 times.....	10 50
Saturday Evening Post,	
3 folios, 4 times.....	5 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,924 32

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,924 32
St. Joseph Traveler Herald, 2 folios, 4 times.....	3 50
Roscommon County Pioneer, 2 folios, 4 times.....	3 50

February 26, 1879.

Menzo Swart, For expense incurred in case of McElroy vs. Commissioner, fee of court for continuance of suit.....	5 00
service and expenses of W. B. Leonard, witness, R. R. fare Detroit to Standish.....	5 15
breakfast at Bay City.....	50
dinner.....	40
supper, lodging, and breakfast at Sauble.....	1 50
dinner, 40c.; 4 days' service, @ \$4.00.....	16 40
hotel at Lansing, 1½ days.....	2 60
R. R. fare, Lansing to Port Huron.....	3 50
dinner and supper at Lapeer.....	50
hotel at Port Huron, ½ day.....	1 50
R. R. fare, Port Huron to Detroit.....	1 70
telegram to Bay City.....	60
hotel at Detroit, 2½ days.....	5 75
R. R. fare, Detroit to Bay City.....	3 25
dinner at Wayne, 25c.; telegram, 33c.....	58
hotel at Bay City, 1 day.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Bay City to Standish.....	90
stage fare, standish to Alpena.....	8 00
dinner, 40c.; hotel at Oscoda, \$1.50.....	1 90
dinner, 40c.; telegram, 50c.....	90
hotel at Alpena, 4½ days, @ \$1.50.....	7 13
stage fare, Alpena to Harrisville.....	2 50
dinner, 25c.; hotel at Harrisville, \$1.00.....	1 25
stage fare, Harrisville to Greenbush.....	50
hotel, Greenbush, \$1.00; stage fare to Oscoda, \$1.00.....	2 00
hotel at Oscoda, 3½ days.....	5 50
stage fare, Oscoda to Tawas and return.....	2 25
dinner, 40c.; telegram, 25c.....	65
livery, Oscoda to Burbounais' camp.....	2 50
hotel, Oscoda, 2½ days, @ \$1.50.....	4 13
“ “ 1 “ assistant.....	1 50
“ Greenbush, 2 days.....	2 00
“ Burbounais' camp, 2½ days, assistant.....	2 75
“ “ “ ½ “ self.....	75
A. Burbounais, 1½ days' service.....	3 00
hotel, Oscoda, ½ day, \$1.13; stage fare to Standish, \$4.00..	5 13
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,037 49

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,037 49
Menzo Swart,	
For breakfast 40c. ; dinner, 40c.....	80
R. R. fare, Standish to Lansing.....	3 30
supper, 50c. ; 'bus, Lansing, 25c.....	75
hotel at Lansing, 1 day.....	1 50
services self, 24 days, Jan. 30th to date inclusive, @ \$4.00..	96 00
Edward Harris,	
For 1 automatic stamp.....	8 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for February.....	50 00
Papyrographic Co.,	
For 1 small bottle ink.....	1 00
American Express Co.,	
For express, 60c., \$1.75, 50c., 50c., 35c.....	3 70
Benjamin Davis,	
For publishing list of forfeited lands, 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
J. H. Hilton,	
For publishing list of forfeited lands, 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25

March 26, 1879.

Menzo Swart,	
For hotel, Lansing, \$2.63 ; R. R. fare, Lansing to Saginaw, \$2.00	4 63
'bus, Saginaw, 25c. ; telegram, 31c.....	56
hotel, Saginaw, \$1.60 ; R. R. fare, Saginaw. to Bay City,	
\$1.40.....	3 00
hotel, Bay City, \$1.00 ; R. R. fare, Bay City to Flint, \$1.40.	2 40
R. R. fare, Flint to Lansing, \$1.50 ; supper at Flint, 50c...	2 00
hotel, Lansing, 75c. ; R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit, \$2.55.	3 30
dinner, Detroit, 30c. ; " " Detroit to Lansing, \$2.55.	2 85
hotel, Lansing, \$3.75 ; " " Lansing to Cadillac, \$4.15	7 90
supper at Howard, 50c. ; telegram, 25c.....	75
hotel, Cadillac, \$2.00 ; hotel, Lake City, 90c.....	2 90
" John Stitts, \$2.50 ; hotel at Wentworth's camp, \$5.00	7 50
" " " \$1.00 ; " " Lake City, \$2.25.....	3 25
livery, Cadillac to Wentworth's and return.....	9 00
S. H. Beardsley, 5 days' assistance.....	15 00
hotel, Cadillac, \$1.50 ; R. R. fare Cadillac to Howard City,	
\$1.90.....	3 40
hotel, Austin, 35c. ; telegram, 50c.....	85
" Reed City, 25c. ; R. R. fare, Howard to Lansing, \$2.25	2 50
" Lansing, \$1.13 ; " " Lansing to Detroit, \$2.55	3 68
" Detroit, \$7.00 ; " " Detroit to Bay City,	
(sleeper), \$4.25.....	11 25
hotel, Vassar, 50c., ; R. R. fare, Bay City to Saginaw, 40c..	90
" Saginaw, \$1.50 ; R. R. fare, Saginaw to Averill's 80c.	2 30
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,302 96

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,302 96
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel, Averill's, 25c. ; paid A. Light, assistance, 50c.....	75
R. R. fare, Averill to Midland, 20c. ; hotel, Midland, \$1.25.....	1 45
" " Midland to Sanford's, 25c. ; paid P. C. Avery, 1	
day, \$1.50	1 75
hotel at Sanford's, \$1.00 ; R. R. fare to Saginaw, 85c.....	1 85
car fare, Saginaw, 10c. ; hotel, Saginaw, \$4.13.....	4 23
R. R. fare, Saginaw to Averill's and return.....	1 45
" " Averill to Midland " "	40
" " " " Buttonville and return.....	50
dinner at Buttonville, 25c. ; hotel at Midland, 75c.....	1 00
" " Saginaw, 50c. ; street car, Saginaw, 15c.....	65
R. R. fare Saginaw to Lansing.....	2 00
supper at Owosso	50
services of self, Feb. 7th to date, 23 days, @ \$4.00.....	92 00
services of assistant, Geo. A. Patrick, Feb. 20 to March 20	
inclusive, and expenses, as per voucher attached.....	51 99
George and Mary Coops,	
For 3 days each cleaning office.....	9 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for March.....	40 00
Emery & Forrester,	
For 1 index.....	40
Silas Farmer,	
For 1 large map of Michigan.....	8 00
Dix & Wilkinson,	
For abstract of title, sec. 24, 4, 19.....	3 00
R. N. Marble,	
For abstract of title, sec. 11, 26, 9 ea.....	5 00
H. C. Thayer,	
For serving warrant on Alvan Barnum.....	50
105 miles travel, \$10.50 ; conveying prisoner 68 miles, \$6.80	17 30
assistant to bring prisoner to Chesaning.....	3 00
keeping prisoner.....	1 90
Benjamin H. Derby,	
For publishing list of forfeited lands, 6 fo., 4 times.....	10 50
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, \$1.17, 43c., 25c., 50c., 31c., 41c., 57c., 83c., 45c....	4 93
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<i>April 30, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for April.....	55 00
W. W. Steele,	
For abstract of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E.	
$\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 17 N., R. 6, conveyance.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,655 00

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,655 00
Kent County Register,	
For recording deed.....	75
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel, Lansing, \$3.00; R. R. fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids, \$2.20.....	5 20
hotel, Grand Rapids, \$1.00; R. R. fare, Grand Rapids to Manton, \$3.30.....	4 30
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; stage, Manton to Sherman, \$1.50.....	2 00
hotel, Sherman, \$2.00; diuner, farmhouse, 50c.....	2 50
bill at Copley Camp, \$1.00; " at Wells, 25c.,.....	1 25
" " Roses', \$2.00; bill at Bear Lake, \$2.75.....	4 75
dinner at farmhouse, 25c.; bill at Hayes', 75c.....	1 00
assistant D. R. Hays, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 50c.; dinner at Richardson, 25c.....	75
Bill at Mrs. Henry's, \$2.00; bill at farmhouse, \$1.00.....	3 00
hotel at Sherman, 75c.; stage Sherman to Manton, \$1.50..	2 25
R. R. fare, Manton to Cadillac.....	35
hotel, Cadillac, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Reed City, 90c.....	3 90
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; " " Reed City to Hersey, 50c.....	1 00
supper, Hersey, 50c.; telegrams, 58c.....	1 08
hotel, Reed City, \$1.50; R. R. fare to Chase, 20c.....	1 70
supper at Chase, 25c.; " " Baldwin, 35c.....	60
hotel, Baldwin, \$1.50; " " Reno, 15c.....	1 65
supper at Reno, 25c; " " Ludington, 80c.....	1 05
hotel, Ludington, \$2.00; " " Manistee, \$1.00.....	3 00
" Manistee, \$3.00; services of H. S. Udill, 1 day, \$3.50	6 50
" Udill's, 50c.; livery, \$5.50.....	6 00
services, Moffat, 1 day, \$1.50; hotel, Manistee, \$5.50.....	7 00
boat fare to Ludington, \$1.00; supper on boat, 50c.....	1 50
hotel, Ludington, \$2.25; telegrams, \$1.00.....	3 25
dinner, Victory, 35c.; bill at Tompkins', \$1.25.....	1 60
services Coplinger, 1 day, \$1.50; bill at Coplinger's, 50c....	2 00
bill at Sugar Grove, \$1.00; bill at Chappel's, 50c.;.....	1 50
supper at Lincoln, 25c.; livery, 3 days, \$6.00.....	6 25
hotel, Ludington, \$1.85; R. R. fare to Reed City, \$1.95....	3 80
R. R. fare to Hersey, 30c.; R. R. fare to Big Rapids, 40c...	70
hotel, Big Rapids, \$2.00; livery to Ganing's, \$1.50.....	3 50
R. R. fare to Ionia, \$2.65; Ionia to Lansing, \$1.15.....	3 80
dinner, Ionia.....	50
services of self, March 26 to April 30, 31 days, @ \$4.00....	124 00
services and expenses of assistant, G. A. Patrick, as per voucher attached.....	118 25
services and expenses of assistant, W. B. Leonard, as per voucher attached.....	12 95
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For subscription, March 26, 1878, to December 31, 1879.....	17 60
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,017 78

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,017 78
Samuel Zinc,	
For 2½ days.....	5 00
1 day, assistant.....	2 00
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram, 50c., \$1.24, 46c., 37c., 39c., 33c.,.....	3 29
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 30c.....	1 80

May 28, 1879.

Menzo Swart,	
For hotel, 3½ days, Lansing.....	5 63
R. R. fare, Lansing to Flint.....	1 50
“ “ Flint to Saginaw.....	1 00
dinner at Saginaw.....	50
R. R. fare, Saginaw to Vestaburg.....	1 50
livery, Vestaburg to sec. 16, 12, 5. N., and return.....	1 40
hotel at Vestaburg.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Vestaburg to St. Louis.....	50
hotel, St. Louis, 75c.; R. R. fare to Saginaw, \$1.00.....	1 75
telegram to Commissioner.....	57
hotel at Saginaw City, \$1.00; East Saginaw, \$1.00.....	2 00
R. R. fare, East Saginaw to Midland.....	60
hotel at Midland.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Midland to Saginaw.....	60
hotel at East Saginaw.....	2 00
R. R. fare, East Saginaw to Bay City.....	40
livery to Partridge's and return.....	1 50
hotel, Bay City, \$4.50; boat to Alpena, \$3.50.....	8 00
supper on boat, 50c.; hotel, Alpena, 5½ days, \$1.50.....	8 25
boat to Cheboygan, \$3.00; hotel, Cheboygan, 5½ days, \$1.50.....	11 63
paid Moses Buck, 3 days, @ \$2.50.....	7 50
20 days' service of self, @ \$4.00.....	80 00
service of J. B. Pearsall, as per voucher attached.....	4 00
“ “ B. C. Mulliken, “ “ “.....	27 30
State Treasurer,	
For postage stamps for May.....	50 00
Thomas White,	
For 1 day, seizing logs.....	4 00
horse hire.....	3 00
1 day, attending sale.....	4 00
horse hire.....	3 00
Lucius E. Hawley,	
For recording mortgage.....	75
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,269 73

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,269 73
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 50c., 25c., 55c., 25c., 25c., 65c., 33c., 30c., 25c.	3 58
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams to Alpena.....	50
Claude O. Walker,	
For copy of information, warrant and order discharging relator, The People vs. James Kimball and Charles Kimball.....	3 65
R. P. Bishop,	
For 26 miles travel in trespass case	5 00
Emery & Forrester,	
For 1 oil stone.....	25
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 62c., 71c., 37c., \$1.25, 85c.	3 80
American Express Co.,	
For express, 30c., 35c., 45c.....	1 10
W. S. George & Co.,	
For advertising leasing State blocks.....	1 05

June 25, 1879.

Menzo Swart,	
For services and expenses of W. B. Leonard, witness in McElroy vs. Swart.....	21 70
services and expenses of W. B. Leonard, witness in Croswell & Godfrey trespass case.....	32 05
State Treasurer,	
For postage for June	40 00
Charles Clark,	
For recording deed	66
abstract, E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, 20 N., 7 W.....	75
postage.....	06
R. Papst,	
For abstract, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, T. 12 N., R. 15 E.....	2 50
recording quit claim deed.....	50
J. E. Sherman,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Bay City.....	2 40
dinner at Bay City.....	50
R. R. fare, Bay City to Lansing.....	2 40
supper at Owosso.....	50
R. Papst,	
For recording deed, W. E. Dodge.....	75
abstract, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 18, 10 N.....	3 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Humphrey, Kalamazoo.....	25
“ “ Swart, Flushing.....	40
“ “ David, Marquette.....	1 33
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,398 41

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,398 41
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Swart, Marquette.....	2 61
" from Swart, ".....	1 65
" " Kelley & Co., Alpena.....	25
" to Swart, Marquette.....	1 33
" " " ".....	1 81
" from Swart, ".....	2 45
" " " ".....	1 25

July 30, 1879.

Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Cheboygan, 14 days.....	2 62
boat fare, Cheboygan to Alpena.....	3 00
R. R. fare, Flint to Lansing.....	1 50
dinner at Lansing.....	37
R. R. fare, Lansing to Chicago, and sleeper.....	8 05
3 meals at Chicago.....	1 50
R. R. fare, Chicago to Marquette.....	15 10
breakfast at Green Bay.....	50
dinner at Escanaba.....	50
hotel at Marquette, 3 days.....	6 00
boat fare, Marquette to Sault Ste. Marie.....	5 00
boat and man to Whisky Bay.....	3 00
hotel at Sault Ste. Marie, 2 days.....	4 00
boat fare to Port Huron.....	8 00
dinner at Port Huron.....	50
telegram to Geo. Rogers.....	1 00
supper at Flint.....	25
R. R. fare, Flint to Bay City.....	1 40
dinner at Bay City.....	50
boat fare, Bay City to Alpena.....	3 50
supper on boat.....	50
witness fees in Kimball suit:	
Frank Spratt.....	\$9 10
Frank Adams.....	9 50
Chas. Smith.....	6 00
Thos. White.....	1 10
	25 70
paid Alpena county clerk, jury fees.....	4 50
" sheriff fees (for witnesses).....	21 95
hotel at Alpena, 9½ days.....	14 25
boat fare, Alpena to Cheboygan.....	3 00
telegram.....	25
services of self, 22 days.....	88 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,634 20

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,634 20
State Treasurer,	
For postage for July.....	44 00
H. S. Sleeper,	
For R. R. fare to Bay City, \$2.40; dinner, 50c.	2 90
boat fare to Alpena, \$3.50; supper, 50c.....	4 00
bill at hotel.....	12 00
boat fare, \$3.50; meals, \$1.50.....	5 00
hotel bill, Bay City, \$1.00; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.40....	3 40
attending court at Alpena in McElroy and Kimball cases....	
Menzo Swart,	
For services and expenses of assistants Spratt and Burton in Alpena and Alcona counties, as per vouchers.....	45 00
services and expenses of assistant Spratt, as per voucher....	7 00
supper at Mackinac.....	50
boat fare, Mackinac to Millicokee.....	2 50
bill over night, near Scott's Point.....	1 50
lunch at noon.....	50
bill at Swishswash.....	2 50
sail boat, Millicokee to Swishswash.....	6 00
" Swishswash to Eppsport.....	4 00
livery, 2½ days.....	5 50
" 2½ ".....	2 50
paid S. L. Page, assistant, as per voucher.....	60 00
boat fare, Eppsport to Escanaba.....	2 00
hotel, Eppsport, 9 days.....	9 00
services of self, 21 days.....	84 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	87
rent of P. O. drawer.....	4 00
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 50c., 25c., 55c., 25c., 25c., 65c., 33c.....	3 03
" 30c., 25c.....	55
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams.....	50

August 27, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage stamps for August.....	55 00
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Escanaba, 4½ days.....	4 75
boat fare, Escanaba to Bay DeNoc.....	1 50
paid Peter Potwin for 1½ day @ \$2.00.....	3 00
" " " 5½ " board.....	4 00
boat, Bay DeNoc to Menominee.....	2 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,017 70

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,017 70
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Menominee.....	2 00
boat fare, " to Mackinac.....	6 00
hotel at Mackinac, $\frac{3}{4}$ day.....	1 50
boat fare, Mackinac to Cheboygan.....	1 00
hotel at Cheboygan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	3 75
boat fare, Cheboygan to Alpena.....	3 00
hotel at Alpena, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	6 38
boat fare, Alpena to Bay City.....	3 50
supper on boat.....	50
breakfast at Bay City.....	50
boat fare, Bay City to Saginaw.....	25
R. R. fare, Saginaw to Flint.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Flint to Lansing.....	1 50
service of self, 20 days, @ \$4.00.....	80 00
services and expenses of assistant, B. C. Mulliken.....	44 00
" " " " " B. B. C. Perkins.....	59 00
A. M. Haynes,	
For copy of evidence in case of Kimball vs. Swart, in Alpena circuit, 512 folios, @ 10c.....	51 20
Ferle & Warner,	
For 15 pr. file sticks.....	50
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 60c., 25c., 25c.,.....	1 60
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams 65c., 33c., \$1.04, \$1.18, 50c.,.....	3 70
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<i>September 24, 1879.</i>	
J. M. Neasmith,	
For 170 miles travel, Detroit and return, @ 10c. per mile.....	17 00
bill at Detroit.....	3 00
76 miles travel, Lansing to Jackson, @ 10c. per mile.....	7 60
hotel bill.....	75
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Lansing, \$2.63; supper, 50c.....	3 13
lodging and breakfast at Valparaiso.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Valparaiso to Chicago.....	1 30
telegram, 88c.; hotel at Chicago, 3 days, \$6.00.....	6 88
R. R. fare, Escanaba to Chicago.....	12 50
cartage on baggage through Chicago.....	50
dinner, 50c.; hotel, Fort Howard, 75c.....	1 25
R. R. fare, Fort Howard to Quinisec and return.....	2 00
dinner at Quinisec.....	50
R. R. fare to mill on branch.....	25
hotel at Junction, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,348 24

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,348 24
Menzo Swart,	
For hotel at Escanaba, 1½ days.....	2 50
R. R. fare, " to Negaunee.....	2 45
hotel at Marquette, 2 days.....	3 00
boat from L'Anse to Houghton.....	1 50
supper on boat.....	50
hotel at Houghton, ½ day.....	75
boat, Houghton to Hancock.....	05
R. R. fare, Hancock to Calumet.....	65
supplies for the woods.....	1 65
hotel at Calumet, 1½ days.....	2 50
bill in woods, 60c.; dinner, Torch Lake, 40c.....	1 00
boat to Houghton.....	65
hotel, Houghton, \$1.00; dinner, Hancock, 40c.....	1 40
R. R. fare, Houghton to Calumet, 65c.; Calumet to Hancock, 65c.....	1 30
hotel, Calumet, \$1.50; boat to Houghton, 5c.....	1 55
" Houghton, \$1.50; at Hancock, \$1.25.....	2 75
R. R. fare to Calumet.....	65
hotel at Calumet, 1½ days.....	3 50
dinner at Sauncy Mine.....	40
hotel with horse at Lake La Belle.....	1 25
livery, 2 days, \$6.00; dinner, 40c.; R. R. fare, Hancock, 65c.....	7 05
supper, Hancock, 40c.; hotel, Houghton, 75c.; boat, L'Anse, \$1.50.....	2 65
hotel, Escanaba.....	3 50
23 days' services, @ \$4.00.....	92 00
services and expenses of assistant, Thomas White, examining lands in McElroy trespass case, as per voucher.....	70 50
State Treasurer,	
For postage for September.....	45 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	65
J. E. Sherman,	
For expenses of trip to Detroit to look after trespass cases and northern exhibit at State Fair:	
R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit and return.....	2 55
3 days' board, \$7.50; admission to State Fair, 50c.....	8 00
car fare at Detroit.....	55
American & U. S. Express Co.;	
For express, 35c., 50c.,.....	85
James A. Crozier,	
For publishing restored lands, 3 fo., 4 times.....	5 25
" forfeited " 2 " 4 "	3 50
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$4,620 29</u>

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, No. 2, sample 4.....	4 60
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 46, sample 6	6 50
“ 500 blanks, copy ink, No. 24, sample 8.....	7 75
“ 500 “ “ “ “ 23, “ 9.....	4 50

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 200 blanks, No. 61, sample 8.....	2 50
“ 900 “ “ 37, “ 13.....	7 50

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, No. 39, sample 9.....	7 00
“ 1,000 “ “ 66, “ 4.....	4 60
“ 1,000 “ “ 11, “ 37.....	7 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 500 blanks, No. 43, sample 27.....	4 90
“ “ “ 300 “ “ 32, “ 13.....	4 50
“ “ “ 100 “ “ 33, “ 19.....	3 00
“ “ “ 500 “ “ 34, “ 13.....	5 50
“ “ “ 300 “ “ 36, “ 13.....	4 50
“ 500 blanks, No. 38, sample 13.....	5 50
“ 200 “ “ 64, “ 15.....	3 50
“ 1,000 circulars, No. 48, sample 13.....	8 00
“ 1,000 “ “ 49, “ 13.....	8 00
“ 500 “ “ 50, “ 13.....	5 50
“ 500 envelopes.....	70
“ and ruling 100 blanks for rec'd of Co. trs. account, sample 41.....	2 50
printing 500 blanks, No. 67, sample 1	1 80
“ 1,000 small plats, sample 1.....	3 30
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks for plat books, sample 37.....	7 00
Lansing Republican 1 year.....	2 00

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 3,000 blanks, No. 1, sample 4.....	12 60
“ 500 “ “ 6, “ 5.....	2 00
“ and ruling 100 blanks, No. 42, sample 27.....	2 50
“ “ “ 300 “ “ 45, “ 6.....	3 00
“ “ “ 600 “ “ 46, “ 6.....	4 50
“ 1,400 blanks for returns, sample 4.....	6 20
“ and ruling 300 blanks, No. 55, sample 27.....	3 70

Amount carried forward..... \$156 65

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$156 65
W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on Com. Report, 144,022 ems, @ 57c.....	82 09
presswork on same, 70 tokens, @ 42c.....	29 40
printing 900 covers, sample 8.....	6 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 2,000 blanks, No. 2, sample 4.....	8 60
“ 1,000 “ “ 3, “ 4.....	4 60
“ and ruling 200 blanks, No. 66, sample 27.....	3 10
“ 500 blanks, No. 58, sample 5.....	2 00
“ 11,000 “ “ 67, “ 1.....	33 30
“ on 10,000 envelopes.....	14 00

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, No. 5, sample 5.....	2 00
“ 300 “ “ 14, “ 5.....	1 40
“ 400 “ “ 28, “ 9.....	4 00
“ 200 “ “ 29, “ 5.....	1 10
“ 200 “ “ 41, “ 19.....	3 40
“ 500 assignment blanks, sample 8.....	4 00
“ and ruling 300 blanks, No. 31, sample 31.....	4 10
“ on 5,500 envelopes.....	7 70
“ “ 1,000 “.....	1 40
“ labels, 24 hours, @ 47c.....	11 28

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 blanks, No. 1, sample 4.....	12 60
“ and ruling 100 blanks, sample 41.....	2 50
“ 1,000 circulars, No. 50, sample 13.....	8 00

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing certificate on back of license, sample 2.....	2 40
“ on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 80
“ and ruling 5,000 note heads.....	12 50
“ 100 blanks for record of certificates, sample 41.....	2 50
“ and ruling 600 blanks, sample 1.....	2 10
“ 300 blanks, No. 33, sample 13.....	4 50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, No. 23, sample 9.....	4 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$433 52

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$433 52
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 200 blanks for Ledger A, sample 34.....	3 30
" " " 100 " " Cash Book, " 41.....	2 50
" 1,000 blanks, No. 48, sample 13.....	8 00
" 1,000 " " 49, " 13.....	8 00
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<i>September 24, 1879.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, No. 7, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	5 75
" 100 " " 9, " " " " 5.....	1 55
" 200 " " 12, " " " " 5.....	2 60
" 500 " " 24½, " " " " 5.....	5 75
" 4,000 " " 48, sample 13.....	23 00
" 200 " " 68, " 5.....	1 10
" 1,000 " " 34, " 13.....	8 00
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Total for Printing.....	<u>\$503 07</u>

BINDING.

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For mounting 1 large map.....	\$1 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 7 qr. Trespass on Lands, ½ Russia, cloth sides, misc.	
binding, @ \$1.15.....	8 05
indexing same.....	25

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 5 qr. Co. trs. journal, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	8 75
paging same.....	50
making 164 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	4 92
making 119 file boxes @ 40c.....	47 60
folding 1,000 circulars.....	50

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 900 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	17 10
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Amount carried forward.....	\$88 67

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$88 67
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding and indexing 21 plat books, Russia lap, @ 75c.....	15 75
“ 2 books primary school and other lands.....	5 00
making 120 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	3 60

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For folding and stitching 500 sheets.....	1 00
ruling same.....	1 15

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For mounting 4 large maps of Michigan.....	2 00
ruling 400 sheets folio post.....	95
making 72 blocks note paper, @ 3c.....	2 16

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 318 qrs. letters, @ 16.....	50 88
“ 4 reg. of cetfs., full Russia, @ \$1.90.....	7 60
paging same.....	40
binding 4 qr. forfeited sales book, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
folding and stitching 500 sheets of plats.....	1 25
“ 1,000 circulars, No. 1.....	50
cutting blotting paper.....	25

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2 books field notes and furnishing plats for index, as per agreement.....	10 00
binding 11 qr. tax returns, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, @ 70c.....	7 70
“ 4 “ gen. cash book, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
binding 40 qr. letters, @ 15c.....	6 00
“ 1 plat book, Bay county.....	5 00
“ 6 qr. ledger full Russia, @ \$1.90.....	11 40
“ 11 qr. plat books, full Russia, @ \$2.00.....	22 00

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1 record of field notes, full bound.....	5 00
folding and trimming 4,000 blanks, No. 48.....	2 00

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$265 06</u>
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State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

October 30, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 5 copying books, 10x12, sample 296, @ \$2.95.....	\$14 75
6 gross pens, sample 130, @ 45c.	2 70
3 " " " 181, @ 35c.	1 05
1 doz. Groom's ink, sample 164.....	2 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ " holders, sample 151, @ \$2.25.....	1 13
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " 152, @ \$4.00.....	2 00
1 lb. rubber, sample 215.....	1 75
3 gross pens, sample 120, @ 48c.	1 44

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 1 M. lith. plats, 7 in., sample 352.....	12 00
drawing instruments, Nos. 126, 129, 131, 130, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, 137, 144, 166, 167, 168, 109, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, 173, 177, 178, 449, 151, 152, 153, and 162, per Kauf- fel & Esser's catalogue of 1878.....	\$97 05
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. needle points, @ \$1.80.....	90
1 blank section liner.....	8 00
1 case for same.....	3 50
1 triangular scale, No. 536.....	2 00
1 " " " 540.....	2 00
1 scale guard, No. 542.....	25
1 T square, 781-36.....	1 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. splines, No. 922.....	90
$\frac{1}{4}$ " iron weights, No. 923 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 80
$\frac{1}{4}$ " lead " " 924.....	6 00
3 triangles, hard rubber.....	1 25
1 curve, hard rubber.....	2 25
1 text book and pens, \$1.50; 1 tray, \$8.50.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$137 00
Less 20 %.....	27 40
	<hr/>
	109 60

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 1,000 sheets bond paper, 17x28, sample 23.....	25 50
1 rm. 20-lb. demy, sample 72, @ 25c.....	5 00
2 " " " " 72, @ 25c.....	20 00
lith. 3,680 note heads, sample 42, @ \$1.50.....	5 52
" 3,680 letter " " 43, @ \$2.20.....	8 10
" 1,000 lith. plats, " 351.....	21 00
7 inkstands, sample 286, @ 65c.....	4 55
2 rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 78, @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	8 88

Amount carried forward.....	\$247 72
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State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$247 72
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 rms. 20-lb. folio, sample 76, @ 18½c.....	14 80
1 lb. twine, sample 334.....	25
1 " " " 333, @ 30c., 330, @ 55c.....	85
1 " " " 329.....	25

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 diary.....	1 00
½ rm. 90-lb., 36x40, manilla, sample 10, @ 8c.....	3 60

February 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 6 lead weights, @ 85c.....	5 10
½ doz. ink stands, sample 283, @ \$3.30.....	1 65
½ " sponge glasses, sample 263½, @ \$1.05.....	53
½ " ruling pens, sample 303, @ \$4.50.....	2 25
5 C. McGill's fasteners, sample 2.....	1 25
5 M. envelopes, sample 391.....	15 00
10 " " " 386.....	16 00
½ doz. flex. rules, sample 302.....	2 45

April 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 6 rm. 16-lb. cap, sample 59, @ \$2.96.....	17 76
6 " 18-lb. " " 60, @ \$3.33.....	19 98
4 " 14-lb. " " 58, @ \$2.59.....	10 36
1 M. manilla envelopes, sample 372.....	3 25
2 rm. 16-lb. legal cap, sample 41, @ \$4.32.....	8 64
2 Gill's No. 2 fasteners.....	1 38

May 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rolls drawing, sample 357.....	16 50
1 " " " 349.....	13 50
1 " tracing cloth, sample 344.....	6 75
500 plats, sample 352.....	6 00
½ doz. rubber holders, sample 151.....	1 13
½ " " " 152.....	2 00
1 " pyr. pins, sample 322.....	75
1 inkstand, sample 284.....	14
5 C. Magill fasteners.....	1 38
1 letter book dampener, sample 298.....	2 00
1 punch, sample 294.....	1 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$425 72
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

June 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$425 72
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rm. Carew 20-lb. folio, sample 88.....	12 00
6 " 16-lb. folio, sample 79, @ 25c.....	24 00

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3½ rm. 16-lb. folio, sample 79, @ \$4.00.....	13 00
½ " blotting paper, sample 2, @ 16c.....	8 00
4 doz. thumb tacks, sample 312, @ 27c.....	1 08
4 " " " " 311, @ 25c.....	1 00
2 gross pens, sample 131 @ 35c.....	70
1½ " Faber's hex. pencils, sample 104, \$6.75.....	8 44

August 27, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 gro. ea. 2, 3, 5, 12 DeHand's pens, @ \$1.50.....	6 00

September 24, 1879.

Richmond & Backus,	
For 10 sheets 3 in. town plats.....	1 50
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$501 44</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$4,620 29
Printing.....	503 07
Binding.....	265 06
Stationery.....	501 44
Total allowances to State Land Office.....	<u>\$5,889 86</u>

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

American Express & W. U. Tel. Co.,	
For telegram.....	\$0 35
State Treasurer,	
For postage for Treasurer's Office, Oct.....	40 00
James E. Scripps & Co.,	
For sub. to Evening News to Nov. 9, 1878.....	5 00
State Treasurer,	
For freight and drayage as per bills.....	1 40
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 5 gal. coal oil.....	1 55

November 27, 1878.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for November.....	40 00
New York Times,	
For advertising interest due, 7 lines, 1 time.....	1 40

December 27, 1878.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for month of December.....	40 00
Farrand & Williams,	
For 2 scales.....	12 80
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	37
Dart & Bowen,	
For repairing extinguisher hose.....	50

January 29, 1879.

J. H. Young,	
For 1 self-lighting gas burner.....	1 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for January.....	40 00
Evening News Co.,	
For subscription for Evening News to Nov. 9, 1879.....	5 00
New York Times,	
For advertising payment of January interest.....	9 60

February 26, 1879.

George and Mary Coops,	
For $\frac{1}{4}$ day cleaning office.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$200 47

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$200 47
State Treasurer,	
For postage for February.....	40 00
New York Times,	
For subscription for 1 year.....	10 00
<hr/>	
<i>March 26, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for March.....	50 00
<hr/>	
<i>April 30, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for April.....	45 00
Wall Street Journal,	
For subscription 1 year from March 31, 1879.....	5 00
B. D. Pritchard,	
For 789 miles travel from Lansing to New York to purchase	
State bonds, @ 10c. per mile.....	78 90
hotel expenses on road.....	2 25
hack hire.....	1 00
hotel fare, New York.....	7 00
789 miles travel, New York to Lansing.....	78 90
hotel expenses on road.....	2 55
New York Times,	
For advertising interest due on war bounty bonds.....	11 20
A. F. DeVinney,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. purple ribbons.....	4 50
2 new dies.....	3 50
1 rubber dater.....	4 50
Detroit Post and Tribune,	
For subscription, Mar. 27, '78, to Dec. 31, '79.....	17 60
“ Jan'y 1, '78, “ “ 31, '78, Flint.....	10 00
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
<hr/>	
<i>May 28, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for May.....	45 00
express charges on \$20,000 currency from Detroit.....	10 00
Frank Wells,	
For brush and comb.....	1 50
W. H. Bothroyd,	
For 1 banker's almanac.....	3 00
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 letter press roll.....	1 50
1 copper pan for letter press.....	50
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Amount carried forward.....	\$638 87

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

June 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$638 87
State Treasurer, For postage for June.....	45 00

July 30, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for July.....	45 00
New York Times, For advertising payment of bonds and interest.....	12 80
S. D. Bingham, For due letters.....	41
rent P. O. box.....	4 00

August 27, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for August.....	45 00
J. G. Mitchell, For 1 protection stamp for checks.....	12 00

September 24, 1879.

B. D. Pritchard, For traveling expenses from Lansing to Jackson and return to attend meeting of Board of Auditors, 76 miles, @ 10c....	7 60
hotel expenses.....	2 00
traveling expenses from Lansing to Detroit and return, 170 miles, @ 10c., to attend meeting of Board of Control....	17 00
hotel at Detroit.....	4 50
traveling expenses from Lansing to Jackson to attend meet- ing of Board of Auditors, 76 miles, @ 10c.....	7 60
hotel fare.....	1 25
dinner at Kalamazoo, 50c.; parlor car, 50c.....	1 00
hack, Chicago, 50c.; lunch, 35c.; sleeping car, \$1.50.....	2 85
breakfast, 50c.; dinner, Escanaba, 50c.....	1 00
hotel, Marquette, \$1.50; telegram, 35c.....	1 85
livery at Negaunee.....	3 00
bill at Houghton, \$4.50; dinner, Eagle River, 50c.....	5 00
dinner, Calumet, 50c.; livery, Copper Falls, \$1.00.....	1 50
bill at Houghton, \$4.50; dinner, Escanaba, 50c.....	5 00
supper, F. Howard, 50c.; sleeping car, \$1.50.....	2 00
hotel, Chicago, \$2.25; hack, Chicago, 50c.....	2 75
supper and dinner in car, 75c.; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	1 75

Amount carried forward.....	\$870 23
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GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$870 23
B. D. Pritchard,	
For 1546 miles' travel in visiting iron and copper mines in Upper Peninsula, for the purpose of arranging and collecting specific taxes, @ 10c. per mile.....	154 60
State Treasurer,	
For postage for September.....	40 00
	<hr/>
Total for General Allowances	\$1,064 83

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 2,000 blanks, rec'ts, sample 5.....	\$6 50
“ 1,000 “ “ “ 1.....	3 30
“ 4,500 “ for check orders, sample 1	13 80
“ and ruling 500 for book for record of taxes received, sample 41.....	4 90

For printing 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	1	80
1 thick tar board.....		30
composition on annual report of State Treasurer for the year 1878, 171,449 ems, @ 57c.....	97	73
presswork on same, 75 tokens, @ 42c.....	31	50
printing 1,200 covers for same, sample 8.....	7	50

W. S. George & Co.,		
For printing 500 blanks, sample 8.....		4 00
“ and ruling 100 blanks, record of vouchers, sample 41		2 50
“ “ “ 100 “ for vouchers paid, sample 41..		2 50
“ “ “ 100 sheets for cash book, sample 41....		2 50
“ 300 blanks for statement of tax fire ins., sample 6..		3 00
“ 100 “ “ “ “ “ life “ “ 6..		2 00

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks for receipts, sample 8.....	6 50
“ on 500 envelopes.....	70
“ and ruling 300 blanks, sample 27.....	3 70

Amount carried forward.....	\$194 73
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State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$194 73
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 100 blanks sample 41.....	2 50
" 500 blanks, peddler's license, sample 8.....	4 00
" 100 " indentures, sample 13.....	3 50
" and ruling 300 blanks, money to banks, sample 27..	3 70
" 300 blanks, No. 4, sample 5.....	1 40
" on 1,500 envelopes.....	2 10
Lansing Republican, 1 year.....	2 00

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 1,000 blanks, cash account, sample 32..	7 90
" 1,000 blanks for licenses, sample 8.....	6 50

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 200 blanks, sample 41.....	3 10
" " " 100 " " 41.....	2 50
" on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 80
" " 3,000 envelopes.....	4 20

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 500 envelopes, sample 2.....	1 80

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 redemption returns, sample 4.....	4 60
" 1,000 county and gen. acc't receipts, sample 4.....	4 60
" 1,000 blanks for receipts, sample 4.....	4 60

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 100 blanks, deposit ledger, sample 41...	2 50
" 500 blanks, sample 8.....	4 00
" 500 " " 8.....	4 00
" on 500 envelopes.....	70
" 5,700 check blanks, sample 1.....	17 40

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks, bal. of appropriations, sample 8.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$286 13

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

September 24, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$286 13
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 100 blanks for receipts, sample 41.....	2 50
" " " 100 " " cash ac't, " 41.....	2 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$291 13</u>

BINDING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1,200 pam., State Treas. Report, 1878, @ \$1.90.....	\$22 80

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 7 qr. scrip ledger, full Russia, \$1.90.....	13 30
making 23 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	69
making 1 index to scrip ledger.....	50
binding 22 qrs. tax rec'd, full Russia, @ \$1.75.....	38 50
paging same.....	2 00
binding 6 qr. gen'l cash book, full Russia, @ \$1.90.....	11 40
paging same.....	50

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
binding 5 qrs. record of vouchers, full bound, Russia ends,	
@ \$1.75.....	8 75
paging same.....	50
binding 4 qrs. vouchers paid, full bound, Russia ends, @	
\$1.75.....	7 00
paging same.....	40
making 30 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	90
binding 8 qr. daily cash account, 2 books, 1879 and 1880....	8 00

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 5 qr. register of letters referred, full bound.....	5 00
mounting 1 map of Michigan.....	50
making 14 mem. blocks.....	42
binding 56 qrs. letters @ 16c.....	8 96
binding 4 qr. daily cash account, @ \$1.75.....	7 00

Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$137 12</u>
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State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$137 12
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 6 qr. land redeemed, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	10 50
paging same.....	55
binding 6 qrs. State bids, full bound, @ \$1.75.....	10 50
paging same.....	55

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 5 qr. deposit ledger full bound, Russia, @ \$1.90....	9 50
“ 6 “ “ journal “ “ “ @ \$1.90....	11 40
ruling 200 sheets paper for journal and ledger.....	1 00
paging same.....	1 10
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$182 22</u>

STATIONERY.

October 30, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 10x12 copy press.....	\$9 50
2 rms. 19x24, 44 lb., @ 25c.....	22 00

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 books blank lith. checks.....	35 00
2 rm. 13-lb. linen letter, @ \$3.25.....	6 50
1 M. envelopes, linen, to match.....	5 50
½ “ 512-9 env., No. 1, sample 390, @ \$2.75.....	1 38

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For ½ doz. bot. mucilage, sample 166, @ \$7.36.....	3 68
½ “ “ paper weights, “ 277, @ \$4.10.....	2 05
½ “ “ “ “ 274, @ \$1.10.....	55
½ “ flex. rulers, sample 302, @ \$4.90.....	1 23
½ “ clips, sample 371, @ \$1.60.....	40
1 great gro. bands, sample 259.....	1 48
6 “ “ “ “ 237, @ 42c.....	2 52
3 “ “ “ “ 239, @ 67c.....	2 01
6 “ “ “ “ 235, @ 35c.....	2 10

Amount carried forward.....	\$95 90
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State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$95 90
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 doz. thumb tacks, sample 214, @ 46c.....	1 84
3 lbs. artist's gum, sample 207, @ 85c.....	2 55
$\frac{1}{2}$ rm. treas. blotting, 120-lb., sample 3, @ 21c.....	12 60
2 gro. rubber bands, sample 250, @ 92c.....	1 84
2 bronze inkstands, @ \$2.00.....	4 00
4 cut glass " @ 75c.....	3 00
3 file boxes, @ 18c.....	54
3 " " @ 20c.....	60
1 M. Irish linen envelopes.....	5 50
1 blank journal, made to order.....	14 00

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. holders, sample 152.....	2 00
2 rm. letter, sam. 31, @ \$2.52; 2 rm. note, sam. 34, @ \$1.54	8 12
2 " demy, sample 72, @ \$7.00.....	14 00
1 rm. super royal, 54-lb., sample 100.....	13 50
1 doz. Arnold's quarts, sample 156.....	5 37
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Fr. copying, sample 161, @ \$5.90.....	1 48
2 lbs. pins, sample 321, @ 83c.....	1 66
2 M. envelopes, sample 395, @ \$2.25.....	4 50
2 gro. Dixon's pencils, sample 117, @ \$5.00.....	10 00
2 " Fal. pens, sample 134, @ 35 c.....	70
2 " Sub. " " 138.....	88
1 box J. N. eyelets, sample 291.....	15

February 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rm. super royal, 54-lb, sample 100.....	13 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. inkstands.....	5 25

March 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 5 M. envelopes, @ \$4.50.....	13 50
2 rm. 18-lb. legal, sample 41, @ 27c.....	9 72

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 check books, 1,500 ea.....	35 00

June 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. specie bags.....	5 25
7 scratch blocks.....	1 75

Amount carried forward.....	\$288 70
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State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$288 70
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 550 news wrappers.....	1 50
¾ lb. sponges.....	2 25
4 lbs. twine, sample 335.....	89
1 rm. mont. note.....	1 62
½ doz. tape, sample 305.....	1 92
1 6-12 gr. gro. bands, sample 260.....	2 36
1-6 " " " " 259.....	24
5-24 gro. quill pens, sample 141.....	68
1-6 doz. flex. rulers, sample 302.....	82
2 lbs. twine, sample 336.....	30
¾ " artist's gum, sample 209.....	64
5-12 doz. ink erasers, sample 218.....	78
1 doz. rubber holders " 152.....	4 00

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 10 rm. flat letter, sample 49, @ \$2.22.....	22 20

August 27, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 5 rms. lith. letter, @ \$4.72.....	23 60
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$352 50</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$1,064 83
Printing.....	291 13
Binding.....	182 22
Stationery.....	352 50
Total Allowances to State Treasurer.....	<u>\$1,890 68</u>

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for Att'y Gen'l office for October..... \$9 00

November 27, 1878.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for Nov. for Att'y Gen'l office..... 9 00

December 27, 1878.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for December..... 9 00

January 29, 1879.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for January..... 9 00

John C. Squiers,
For costs in case County of Clare vs. R. Ely..... 3 85

fees as register in following chancery cases:

People et al. Att'y Gen'l vs. Edward McLaughlin..... 6 20

“ “ “ “ “ John Rawlins..... 6 18

“ “ “ “ “ John McDennet..... 6 23

“ “ “ “ “ Edward E. Buckley..... 6 20

defendant's costs, Empire Transportation Co. vs. R. Ely..... 1 65

clerk's fees, case of People vs. James Kimball..... 4 80

“ “ “ “ “ Allen Barnum..... 2 65

February 26, 1879.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for February..... 9 00

Grove & Harrison,
For 1 match safe, ea. 50c., 30c..... 80

March 26, 1879.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for March..... 9 00

April 30, 1879.

Otto Kirchner,
For postage for April..... 9 00

Detroit Post and Tribune,
For subscription, Jan. 1, 1878, to Dec. 31, 1879..... 20 00

Amount carried forward..... \$121 55

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

May 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$121 55
Otto Kirchner, For postage for May.....	9 00

June 28, 1879.

Otto Kirchner, For postage for June.....	9 00
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July 30, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for July.....	9 00
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August 27, 1879.

State Treasurer, For postage for August.....	9 00
S. D. Bingham, For rent P. O. box.....	4 00

September 25, 1879.

Otto Kirchner, For postage for September.....	9 00
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegram.....	73

Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$171 28</u>
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PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 200 circulars to prosecuting attorneys in reference to annual reports.....	\$2 40
printing 2,500 blanks for reports of prosecuting attorneys, sample 25.....	17 40
furnishing paper for same.....	19 50
printing 20 copies briefs, each, for October term of 1878, as follows, viz.:	
The People vs. E. A. Rockwell, 4 pages, @ \$1.10.....	4 40
“ “ “ H. W. Winslow, 2 “ @ \$1.10.....	2 20
“ “ “ S. Godberg, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
George Edwards vs. The People, 3 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
Julia Conger “ “ “ 2 “ @ \$1.10.....	2 20
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$52 50</u>

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 27, 1878.

Amount brought forward.....	\$52 50
W. S. George & Co., For printing brief in case of Hall vs. The People, 3 pages, @ \$1.10	3 30

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing the following briefs:	
James Stewart vs. The People, 3 pages, @ \$1.10.....	3 30
S. Boody vs. The People, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
P. A. Shepherd vs. The People, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
Wm. Baker vs. The People, 8 pages, @ \$1.10.....	8 80
J. Shearer, for habeas corpus, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
printing and mounting 2 cases on call.....	1 50

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 300 book labels.....	2 00
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April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 1,000 circular letters, sample 5.....	3 50
furnishing paper.....	1 25
printing the following briefs:	
The People vs. John Gordon, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
A. Arnold " The People, 3 " @ \$1.10.....	3 30
H. Henning " " 2 " @ \$1.10.....	2 20
A. Flagg " " " 6 " @ \$1.10.....	6 60

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For composition on report, 574,915 ems, @ 57c.....	327 70
presswork on same, 137 tokens, @ 42c.....	57 54
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ hours, @ 47c.....	1 64
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 200 labels for books, sample 1.....	90
" " briefs as follows, 20 copies each:	
The People vs. Alexander F. Hurst, 4 pages, @ \$1.10.....	4 40
Jefferson Hull vs. the People, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 20 briefs, 2 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
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Total for Printing.....	<u>\$501 13</u>
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Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 195 quires letters @ 16c..... \$31 20

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 23 qrs. letters @ 16c..... 3 68
Total for Binding..... \$34 88

STATIONERY.

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz carmine ink, sample 164..... \$0 69
1 mucilage pot..... 25

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,
For 1 copy book, sample 296..... 2 95
1 " brush..... 75

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,
For 2 inkstands, \$1.50; 1 feather duster, \$3.50..... 6 50
1 gas-lighter, \$2.50; 1 box tapers, 50c..... 3 00
1 pr. letter scales, \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. paper weights, @ \$9.00.... 9 50
1 letter press stand, \$10.00; 2 rulers, 25c..... 20 00
1 pr. shears, \$1.62; 2 waste paper baskets, \$1.50..... 4 62
4 scratch blocks, 20c.; 1 10x12 letter book, \$2.95..... 3 75
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ copying brush..... 35
1-6 doz. copy sheets, @ \$1.60..... 27
1 china water cup..... 50
1 qt. copying ink, sample 159..... 81
1 qr. treasury blotting, sample 3..... 1 47
 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Arnold's ink, sample 156, @ \$5.37..... 2 68
blotting, 25c.; 5 gro. pens, 83c.; 1 gro. pens, 75c..... 5 15
1 board clip, 35c.; 1 board clip, 44c..... 79
 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. I. & P. erasers, sample 218, @ \$1.89..... 93

Amount carried forward..... \$64 96

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$64 96
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 gro. rubber bands, sample 239.....	1 34
2 " " " " 259.....	25

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rm. 16-lb legal, sample 41, @ 27c.....	8 64

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 qt. mucilage, sample 166.....	62
1 doz. pkg. blotting.....	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. Dix. pencils, \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. carmine, \$2.75.....	3 88
275 files.....	3 44
1 doz. "C" scratch blocks.....	1 25

August 27, 1879.

For 1 qt. Arnold's copy ink.....	81
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$86 44</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$171 28
Printing.....	501 13
Binding.....	34 88
Stationery.....	<u>86 44</u>
Total allowances to Attorney General.....	<u>\$793 73</u>

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

S. D. Bingham,	
For 2 sheets 3c. stamps.....	\$6 00
2 " 1c. "	2 00
3 " 3c. "	9 00
2 " 2c. "	4 00
1,000 3c. envelopes, No. 3.....	32 80
500 1c. stamps.....	5 00
10 sheets 3c. stamps.....	30 00
3 " 2c. "	6 00
4 " 1c. "	4 00
letters received, postage due thereon, April 30, to Oct. 28...	15 05
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 45c., 25c., 25c., 41c., \$1.11.....	2 97
" 25c., 80c., 25c., 25c., 60c., \$1.05, 25c., 50c.....	3 95
Allen & Hall,	
For lumber for packing boxes.....	2 40

November 27, 1878.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 64c., 25c., 25c., 31c.....	1 45
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c, 50c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	2 25
C. A. Gower,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Jackson and return.....	1 95
hotel at Jackson, \$2.00; 'bus, 50c.; telegrams, \$1.00	3 50
R. R. fare, Lansing to Wyandotte and return via Ypsilanti..	6 50
hotel bill, Wyandotte, \$2.00; Ypsilanti, \$1.50.....	3 50
" " Ann Arbor, 50c.; Jackson, \$1.50.....	2 00
4 'bus fares.....	1 00

December 27, 1878.

C. A. Gower,	
For R. R. fare to Detroit and return.....	5 00
hotel bill at Detroit	3 00
2 'bus fares	50
R. R. fare to Holly and return.....	3 00
hotel bill at Holly.....	1 00
2 'bus fares.....	50
1 telegram.....	68
R. R. fare, Kalamazoo to Dowagiac and return.....	2 20
telegram	25

Amount carried forward.....	\$161 45
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$161 45
Grove & Harrison,	
For 3 lbs. nails.....	12
S. D. Bingham,	
For 1 sheet stamps.....	6 00
1 " ".....	5 00
1 " ".....	10 00
5 " ".....	5 00
due letters.....	50
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram, 25c., 25c., 27c., 27c.....	1 04

January 29, 1879.

American Express Co.,	
For express.....	50
S. D. Bingham,	
For 500 postal cards.....	5 00
C. A. Gower,	
For R. R. fare, Olivet and return, \$1.50; 2 'bus fares, 50c.....	2 00
hotel, Olivet, \$1.50; 2 'bus fares, 50c.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Ypsilanti and return, \$5.00; 1 'bus fare, 25c....	5 25
dinner at Jackson, 50c.; hotel, Ypsilanti, \$4.00.....	4 50
hotel at Jackson.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 65c.; telegram, 77c.....	1 42

February 26, 1879.

C. A. Gower,	
For hack fare, Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Detroit, \$2.55.....	2 80
lodging, Detroit.....	75
hotel, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Elmira.....	2 25
R. R. fare, Detroit to Washington.....	14 25
sleeper, \$2.00; hack, Washington, 25c.....	2 25
3½ days' board, Washington.....	8 75
return expenses from Washington.....	22 30
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 copper pan.....	1 00

March 26, 1879.

John Clear,	
For freight and cartage.....	1 44
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 35c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 35
Amount carried forward.....	\$268 43

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$268 42
O. H. Gilkey,	
For freight on boxes	1 22
drayage	20
C. A. Gower,	
For telegrams, 29c., 43c., 31c.....	1 03
R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit and return.....	5 00
hack fares, 50c.; hotel, Detroit, \$3.12.....	3 62
R. R. fare, to East Saginaw.....	2 00
hack fares, 50c.; hotel, East Saginaw, \$3.00.....	3 50
R. R. fare, East Saginaw to Lansing.....	2 00
hack fares.....	50
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For subscription, March 26, 1878, to December 31, 1879.....	17 60
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For 200 1c. stamps, \$2.00; 300 3c. stamps, \$9.00.....	11 00
100 5c. " \$5.00; 100 6c. " \$6.00.....	11 00
300 1c. " \$3.00; 500 3c. " \$15.00.....	18 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express.....	50

May 28, 1879.

American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., \$1.50, \$1.10, 50c.....	3 35
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 41c.....	66

June 28, 1879.

C. A. Gower,	
For cash paid 2 bot. ink (electric pen).....	4 10
" " for money order.....	10
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 25c., 25c.....	75

July 30, 1879.

C. A. Gower,	
For hotel bill, Ann Arbor.....	2 00
" " " "	2 00
R. R. fare, Jackson to Marshall and return.....	1 90
hotel at Marshall.....	2 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$368 95
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$368 95
S. D. Bingham,	
For 3 sheets 1c. stamps.....	3 00
3 " 2c. ".....	6 00
2 " 6c. ".....	12 00
1 " 10c. ".....	10 00
500 No. 6 1c. circulars.....	5 80
5 sheets 3c. stamps.....	15 00
5 " 1c. ".....	5 00
2 " 2c. ".....	4 00
1,350 postal cards.....	13 50
4 sheets 10c. stamps.....	40 00
rent of P. O. drawer.....	4 00
due letters.....	50
12 sheets 1c. stamps.....	12 00
6 " 3c. ".....	18 00
1,500 postal cards.....	15 00
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 55c., \$1.55, \$1.00, \$1.05, 25c.....	4 40
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 47c., 25c., 41c., 29c.....	1 67

August 27, 1879.

A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling books.....	50
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 3 oz. sulph. acid, 30c.; 1 oz. bic. potassium.....	60
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express 45c., 25c., 50c., 90c., 80c., \$1.00.....	3 90
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 27c., 25c., 29c., 50c., 53c., 25c., 50c., 29c., 27c..	3 15
" 39c., 25c., 29c., 25c., 31c., 27c., 33c., 29c., 37c..	2 75
"	46

September 24, 1879.

S. D. Bingham,	
For 300 1c. stamps.....	3 00
200 2c. ".....	4 00
200 3c. ".....	6 00
500 3c. ".....	15 00
100 6c. ".....	6 00
100 10c. ".....	10 00
due letters.....	15
C. A. Gower,	
For paid postage as per voucher.....	28 00
postage due " ".....	41
Amount carried forward.....	\$623 74

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$622 74
Western Union Tel. Co.	
For telegrams, 47c., 83c., 56c., 53c., 62c.....	3 01
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 40c., 30c., 25c., 25c.....	1 70
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$627 45</u>

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	\$1 80
printing 100 blanks, No. 4, sample 8.....	2 00
“ 100 “ “ 5, “ 8.....	2 00
“ 200 notices of teachers' institutes at Leland, sam. 8..	2 50
“ 200 “ “ “ “ “ Allegan, “ 8..	2 50
“ 100 list “ “ “ “ Oct. series, “ 8..	2 00
“ 200 notices “ “ “ “ at Newaygo, “ 8..	2 50
“ 300 “ “ “ “ “ Corunna, “ 8..	3 00
“ 100 “ “ “ “ “ Manistee, “ 8..	2 00
“ 300 “ “ “ “ “ Berlin, “ 8..	3 00
“ 400 “ “ “ “ “ Hastings, “ 8..	3 50
“ and ruling 400 blanks, No. 28, sample 32.....	4 30
“ 2,000 institute enrollment cards, sample 1.....	6 30
“ 300 circulars to principals of graded schools, sam. 8	8 00
“ 100 circulars to superintendents of graded schools,	
sample 8.....	2 00
printing 300 notices teachers' institutes at Dowagiac, sam. 8	3 00
“ 300 “ “ “ “ “ Centreville, “ 8	3 00
“ 400 “ “ “ “ “ Petersburg, “ 8	3 50
“ 400 “ “ “ “ “ Vicksburg, “ 8	3 50
“ 200 blanks, No. 12, sample 22.....	3 20
“ 500 “ “ 13, “ 6.....	4 00

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 blanks for township superintendents and statis-	
tical reports, sample 19.....	3 80

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 200 postal cards.....	1 30
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$67 70</u>

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$67 70
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 2,000 envelopes.....	2 80
“ “ 400 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 50
“ 200 blanks, school visitors, sample 8.....	2 50
“ on 500 envelopes.....	70

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 300 blanks, No. 29, sample 25.....	4 20
“ 1,000 blanks for teachers' certificates, sample 8....	6 50

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 200 postal cards, sample 2.....	90
“ 100 circulars, to county clerks, sample 8.....	2 00
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 30, sample 25.....	3 00
“ on 500 envelopes.....	70
composition on documents accompanying report, 358,164 ems, @ 57c.....	204 15
presswork on same, 440 tokens, @ 42c.....	184 80
correcting alterations from copy, 21½ hours, @ 47c.....	10 10

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 ¼-sheet note circulars, sample 5.....	2 00
composition on public school system, 10,560 ems, @ 57c....	6 02
presswork, 3 tokens, @ 44c.....	1 32
composition on documents accompanying annual report, 64,- 960 ems, @ 57c.....	37 03
presswork on same, 110 tokens, @ 42c.....	46 20
correcting alterations from copy, 6½ hours, @ 47c.....	3 05
composition on text, annual report, 222,323 ems at 57c.....	126 72
presswork on same, 132 tokens, @ 42c.....	55 44
correcting alterations from copy, 17 hours, @ 47c.....	7 99

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 7,300 blanks, No. 34, sample 17.....	56 40
“ and ruling 14,700 blanks, No. 25, sample 30.....	121 30
“ 2,500 address blanks, sample 1.....	7 80
“ 2,000 blanks, annual receipts, sample 1.....	6 30
“ 800 “ “ “ No. 28, sample 15..	6 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$975 62
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$975 62
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 200 blanks, school ins. report, sam. 36..	4 30
" " " 3,800 " " " " No. 26,	
sample 38.....	33 60
printing and ruling 300 blanks, school ins. report, No. 27,	
sample 38.....	5 60
printing 300 notes to teachers, sample 3.....	1 80
" 1,000 notes to township superintendents sample 3..	5 30
" 300 notes to county clerks, sample 5.....	1 40
" 100 circulars, sample 5.....	80
" and ruling 9,000 blanks, 23 a, sample 27.....	55 90

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,100 notices to township clerks, sample 3.....	5 80
" on 400 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 50
" 1,000 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	3 30
composition on General School Laws, 157,820 ems, @ 62c...	97 85
" " index, 83,512 ems, @ 57c.....	47 60
presswork on same, 1,308 tokens, @ 42c.....	549 36
correcting alterations from copy, 16 hours, @ 47c.....	7 52
printing 25,800 covers, sample 8.....	130 50
composition on public school system, 12,690 ems, @ 57c....	7 23
presswork on same, 5 tokens, @ 44c.....	2 20

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 circulars to county clerks, sample 8.....	2 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,939 18</u>

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For ruling 200 sheets paper, sample 45.....	\$0 55

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For making 20 mem. blocks.....	60
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$1 15</u>

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1 15
W. S. George & Co.,	
For 48 file boxes @ 40c.....	19 20

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 165 file boxes @ 40c.....	66 00

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For making 100 file boxes.....	40 00
ruling 2 lots of paper.....	75

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 100 pam. teacher's certificates.....	1 90

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 26 qr. inspector's report (misc. binding), @ 70c.....	18 20

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
making 46 mem. blocks.....	1 38

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 5 vol. reports, @ \$1.25.....	6 25
" 2,700 " full cloth, @ 32c.....	864 00

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 500 pamphlets, teacher's certificates, @ \$1.90.....	9 50
" 300 " " " @ \$1.90.....	5 70
" 200 " " " @ \$1.90.....	3 80
" 25,800 school laws, cloth backs, @ 6½c.....	1,677 00
" 200 " " full cloth, @ 32c.....	64 00

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$2,778 83</u>
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,
For 1 copy book..... \$2 95

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,
For 2 M. envelopes, sample 386, @ \$1.60..... 3 20
1 " " " 392..... 3 50
1 " " " 393..... 4 50
1 " " " 394..... 4 90
1 pr. shears, sample 178..... 1 62
1 letter dampener, sample 298..... 2 00
1 doz. copy sheets, sample 325..... 1 60
1/2 " ivory folders, sample 169, @ \$3.25..... 1 08
1/2 " Vanhorn clips, sample 273, @ 75c..... 25
1/2 " paper weights, sample 274, @ \$4.40..... 1 10
1-6 doz. flex. rulers, sample 301, @ \$4.50..... 75
1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary..... 10 00
1/4 rm. blotting paper, 100-lb., sample 102, @ 16c..... 4 00
1/4 " C. manilla, 100 lbs., sample 11, @ 10 1/2c..... 2 63
1 gro. East. 14 pens, sample 129..... 45
1/2 doz. Arnold's ink, sample 156, @ \$5.37..... 2 68
1-6 doz. carmine " " 164, @ \$2.75..... 46
1/2 doz. I. & P. erasers, sample 218, @ \$1.87..... 47
1/2 " paper weights, sample 274, @ \$1.10..... 55
1/2 " " " " 276, @ \$3.60..... 90
1 box eyelets, sample 289..... 12
1 " " " 290..... 13
1/2 doz. Rogers' erasers, sample 268, @ \$3.53..... 1 16
3 lbs. twine, sample 333, @ 30c..... 90
3 " " " 335, @ 20c..... 60
12 " " " 336, @ 15c..... 1 80

January 29, 1879.

Wesley Emery,
For 1,000-page letter book..... 2 90
E. B. Smith & Co.,
For 20 sheets electric folio..... 2 00
2 M. envelopes, sample 404, @ \$3.00..... 6 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,
For telegram, Gower..... 27
" " " "..... 25
" Edwards..... 25
Amount carried forward..... \$65 97

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$65 97
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rm. 28-lb. P. O. paper, sample 16, @ 17c.....	4 76
1 gross steel pens, sample 138.....	88
¼ doz. Carter's mucilage, sample 166.....	1 84
1-6 " Arnold's copy, sample 157.....	1 63
¼ " erasers, sample 218.....	62
1-6 doz. mucilage pots, sample 288.....	2 08
5 rm. 12-lb. cap, sample 51.....	9 60
1 " 16-lb. " " 55.....	2 56
1 " 28-lb. demy, sample 68.....	4 48
1 " 24-lb. folio, " 75.....	3 84
1 " 36-lb. medium, sample 95.....	9 00

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For ½ rm legal, \$2.16; 1 mucilage bot., 40c.....	2 56
1 inkstand, \$2.25; 2 pen holders, 10c.....	2 35
1 pr. scales.....	4 00

June 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 9 rms. 22-lb. demy, sample 69, @ \$4.07.....	36 63
23 " 20-lb. " " 66, @ \$3.20.....	73 60
2 letter books, 10x12, 1,000 pp., sample 296, @ \$2.95.....	5 90

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 10 rm. 20-lb. crown, sample 64, @ \$3.70.....	37 00

August 27, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2½ M. No. 6 envelopes, sample 395, @ \$2.25.....	5 63
4 C. No. 10 envelopes, sample 391.....	1 20
¼ doz. Carter's mucilage, sample 166, @ \$7.37.....	2 46
1-6 " Groom's carmine, sample 164, @ \$2.75.....	46
1 gro. Est. bank pens, sample 129.....	45
4 doz. Dixon's pencils, sample 114, @ 31c.....	1 24
1 rm. folio, 24-lb., sample 75, @ 16c.....	4 84
1 " demy, 28-lb. " 68, @ 16c.....	4 48
1 " crown, 20-lb, " 62, @ 16c.....	3 20
1 " cap, 16-lb, " 55, @ 16c.....	2 56
100 lbs. manilla, sample 11.....	10 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$306 32

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

September 24, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$306 32
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 rms. 13x16, cap, sample 52, @ \$2.24.....	6 72
3 " 24-lb. folio, sample 70, @ \$3.84.....	11 52
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$324 56</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$627 45
Printing.....	1,939 18
Binding	2,778 83
Stationery	324 56
Total allowances to Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	<u>\$5,670 02</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

American Union Express & W. U. Tel. Co.,	
For express, 75c., 25c., 25c., 50c., \$1.65, 55c.....	\$3 95
Frank White,	
For 8 book trays.....	8 00
State Treasurer,	
For postage for State Library.....	20 00
John Clear,	
For freight on 4 boxes U. S. Statutes from Washington City....	7 81
cartage.....	25
Wesley Emery,	
For 2 dusters.....	1 50
J. B. Bisbee,	
For 4 cakes soap.....	60

November 27, 1878.

American Express Co.,	
For express, 40c., 25c., \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, 65c., 25c., \$2.15.....	7 50
Frank Shepard,	
For 5,000 gummed book labels.....	22 50

December 27, 1878.

Fred. Trostel,	
For 9 keys.....	2 25
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 doz. office baskets, @ \$10.50.....	42 00
John Clear,	
For hauling 4 loads, \$2.00; 1 load, 25c.....	2 25
freight and cartage.....	1 69
E. R. Thompson,	
For 2 hampers of baskets, @ \$1.75.....	3 50
Frank Wells,	
For 1 counter brush.....	75
1 scrub ".....	40
2 whisk brooms.....	50
Grove & Harrison,	
For 116 yds. wire cord.....	3 48
36 brass hooks.....	1 08
2 ash pans.....	20
2 tin dust pails, @ \$1.75.....	3 50
23 key rings, \$1.50; 2 pa. tacks, 20c.....	1 70
Amount carried forward.....	\$135 41

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$135 41
American Express Co.,	
For express, 40c., 25c., 40c., 25c., \$1.40, 40c.....	3 10

January 29, 1879.

American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, \$2.80, 40c., 50c., \$1.20, \$2.60, 50c., 50c., \$1.05, 50c.,	10 05
Janson, McClerg, & Co.,	
For 1 standard tray.....	1 00
1 book support.....	14
Frank Shepard,	
For 3,000 gummed book labels.....	15 00
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 chamber pail.....	1 00

February 26, 1879.

John Clear,	
For freight on 3 boxes books from London.....	29 59
cartage.....	60
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 30c., \$1.65.....	2 20

April 30, 1879.

Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For subscription, May 26, '78, to Dec. 31, '79.....	16 00
American Express Co.,	
For express, 90c., 80c., \$1.50, \$2.20.....	5 40

May 28, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for State Library.....	20 00
F. F. Russell,	
For 4 frames.....	4 20
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 counter brushes.....	1 50
2 dusters.....	2 50
1 ink vent.....	25
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 pail, 75c; 6 mouse traps, 75c.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 35c., \$1.15, 50c., 55c., \$1.65.....	4 45

June 28, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for June.....	20 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$273 89

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$273 89
John Clear,	
For freight and cartage.....	2 07

July 30, 1879.

Fish & Neff,	
For 1 library stamp.....	8 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	06
rent of P. O. drawer.....	4 00
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 40c., \$1.10, 35c., 50c.....	2 85
“ 35c., 90c., 65c., 25c., 25c., 90c., 50c., 50c.....	4 30

August 27, 1879.

A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling 2 loads.....	75
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 50c., 30c., 50c., \$2.25.....	3 80

September 24, 1879.

John Clear,	
For freight and cartage on 4 boxes books.....	8 59
Harriet A. Tenney,	
For paid Z. G. Baker, customs, fees, and charges on 2 cases books from London.....	4 50
American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 60c., 35c., \$1.40, \$24.02, 25c.....	26 87
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$339 68</u>

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 book labels, sample 1.....	\$1 80
“ 500 address blanks, sample 1.....	1 80
“ 200 blanks for recp. of books, sample 1.....	90
“ 200 books of record, sample 3.....	1 30
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$5 80</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 27, 1878.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5 80
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ note circulars, sample 5.....	1 10
" on 100 postal cards, sample 2.....	60
composition on appendix to State Librarian's Report for the year 1878, containing list of additions made to the State Library, from page 1 to 48 inclusive, 154,176 ems, @ 57c.	87 88
presswork on same, 84 tokens, @ 42c.....	35 28
correcting alterations from copy, 4 hours, @ 47c.....	1 88

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 8 signs on cardboard.....	2 25
" 500 book labels, sample 1.....	1 80
" 1,000 blanks for ret. of books, sample 5.....	3 50
" 100 notices on cardboard, sample 1.....	60
furnishing cardboard.....	20
printing 1,000 book marks, sample 3.....	5 30
furnishing paper for same.....	1 50
printing 500 com. slips, sam. 1.....	1 80
composition on Report of State Librarian for the year 1878, 18,270 ems, @ 57c.....	10 41
presswork on same, 28 tokens, @ 42c.....	11 76
printing 900 covers, sample 8.....	6 00
composition on catalogue of State Library for 1878-9, 94,562 ems, @ 57c.....	53 90
presswork on same, 12 tokens, @ 44c.....	5 28
composition on appendix to Librarian's report, 38,544 ems, @ 57c.....	21 97
presswork on same, 28 tokens, @ 42c.....	11 76

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, books requested, sample 3.....	5 30
" and ruling 100 blanks for register, sample 41.....	2 50
" " " 1,000 blanks, receipt of books, sample 37	7 00
Lansing Republican 1 year.....	2 00

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on catalogue, 674,910 ems, @ 57c.....	384 70
presswork on same, 120 tokens (less than 10 tokens per form), @ 44c.....	52 80
printing 300 covers, sample 8.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$727 87

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

March 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$727 87
W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on rules of library, 8,120 ems, @ 57c.....	4 63
presswork on same, 3 tokens, @ 44c.....	1 32

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 500 blanks, sample 37.....	4 50
“ 200 notices Supreme Court Reports, sample 5.....	1 10
“ 500 address blanks, sample 1.....	1 80

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, orders for books, sample 3.....	2 80
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$744 02</u>

BINDING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.	
For binding 3 vols. newspapers, @ \$2.10.....	\$6 30
“ 7 law magazines, @ \$1.25.....	8 75
“ 1 medical and surg. journal.....	1 25
rebinding 2 books, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
repairing 9 books, @ 25c.....	2 25
1 4-qr. legislative register, medium quarto with index (not in contract).....	3 50
1 general register, 1/2-Russia, cloth sides, medium quarto, 6-qr. (not in contract).....	7 50
1 register law dep't, same as above (not in contract).....	7 50
stamping 77 Mich. Reports “State Property,” @ 2c.	1 54
lettering “State Library” on 6 Mich. Reports.....	60

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 37 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	1 11
cutting 2,000 pieces slips.....	50
binding 3 vols. Joint Documents, over 500 pages, law sheep.	3 00
900 pam. Librarian's report, @ \$1.90.....	17 10
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$63 10</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$63 10
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 4-qr. register, full Russia, extra, @ \$1.90.....	7 60
4 qr. paper for same.....	3 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 300 pam. catalogues, over 80 pages, @ \$2.10.....	6 30
“ 200 catalogues in full cloth, @ 32c.....	64 00
“ 13 “ “ morocco.....	16 25
interleaving paper for 6 books.....	3 20
lettering on side, “Michigan State Library,” 13 books.....	3 25
cutting 1,000 memorandum papers.....	25

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 59 magazines, @ \$1.25.....	73 75
re-binding 3 old books, @ \$1.10.....	3 30
repairing 18 “ “ @ 30c.....	5 40
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$249 40</u>

STATIONERY.

October 30, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 50 lbs. twine, @ 20c.....	\$10 00
100 “ “ sample 336.....	15 00
500 “ “ wrapping paper, sample 13, @ 3c.....	15 00
4 rm. legal cap, sample 40, @ \$3.96.....	15 84
1 doz. Arnold's qts., sample 156.....	5 37
50 lbs. twine, sample 336.....	7 50
2 rm. 40x80 wrapping paper, 425 lbs., sample 13, @ 3c.....	12 75

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 rms. 40x48 wrapping, No. 13, 990 lbs., @ 3c.....	29 70

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 doz. inkstands, @ \$14.00.....	56 00
3 “ “ @ \$18.00.....	12 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$179 16</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$179 16
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. match boxes, @ \$5.00.....	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ " card racks, @ \$4.00.....	1 00
2 " paper weights, sample 276, @ \$3.60.....	7 20
2 " " " " 277, @ \$4.40.....	8 80
2 " sponge cups, sample 265, @ \$1.40.....	2 80
2 " sponges, sample 180.....	3 60
1 gro. holders, sample 143.....	2 40
1 " " " " 145.....	3 00
5 doz. desk pads, @ \$9.00.....	45 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ " paper files, @ \$3.50.....	2 34

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. sponge cups, sample 264.....	53
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " 265.....	70
1 doz. sponges.....	3 00
2 files, sample 28.....	56
1 punch, sample 293.....	1 50
1 doz. ink, sample 156.....	5 37
1 rm. letter paper.....	3 00
1 doz. mucilage stands, sample 288.....	12 50
1 sponge 25c. ; 1 perforator, 50c.....	75
1 letter box, \$4.00 ; 1 pr. scales, \$12.00.....	16 00

April 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 5 rm. 18-lb. legal cap, sample 41.....	24 30
800 book rests, @ 16c.....	128 00
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$452 76</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$339 68
Printing.....	744 02
Binding.....	249 40
Stationery.....	<u>452 76</u>
Total Allowances to State Library.....	<u>\$1,785 86</u>

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

J. B. Bisbee,	
For 3 boxes matches.....	\$0 25
2 whisk brooms, 25c. ; turpentine, 30c. ; 2 cakes soap, 35c..	1 50

December 27, 1878.

C. Y. Edwards,	
For 2 loads of wood.....	3 00
H. D. Pugh,	
For paid assistance assorting and arranging files.....	25 00
“ for removal from old court-room.....	7 37
“ drayman	50
Wesley Emery,	
For rubber bands.....	4 25
2 doz. rubber tips.....	40
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 3 boxes for books.....	6 00
20 “ “ “	10 00
Dart & Bowen,	
For 3 pa. tacks, 25c; 1 cop. wash basin, 75c.....	1 00
1 tin pail, 50c. ; 1 mop stick, 25c.....	75
1 dust pan, 20c. ; 3 pa. tacks, 25c.....	45
bottom to pail, 20c. ; 1 firmer chisel, 65c.....	85
1 screw driver, 35c. ; 1 hatchet, \$1.00.....	1 35
1 carpet sweeper.....	3 00

January 29, 1878.

A. C. Carpenter,	
For 1 counter brush, \$1.00; 1 brussels duster, 75c. ; matches,	
\$1.00	2 75
glycerine, 25c. ; olive oil, 20c. ; blacking brush, 50c.....	95
1 brush, 20c. ; soap, 35c. ; brush brooms, 50c.	1 05
sponges.....	55
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 step ladder.....	3 75

February 26, 1879.

Dart & Bowen,	
For 4 doz. large head gilt tacks.....	20
2 pa. tacks, 10c. ; 4 lbs twine, \$1.00.....	1 10
1 doz. bronze coat and hat hooks.....	50

Amount carried forward.....	\$76 52
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Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

April 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$76 52
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 2 leather seats and 2 backs.....	3 40
George P. Sanford,	
For 50 cards time tables.....	1 75
Emery & Forrester,	
For 2½ lbs. wrapping paper.....	30
Henry A. Chaney,	
For 1 lock.....	4 25
the following vols. Revised and Session laws, to be deposited as State property in the office of State Reporter at Lansing: Revised Statutes of 1833, 1838, 1846; Session Laws 1837-8, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1843, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1855, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 20 vols....	30 00
1 copy Vol. I., Compiled Laws of 1871.....	3 50

May 28, 1879.

J. P. Baker,	
For paid for keys.....	1 00
“ “ map of Michigan.....	1 50
H. Ingersoll,	
For 2 doz. silk braid.....	5 00
1 rm. tissue paper.....	50
2 doz. silk braid.....	5 00
Dart, Bowen & Co.,	
For 1 glass pitcher.....	80
1 hammer, 75c.; 1 gimlet, 5c.....	80
1 pr shears, \$1.00; 1 oil stone, 20c.....	1 20
1 doz. brass nails, 10c.; 1 pa. tacks, 5c.....	15

June 28, 1879.

A. C. Carpenter,	
For whisk broom, 75c.; matches, 25c.....	1 00
feather duster, \$2.00; chamois skin, 50c.....	2 50
3 sponges, 60c.; peacock duster, \$4.50.....	5 10
blacking, 20c.; toilet soap, \$1.50.....	1 70
Henry A. Chaney,	
For cash paid Session Laws, 1837, 1853, 1867.....	3 00
“ “ binding records of briefs, 16 vols.....	11 10

July 30, 1879.

B. F. Simons,	
For 6 yds. brussels border.....	3 30
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 pt. varnish.....	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$163 87

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

September 24, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$163 87
Richmond & Backus, For 1 Hill's rubber dater.....	5 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$168 87</u>

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For printing and furnishing complete 125 calendars for October term.....	\$70 00
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January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For furnishing complete 125 calendars, January term.....	70 00
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April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 300 blanks, att'y certificates, sample 8.....	3 00
furnishing paper.....	1 25
printing and ruling 200 blanks, for calendar, sample 34....	3 30
125 calendars for April term.....	70 00

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing and furnishing 125 calendars, June term.....	70 00
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July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 500 blanks for executions.....	5 50
furnishing paper	2 50

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For lettering 300 labels "Sup. Court Library".....	9 00
binding 5 books briefs and records, @ \$1.25.....	6 25

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 300 blanks, writ of error, sample 13.....	4 50
" 500 " " " certiorari, sample 13.....	5 50
furnishing paper.....	3 50

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$324 80</u>
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For 1 8-qr. full bound medium journal (not in contract).....	\$2 25
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January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For furnishing cardboard and cutting.....	3 00
binding 6 vols. records and briefs, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep.....	7 50

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For 120 file boxes, @ 40c.....	48 00
printing and ruling 500 blanks, special orders, sample 26...	4 90
furnishing paper.....	2 50
printing and numbering 396 cards, 5 hours, @ 47c.....	2 35
furnishing cardboard.....	2 50

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For binding 4 vols. records and briefs, @ \$1.25.....	5 00
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May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For binding 7 qr. calendar, \$1.90.....	13 30
numbering same.....	65
7 qr. best medium paper.....	4 00
index interleaved with blotting.....	2 50
printing 600 blanks, executions, sample 13.....	6 00
furnishing paper.....	3 00

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co., For 1 short book, 5-qr., $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, cloth sides.....	6 00
binding 3 vol. records and briefs.....	3 75

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$117 20</u>
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STATIONERY.

October 30, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co., For 1 10x12 letter book, sample 296.....	\$2 95
2 rms. note, ruled to order, @ \$2.50.....	5 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$7 95</u>

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7 95
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rms. note, linen, ruled to order, @ \$2.75.....	5 50
2 " letter, ruled to order, @ \$5.00.....	10 00
2 " 5-lb note, sample 32, @ 22c.....	2 20
½ doz. spools red tape, sample 307, @ \$4.45.....	2 23
1 " penholders, sample 147.....	13
1 gro. pens, ea. sam. 134, 136, 133, 139.....	1 83
½ doz. ivory folders, sample 169, @ \$3.25.....	1 08
2 pr. shears, sample 178, @ \$1.62.....	3 24
1 doz. boxes gold seals, sample 195.....	2 50
1 " pencils, sam. 113, 114, 115.....	1 14
3 " pencils, sample 107.....	2 37
1 copying press.....	7 00
1 " brush.....	60
1 water cup.....	50
1 gro. bands, sample 237.....	42
1 " " " 239.....	67
6 rm. letter, sam. 131, @ \$2.52.....	15 12
1 M. envelopes, @ \$3.95.....	2 25

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 M. ¼ sheet blanks; 2 M. ¼ sheet blanks, linen (not in contract, ruled to order).....	24 75
W. S. George & Co.,	
For 10 motion books (not in contract).....	7 50

January 29, 1879.

C. S. Cleveland & Co.,	
For 2 doz. Faber's hexagon pencils.....	1 30
5 copies Michigan Almanac.....	65
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 gro. rubber bands, 0000½ sample 244, @ \$1.15.....	2 30
2 " " " 0000½ " 240, @ 75c.....	1 50
2 " " " 0½ " 237, @ 42c.....	84
2 inkstands, sample 285, @ \$1.67.....	3 34
2 gro. bands, ea. \$1.10, \$1.05, 55c., 67c.....	6 74
½ doz. spools tape, \$4.15; 1-6 doz. ruling pens, \$4.50.....	2 83
1-6 " flex. rulers, \$4.90; 1 doz. inkstands, \$1.90.....	2 72
½ " muc. pots, \$2.12; 1-6 " punches, \$18.00.....	3 71
½ gross pen holders, sample 150, @ \$3.25.....	81
1 bot. ink, 45c.; 1 spool tape, 32c.....	77
1 pr. shears, \$1.62; 2 folders, 40c.....	2 42

Amount carried forward.....	\$128 89
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Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$128 89
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 inkstands	2 50
1 bot. mucilage.....	40
1 doz. pencils.....	43
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. folders, pen holders, sample 113.....	15
1 gr. pens.....	75
1 gro. bands, sample 245.....	1 05
1 blank note.....	15
1 pkg. blotters.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ sheet blotting.....	50
1 copying press.....	9 00
1 " stand.....	10 00
1 " bowl.....	50
1 " brush.....	60
1 rm. copy paper	4 00

February 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 gro. pens, 88c.; 2 gro. pens, \$1.75.....	2 63
1 doz. Faber's erasers, \$1.87; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. flex. rulers, \$1.00.....	2 87
1 " pyr. pins, 75c.; 1 doz. blue pencils, 96c.....	1 71
$\frac{1}{2}$ " carmine ink.....	1 83

April 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 6 rm. 12-lb. letter, sample 30 @ 21c.....	15 12
lith. 6 rms., sample 43, @ \$2.20.....	13 20
2 rm. 6-lb. note paper, sample 33, @ 22c.....	2 64
lith. 2 rms.....	3 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes, ea. \$3.00, \$5.75.....	4 38
1-12 doz. mucilage, 61c.; 1-12 doz. Arnold's ink, 45c.....	1 06
1 box envelopes.....	94
1 M. linen envelopes.....	4 50
4 rms. linen note.....	10 00

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. 140-lb., treas. blotting, @ 21c.....	22 05
1 doz. ink, sample 156.....	5 37
1 ink vent.....	25
1 M. McGill's No. 3 fasteners.....	2 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. Sib. pencils, sample 107.....	2 38
1 " holders, sample 145.....	3 25
2 doz. rolls ribbon, sample 308, @ \$3.30.....	6 60
4 gro. pens, asst., @ 60c.....	2 40

Amount carried forward.....	\$267 95
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Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$267 95
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 rms. linen note, @ \$2.00.....	6 00
15 M. envelopes, sample 407, @ \$3.75.....	56 25
10 " " " 408, @ \$5.75.....	57 50
2 gro. Blackstone pens.....	1 50

June 28, 1879.

Emery & Forrester,	
For 3 balls twine, 75c.; 5 lbs. paper twine, 50c.....	2 25
1 gro. rubber bands, 65c.; 1 gro. rubber bands, 20c.....	85
1 doz. rubber tips.....	20
1 " asst. pencils, 60c.; 2 doz. pens, 30c.....	90
4 rolls paper curtains, 50c.; 4 rolls, 18-in., 85c.....	3 40
13½ lbs. wrapping paper, @ 15c.....	2 02
5 " cord.....	1 00
7½ " express paper, @ 10c.; 13 lbs. wrapping paper, 15c.....	2 70
5 pa. pins.....	50

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 rms. 16-lb. mont. legal, sample 39, @ 22c.....	10 56
3 " 18-lb. O. B. " @ 27c.....	14 58
2 gro. ¼-in. asst. bands, @ \$2.60.....	5 20
2 " 33 bands, sample 236, @ 40c.....	80
2 " 51 " " 232, @ 17c.....	34
F. F. Russell,	
For 2 frames.....	1 65
1½ doz. pen holders.....	1 12
1 gro. pens.....	75
1 inkstand.....	50
1 doz. pencils.....	85
2 " thumb tacks.....	40
note paper.....	2 00
8 pencils.....	54
1 gro. pens.....	75
3 qr. paper.....	50
1 doz. pencils.....	85
1 gro. pens.....	75

August 27, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 gro. Faber's pencils, sample 104, @ \$6.75.....	13 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$458 66

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$458 66
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rm. legal, as per sample.....	8 25
1 " " " "	4 13
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$471 04</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$168 87
Printing	324 30
Binding	117 20
Stationery	471 04
Total Allowances to State Treasurer.....	<u>\$1,081 41</u>

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

J. B. Haviland,

For 'bus, Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60.....	\$5 85
hotel bill at Howard City, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c....	1 50
telegram to Bay City.....	50
R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; supper at Mancelona, 50c....	3 40
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$1.00; stage and boat to Burt Lake, \$2.00.....	3 00
hotel bill, Burt Lake, \$2.00; boat and stage to Petoskey, \$2.00.....	4 00
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$1.00; fare, Traverse City, \$2.90; break- fast, 50c.....	4 40
R. R. fare to Bay City, \$5.40; dinner, Reed City, 50c.; tel- egram, 50c.....	6 40
supper, East Saginaw, 50c.; 2 'bus fares, 50c.....	1 00
hotel bill, Bay City, \$1.50; boat to Alpena and 1 meal, \$4.00	5 50
“ “ Alpena, 50c.; hotel bill, North Branch, \$1.00....	1 50
“ “ Montmorenci, \$1.25; Half-Way House hotel bill, \$1.00.....	2 25
hotel bill, Alpena, \$3.00; boat to Bay City, \$3.50; 3 meals, \$1.50.....	8 00
hotel bill, Bay City, \$3.75; boat fare to AuGres, \$1.25....	5 00
“ “ AuGres, \$1.50; boat to Bay City, \$1.25; supper, 50c.....	3 25
R. R. fare to East Saginaw.....	40
hotel bill E. Saginaw, \$1.50; 'bus fare, 25c.....	1 75
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.00; 'bus 25c.....	2 25
livery hire during month:	
double rig, 2 days, @ \$3.50.....	7 00
“ “ 1 “.....	4 00
single “ 3½ “ @ \$3.00.....	10 50

State Treasurer,

For postage for use Swamp Land Office.....	3 00
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November 27, 1878.

J. B. Haviland,

For R. R. fare to Traverse City.....	5 60
hotel bill, Howard City, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c....	1 50
telegram to Alpena.....	59
R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; supper at Mancelona, 50c....	3 40
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$1.00; boat fare to Little Traverse, 25c.....	1 25

Amount carried forward.....	\$96 79
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State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$96 79
J. B. Haviland,	
For hotel bill at Cross Village, 40c.....	40
" " " Little Traverse, \$1.50; boat to Petoskey, 25c....	1 75
" " " Petoskey, 50c.; Mancelona, 50c.; R. R. fare,	
Traverse City, \$2.90.....	3 90
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.60; 'bus, 25c.; dinner, 50c.....	6 35
telegram, Cheboygan.....	37
livery hire during month:	
double rig, 2 days, @ \$4.00.....	8 00
single " 1½ " @ \$3.00.....	4 50
State Treasurer,	
For postage for November.....	6 00

December 27, 1878.

J. B. Haviland,	
For 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60...	5 85
hotel, Greenville, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
telegram to and from Lansing.....	80
railroad fare to Reed City and return, \$4.60; dinner, 50c...	5 10
telegram to Capac.....	75
R. R. fare to Big Rapids, \$2.70; dinner and telegram, 83c..	3 53
hotel bill, Big Rapids, \$2.50; 2 'bus fares, 50c.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.90; 'bus at Lansing, 25c.....	3 15
telegram to West Branch.....	25
livery for month, ½ day.....	1 50
State Treasurer,	
For postage for December.....	2 00

January 29, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for January.....	2 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60...	5 85
hotel at Greenville.....	1 00
" " Reed City.....	1 00
R. R. fare to Big Rapids.....	2 70
telegram to Capac.....	50
hotel at Big Rapids.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Lansing.....	2 90
'bus.....	25
livery hire during month:	
single rig, 1 day.....	3 00
double " ½ ".....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$179 69

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$179 69
J. B. Haviland,	
For 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60..	5 85
supper at Howard City.....	50
hotel bill at Cadillac.....	1 00
R. R. fare to Ludington, \$3.75; dinner, Reed City, 50c....	4 25
hotel bill.....	2 00
R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$3.75; hotel bill, Reed City, \$1.00.....	4 75
telegrams to Capac & Cheboygan.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Lansing.....	5 60
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; 'bus, Lansing, 25c.....	75
State Treasurer,	
For postage for February.....	3 00

March 26, 1879.

J. B. Haviland,	
For 'bus fare, Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60.	5 85
hotel bill, Greenville, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.60; " " " 50c.....	6 10
State Treasurer,	
For postage for March.....	3 00

April 30, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for April.....	4 00

May 28, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for May.....	2 00

June 28, 1879.

J. B. Haviland,	
For R. R. fare to Traverse City.....	5 60
hotel bill, Howard.....	1 50
" " Elk Rapids, \$1.75; dinner and feed, 60c.....	2 35
" " " ".....	1 40
R. R. fare to Ludington, \$3.75; dinner, Reed City, 50c....	4 25
hotel bill, Ludington, \$1.50; telegram, 25c.....	1 75
" " " \$1.00; R. R. fare and breakfast, \$1.95	2 95
R. R. fare, Cadillac, 85c.; dinner, 50c.....	1 35
" " Custar, 70c.; dinner, 25c.....	95
hotel bill, Falmouth.....	2 50
" " Cadillac, \$1.50; R. R. fare, Traverse City, \$1.45..	2 95
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.60; dinner, 50c.; 'bus, 25c.....	6 35

Amount carried forward.....	\$265 24
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State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$265 24
J. B. Haviland,	
For livery hire during June:	
double rig, 2 days.....	8 00
single " 3 ".....	9 00
R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60; telegram, 21c.....	5 81
hotel bill, Greenville, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; supper, Mancelona, 50c.....	3 40
telegram to East Saginaw.....	65
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$3.50; breakfast, Mancelona, 50c.....	4 00
R. R. fare to Reed City, \$3.65; dinner, 50c.....	4 15
" " " East Saginaw.....	2 70
hotel bill, East Saginaw, \$2.50; car fare 5c.; R. R. Bay City, 40c.....	2 95
hotel bill, Bay City, \$1.50; at Quinisec, \$1.00.....	2 50
" " " " \$3.50; stage to Mancelona, 50c.....	4 00
" " Unionville, \$1.75; " " Bay City, \$1.50.....	3 25
" " Bay City, \$2.00; dinner, and feed, 60c.....	2 60
" " " " \$1.00; R. R. fare to East Saginaw, 40c.....	1 40
" " East Saginaw, \$2.50; R. R. Traverse City, \$5.00; dinner, 50c.....	8 00
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.60; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	6 10
'bus at Lansing.....	25
livery during month of May:	
double rig, 1½ days, \$6.00; single rig, 2½ days, \$7.50.....	13 50
'bus, Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60.....	5 85
hotel, Greenville, \$1.00; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; supper, Mancelona, 50c.....	3 40
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$1.00; hotel, \$1.25.....	2 25
" " Cheboygan, \$4.00; supplies, \$1.60.....	5 60
supper, breakfast, and lodging for self and man.....	1 50
" " for self and man.....	1 00
breakfast and lodging for self and man, \$1.00; dinner, 50c.....	1 50
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$1.50; boat fare, 50c.....	2 00
R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$2.90; breakfast, 50c.....	3 40
" " " Lansing, \$5.60; sleeper, \$1.50.....	7 10
breakfast, 50c.; 'bus, 25c.....	75
livery hire for month of June, 1½ day.....	4 50
<hr/>	
<i>July 30, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for July.....	3 00
<hr/>	
<i>August 27, 1879.</i>	
J. B. Haviland,	
For 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare, Traverse City, \$5.60.....	5 85
Amount carried forward.....	\$398 20

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$398 20
J. B. Haviland,	
For supper at Owosso, 50c.; sleeper, Traverse City, \$1.50.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Saginaw, \$5.00; sleeper, \$1.50.....	6 50
hotel bill, " \$2.50; car fare, 10c.....	2 60
R. R. fare, Gaylord, \$4.05; dinner, Roscommon, 50c.....	4 55
hotel bill, " \$1.25; R. R. fare, West Branch, \$2.00.....	3 25
telegram, 50c.; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	2 50
R. R. fare, Bay City, \$1.65; hotel bill, Bay City, \$2.00....	3 65
boat fare to Saginaw.....	25
hotel bill, East Saginaw, \$2.50; R. R. fare, Traverse City, \$5.00.....	7 50
dinner, Reed City.....	50
R. R. fare, Holland, \$5.10; sleeper, \$1.50.....	6 60
hotel bill, Grand Rapids.....	1 00
" " at Holland.....	3 00
R. R. fare, Bay City, \$5.90; dinner, R. City, 50c.....	6 40
hotel bill at Saginaw.....	75
" " Bay City.....	1 50
boat to Alpena, \$3.50; meals on boat, \$1.00.....	4 50
hotel bill at Alpena.....	2 00
" " " Thunder Bay and feed on road.....	1 35
" " " Alpena, \$1.50; boat, Rogers City, \$2.00.....	3 50
" " " Rogers City, \$1.00; supplies, \$1.20.....	2 20
" " " " ".....	3 00
" " Alpena.....	1 50
boat to Bay City, \$3.50; two meals, \$1.00.....	4 50
supper, " " 50c.; R. R. fare, Saginaw, 40c.....	90
hotel bill, Saginaw, \$1.50; R. R. fare, Traverse City, \$5.00	6 50
dinner, Reed City.....	50
livery hire:	
double rig, 2 days, @ \$5.00.....	10 00
" " 1½ " @ \$4.00.....	6 00
single " 3 days, @ \$3.00.....	9 00
R. R. fare, Lansing.....	5 60
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; 'bus, Lansing, 25c.....	75
'bus, Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare, Traverse City, \$5.60; sleeper, \$1.50.....	7 35
R. R. fare to Petoskey.....	2 90
boat fare, Sturgeon River.....	75
hotel bill, \$1.00; R. R. fare, Crooked Lake, 40c.....	1 40
" " Burt Lake.....	1 50
boat fare to Crooked Lake.....	75
R. R. fare to Petoskey.....	40
hotel bill, Petoskey.....	1 00
breakfast, Mancelona.....	50
R. R. fare, Traverse City.....	2 90
Amount carried forward.....	\$532 00

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$532 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing.....	5 60
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; 'bus, Lansing, 25c.....	75
State Treasurer,	
For postage for August.....	4 00

September 24, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for September.....	2 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.60; sleeper, \$1.50.....	7 10
“ “ “ Saginaw.....	5 00
hotel bill, Saginaw, \$1.50; R. R. fare to Flint, \$1.05.....	2 55
“ “ Flint, \$2.50; “ “ “ Capac, \$1.15.....	3 65
“ “ Capac, \$1.00; “ “ “ Bay City, \$2.20.....	3 20
“ “ Bay City, \$1.00; “ “ “ W. Branch, \$1.65.....	2 65
telegram to Gaylord and return.....	50
hotel bill, West Branch, \$2.25; R. R. fare to Bay City, \$1.65.....	3 90
“ “ Bay City, \$2.50; boat fare, Alpena, \$4.00.....	6 50
“ “ Alpena, \$4.50; “ “ Rogers City, \$2.00.....	6 50
dinner on road, 30c.; hotel at Smith's \$1.50.....	1 80
hotel, Rogers City, \$5.75; boat, Cheboygan, \$2.00.....	7 75
meal on boat, 50c.; telegram, 50c.....	1 00
hotel bill, Cheboygan, \$1.50; boat to Crooked Lake, \$2.00.....	3 50
dinner, Burt Lake, 50c.; R. R. to Petoskey, 40c.....	90
hotel bill, Petoskey, \$2.50; R. R. to Traverse City, \$2.90.....	5 40
“ “ Walton.....	25
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.60; sleeper, \$1.50.....	7 10
breakfast at Howard City.....	50
livery hire during the month:	
double rig, 1½ days, @ \$4.00.....	7 00
single “ 2½ “ @ \$3.00.....	7 50
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$628 60</u>

PRINTING.

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on annual report of Commissioner for 1878,	
60,485 ems, @ 57c.....	\$34 48
presswork on same, 26 tokens, @ 42c.....	10 92
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$50 40</u>

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

March 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$50 40
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks for bids, sample 13.....	8 00
“ 300 bonds for Commissioner, sample 13.....	4 50
furnishing paper.....	1 50

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ bills for W. L. Abbott.....	2 25
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$56 65</u>

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 108 qrs. road contracts, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 70c.....	\$75 60

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 700 Reports, @ \$1.90.....	13 30

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 6 qrs. contracts, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, @ 70c.	4 20
making 31 mem. blocks.....	93
80 file boxes, @ 40c.....	32 00
2 indexes.....	2 00

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For furnishing cardboard and cutting.....	25
printing labels for file boxes, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, @ 47c.....	3 05
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$131 33</u>

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

For 2 qr. legal, 50c. ; 2 qr. cap, 50c.	\$1 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ gro. pencils	1 69
12 pkg. blotters	1 44
1 box 000 $\frac{1}{4}$ bands, sample 238	55
6 gro. bands, sample 260	83
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. ink, sample 156	2 68
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " " 157	81
Total for Stationery	<u>\$9 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances	\$628 60
Printing	66 65
Binding	131 33
Stationery	9 00
Total allowances to State Swamp Land Commissioner	<u>\$835 58</u>

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

A. L. Bours,	
For salary for month of October, 1878, as Secretary of Building Commissioners	\$125 00
Emily B. Bours,	
For services as assistant in office of Board of State Building Commissioners	67 50
N. Osburn & Co.,	
For work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month of October, 1878, copy attached	385 75
John Voisel & Co.,	
For work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month of October, 1878, copy attached	43 95

November 27, 1878.

N. Osburn & Co.,	
For work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the New Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for month ending November, 1878, copy attached	1,650 30

December 27, 1878.

N. Osburn & Co.,	
For work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the New Capitol, as per estimate No. 73, for month ending Dec. 24, 1878	220 00
H. D. Bartholomew,	
For 37 days' services in office of Commissioners in Nov. and Dec. assisting Secretary, @ \$2.50	92 50
Charles M. Croswell,	
For 11 days' time, @ \$3.00	33 00
hotel bills	18 00
'bus fare	3 00
E. O. Grosvenor,	
For 43 days' attendance, @ \$3.00	129 00
hotel and R. R. expenses	142 75
carriage	75
Amount carried forward	\$2,911 50

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,911 50
James Shearer,	
For 32 days' time, @ \$3.00.....	96 00
R. R. and hotel expenses.....	148 35
telegrams.....	3 62
Alexander Chapoton,	
For 29 days' time, @ \$3.00.....	87 00
R. R. and hotel expenses.....	119 46
'bus fare.....	8 00
<hr/>	
<i>January 29, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage stamps for mailing reports.....	15 00
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<i>February 26, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer,	
For postage for February.....	15 00
Calvert Lithographing Co.,	
For 2,000 lithographs of New Capitol.....	9 00
<hr/>	
<i>May 28, 1879.</i>	
Charles M. Croswell,	
For expenses and per diem as member of Board of State Building	
Commissioners, 11 days' attendance.....	33 00
hotel and carriage.....	32 00
Alexander Chapoton,	
For 8 days' attendance.....	24 00
R. R. and 'bus.....	17 10
hotel.....	12 50
James Shearer,	
For 11 days' attendance.....	33 00
R. R. fare and 'bus.....	29 00
hotel.....	23 25
E. O. Grosvenor,	
For 16 days' attendance.....	48 00
railroad, hotel bills, and carriage.....	53 75
<hr/>	
<i>September 24, 1879.</i>	
A. L. Bours,	
For clerical services from Nov. 1, 1878, for compilation of inaugural report and publication of inaugural exercises and compiling final report.....	100 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u><u>\$3,818 53</u></u>

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on final report, 22,330 ems, @ 57c.....	\$12 73
presswork on same, 28 tokens, @ 42c.....	11 76
printing 800 covers, sample 8.....	5 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$29 99</u>

BINDING.

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 850 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$16 15
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$16 15</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$3,818 53
Printing.....	29 99
Binding.....	16 15
Total Allowances to State Board of Building Commissioners....	<u>\$3,864 67</u>

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

S. Strahan,	
For services as superintendent of construction of furniture for New Capitol for the month of October, 1878.....	\$150 00
Haywood Brothers,	
For 1 revolving and tilting chair.....	21 00
1 " " " " cane.....	9 00
P. C. Ayres & Son,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnish- ing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....	325 00
paid Wm. Appleyard for surveying Capitol square for fence.	3 50
scraper for leveling Capitol grounds.....	3 00
Phoenix Furniture Co.,	
For sample L. desk.....	80 00
B. F. Partridge,	
For 172 miles' travel, Lansing to Detroit and return to purchase furniture.....	17 20
hotel bill.....	2 00
Nicholas Carroll,	
For 1,400 yds. sod for Capitol grounds, @ 6c.....	84 00
A. L. Bours,	
For paid for lamp for use in vaults.....	2 00
" " 2 pails for water.....	1 00
" " 1 tub for cleaning spittoons.....	85
" " 1 doz. pull down hooks.....	9 00
" " 2 brooms.....	60
" J. Cowan, work on vault stairs.....	4 00
" " new pipe and cutting same.....	1 00
salary for the month of October as secretary of board for furnishing Capitol.....	40 00
paid Davis & Larned 8 ft. 6in. sewer pipe.....	1 04
hack to Reform School farm to see gravel.....	1 00
freight and cartage on grass seed.....	1 19
" on castings for chairs.....	45
J. Cowan, altering irons for chairs.....	1 25
Adam Oliver,	
For services as superintendent of improvement of the State Cap- itol grounds for the month of October, 1878, 27 days, @ \$5.00.....	135 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$893 08

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$893 08
Adam Oliver,	
For cash paid John Cowan for stone hammer.....	1 00
" " " " repairing cultivator.....	75
" " John Rix, sharpening mattock.....	60
John Clear,	
For paid freight and cartage, as follows:	
brooms, etc., from Detroit.....	57
scrubbers.....	40
furniture for Governor's room from Detroit.....	25 08
" " " " " "	2 41
F. R. Wolfinger,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 4, for the month ending October 30, 1878 (copy attached).....	1,828 79
American & U. S. Express & W. U. Tel. Co.,	
For express, 40c., 25c., 65c., 25c., 25c., 40c., 29c., 25c.....	2 74
" 57c., 25c., 25c., 91c., 51c., 25c.....	2 74
W. B. McCreery,	
For 172 miles' travel, Lansing to Detroit and return to purchase furniture	17 20
hotel bill.....	2 00
A. T. Stewart & Co.,	
For 1½ yds. Wilton carpeting, sample, @ \$2.50.....	3 75
M. V. Sweet,	
For expenses from Adrian to Lansing and return to consult with board about water supply, at their request:	
R. R. fare to Lansing and return.....	4 20
hotel bill at Jackson.....	1 25
" " " Lansing.....	2 00
D. M. Ferry & Co.,	
For 12 bush. red top.....	12 00
6 " ex. cleaned Kentucky blue grass.....	9 00
6 " perennial rye.....	15 00
20 lbs. W. D. clover.....	8 00
2 bags, 50c.; cartage, 25c.....	75
E. W. Dart, assignee of William Clark,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....	\$369 75
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	36 97
	332 78
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,166 09

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$3,166 09
Allen & Hall,		
For 300 grade stakes.....		3 00
making model for fence.....		75
W. P. Appleyard,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 4, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....	\$738 18	
Deduct ten per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	73 82	664 36
Caroline Webber,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 1878 (copy attached).....		1,510 00
Michigan State Reform School,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....		93 75
A. H. Andrews & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....		408 00
Abbott & Ketchum,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Oct. 30, 1878 (copy attached).....	\$5,295 11	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	529 51	4,765 60
Kappes & Eggers,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Oct. 30, 1878 (copy attached).....		741 77
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached).....	\$700 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	70 00	630 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$11,983 32

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$11,983 32
Allen & Hall,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 30, 1878 (copy attached)	\$1,000 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	100 00	
		900 00
A. H. Andrews & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 30, 1878, (copy attached)..	\$2,000 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	200 00	
		1,800 00
George S. Tompkins,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Oct. 29, 1878 (copy attached)	\$224 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	22 40	
		201 60
Lawrence & Keith,		
For 58 yds. gravel, as per contract, @ \$1.00.....		58 00
Robert Barker,		
For 1,374 lineal feet 4-in. tile, @ 2c.....		27 48
Barber, Crane & Co.,		
For 4 Columbian tilting attachments for chairs for Justices Supreme Court, @ \$4.00.....		16 00
E. H. Loomer,		
For 23 days painting and oiling vaults, @ \$2.50.....		57 50
22½ " workman " " @ \$2.00.....		45 00
E. F. Cooley,		
For 48 hours fitting on service pipe, @ 40c.....		19 20
58 feet 4 in. pipe, cut, @ \$1.00.....	\$58 00	
13 4-12 feet 3½ in. pipe, cut, @ 80c.....	10 67	
95 8½-12 feet 3 " " @ 60c.....	57 43	
4 feet 2½ in. pipe, cut, @ 46c.....	1 84	
8 3 in. short nipples, @ 65c.....	5 20	
5 2½ " " @ 45c.....	2 25	
4 2 " " @ 28c.....	1 12	
1 2x5 in. short nipples.....	40	
1 1½x3 " ".....	20	
1 1½x3½ " ".....	15	
Amount carried forward.....		\$15,108 10

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,108 10	
E. F. Cooley,		
For 1 1½ in. right and left elbow.....	\$0 25	
1 2 " " " "	50	
1 1½ in. tee.....	50	
4 2 " @ 75c.....	3 00	
1 2½ "	1 20	
1 3 "	1 80	
2 2½ in. elbows, @ 90c.....	1 80	
9 3 " @ \$1.40.....	12 60	
2 3½ " @ \$1.90.....	3 80	
6 4 " @ \$2.40.....	14 40	
2 4 in. tees, @ \$3.35.....	6 70	
1 3½ "	2 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$186 31	
Less 45 %.....	83 84	
	<hr/>	102 47
1 4x2 bushing.....	\$1 20	
2 3 in. unions, @ \$2.75.....	5 50	
1 2½ " @ \$1.75.....	1 75	
2 3 in. cocks, @ \$9.50.....	19 00	
1 2½ "	6 75	
1 2 "	5 50	
1 1½ "	5 50	
6 1½ " @ \$2.30.....	13 80	
1 3x4 in. nipple.....	65	
1 2½x4 "	45	
	<hr/>	
	\$54 60	
Less 45 %.....	24 57	
	<hr/>	30 03
16 4 in. threads, @ 50c.....	8 00	
6 3½ " @ 40c.....	2 40	
16 3 " @ 30c.....	4 80	
2 2½ " @ 25c.....	50	
6 hours tapping, etc., @ 50c.....	3 00	
53 lbs. malleable fittings, @ 15c.....	7 95	
9 ft. 2 in. pipe, @ 31c.....	\$2 79	
2 2 in. elbows.....	1 00	
1 2 " brass cock.....	7 35	
1 1½ " " "	3 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$14 64	
Less 45 %.....	6 59	
	<hr/>	8 05
Amount carried forward.....	\$15,275 30	

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,275 30	
E. F. Cooley,		
For 2 2 in. nipples, @ 40c.; 14 1½ in. nipples, @ 23c.	\$4 02	
2 1½ " @ 29c.; 4 ft. 1½ in. pipe, @ 18c.	1 30	
	<hr/>	
	\$5 32	
Less 45 %.....	2 39	
	<hr/>	
7 hours fitting.....		2 93
10 " ".....		2 80
10 " ".....		4 00
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 100 lbs. lead, \$9.00; 3 gal. linseed oil, boiled, @ 70c.....		11 10
3 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 qt. japan, 25c.....		1 75
1 gal. coach varnish, \$3.00; 1 paint brush, \$1.75.....		4 75
2 sash brushes, @ 20c.; ¼ gal. shellac, @ \$4.00.....		1 40
cartage.....		10
1 gal. can, 25c.. 11½ lbs. putty, @ 5c.; ½ lb. ult. blue, @ 50c.....		1 08
lampwicks, 5c.; 1 gal. kerosene, 30c.....		35
1 gal. coal oil, 25c.; 4 gal. lard oil, \$1.00.....		1 25
3 " linseed oil, @ 70c.; 2 lbs. cr. white, @ 5c.....		2 20
2 brooms, @ 35c.; red lead, 15c.; sash tool, 10c.....		95
25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 1 gal. coal oil, 25c.; 1 qt. japan, 25c...		2 75
2 lbs. drop black, @ 35c.; lamp chimneys, 20c.....		90
5 lbs. glue, @ 25c.; ¼ gal. coal oil, @ 25c.....		1 38
1 gal. coal oil, 25c.; 25 lbs. lead @ 9c.....		2 50
1 " turpentine, 50c.; 1 gal. coal oil, 25c.....		75
1 " coal oil, 25c.; 25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 1 gal. coal oil, 25c.		2 75
1 " " ".....		25
½ lb. white glue, 60c.; turpentine, 10c.....		40
1 gal. linseed oil, 70c.; 1 gal. turpentine, 50c.....		1 20
25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.....		2 25
3 gal. coal oil, @ 30c.....		90
George O. Weatherby & Co.,		
For 6 doz. brooms, @ \$2.25.....		13 50
2 " wisps, @ \$2.50.....		5 00
½ " large head brooms, @ \$4.00.....		2 00
½ doz. rubber scrubs, @ \$2.40.....		1 20
Lapham & Longstreet,		
For 222 ft. of select, dressed 2 sides, @ 3c.....		6 66
58 " lumber, @ \$15.00.....		87
2,948 " fine com. d. 2 sides, @ \$25.00.....		73 70
357 " select, @ \$30.00.....		10 71
sawing.....		45
826 ft. of upper, @ \$35.00.....		28 91
sawing.....		2 00
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$15,470 99	

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,470 39
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 200 feet of upper, @ \$35.00.....	7 00
182 " " @ \$35.00.....	6 37
sawing.....	25
1½ hours' machine work.....	75
300 ft. of ½ round, @ ½c.....	1 50
572 " lumber, @ \$16.00.....	9 15
233 " bill lumber, sawed up, @ \$12.00.....	2 80
104 " upper, dr. 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	3 64
20 " " " " " ".....	70
200 " selects, " " @ \$30.00.....	6 00
2½ hours' machine work.....	1 25
664 feet crown mould, @ 3c.....	19 92
500 " ½ round, @ ½c.....	2 50
929 " lumber, @ \$22.00.....	20 44
200 " lineal of ¾x5½ walnut, @ 6c.....	12 00
sticking ½ round on edge.....	2 00
24 feet wide walnut.....	2 40
312 " upper, d. 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	10 92
138 " selects, @ \$30.00.....	4 14
666 " uppers, @ \$35.00.....	23 32
68 " selects, @ \$30.00.....	2 04

November 27, 1878.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram, 62c., \$1.10, \$2.05, 25c., 60c., 40c.....	5 02
" 85c., \$2.90.....	3 75
S. Strahan.	
For salary for month of November, 1878, as superintendent of furniture in Capitol.....	150 00
Anton Grimm,	
For 21 days finishing furniture, @ \$2.00.....	42 00
Nicholas Carroll,	
For 1,293 yds. turf delivered on Capitol grounds, @ 6c.....	77 58
Adam Oliver,	
For services as superintendent of improvement of Capitol grounds, month of November, 26 days, @ \$5.00.....	130 00
Kappes & Eggers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending November 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	1,488 00
work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	2,002 07
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,508 50

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,508 50
F. R. Wolfinger,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	373 15
Kappes & Eggers,	
For 12 poles for pull down hooks.....	12 00
cutting holes and fitting 4 desks around columns in Library.....	8 00
cherry lumber for Land Office vault.....	1 00
12 poles for pull down hooks.....	12 00
40 lbs. rags and oil varnish for polishing furniture.....	8 40
work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered, on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	3,582 00
work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	121 50
Fiege Brothers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	3,187 00
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,	
For allowances on account of contract for electrician work for new Capitol.....	\$2,200 00
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract.....	220 00
	<hr/> 1,980 00
E. W. Dart, assignee of Wm. Clark,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	592 80
E. E. Meyers,	
For the following services and disbursements on account of the construction and furnishing of the new Capitol, for plans and specifications, and superintendence, as follows:	
galleries and cases in State Library.....	950 90
Legislative Post Office.....	36 30
Legislative Halls and Supreme Court.....	268 50
chairs for Speaker and Justices.....	40 00
settees in gallery, Legislative Halls.....	45 30
electrician work.....	175 00
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$30,902 35

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$30,902 35
E. E. Meyers,	
For military apartments.....	248 80
model of iron lathing.....	12 00
expenses traveling quarter ending Sept. 30, 1878, Detroit to Lansing and return, 5 trips, @ \$5.20.....	26 00
Barber, Craue & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. -, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	600 00
A. H. Andrews & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	350 00
Haynes, Spencer & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	405 00
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 3, for the month ending Nov. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	2,726 37
E. F. Cooley,	
For 63 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 12 elbows, @ 5c.....	6 00
3 crosses, @ 15c.; 1 tee, 10c.; 7½ hours fitting, @ 40c.....	3 55
2½ hours fitting, @ 40c.....	1 00
5 hours fitting, @ 40c.; 85 7-12 ft. piping, @ 8c.....	8 85
8 tees, @ 10c.; 16 elbows, @ 8c.; 2 drop elbows, @ 10c.....	2 28
1 cross, 12c.; 2 plugs, @ 8c.; 10 hours' fitting, @ 40c.....	4 28
2 ft. 1½ in. pipe, @ 17c.; 2½ hours fitting, @ 40c.....	1 34
7½ hours fitting, @ 40c.; ½ " " @ 40c.....	3 20
2½ " " @ 40c.; 63 ft. piping, @ 8c.....	6 04
14 elbows, @ 8c.; 5 tees, @ 10c.....	1 62
10 hours fitting, @ 40c.; 44 ft. piping, @ 8c.....	7 52
1 ft. piping, 8c.; 1½ coupling, 10c.....	18
10 elbows, @ 8c.; 7 tees, @ 10c.....	1 50
1 cross, 12c.; 10 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	4 12
36 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 8 elbows, @ 8c.; 2 tees, 10c.....	3 73
1 cross, 12c.; 10 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	4 12
1 elbow, 12c.; 1 coupling, 8c.....	20
24 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 11 elbows, @ 8c.; 2 tees, @ 10c.....	3 00
7 hours fitting, @ 40c.; 48 ft. piping, 8c.....	6 64
Amount carried forward.....	\$35,339 68

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$35,339 68
E. F. Cooley,	
For 17 elbows, @ 8c.; 3 tees, @ 10c.; 8½ hours fitting, @ 40c....	5 06
30 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 15 elbows, @ 8c.; 1 lockout, 8c.....	3 68
8 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	3 20
8 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 6 elbows, @ 8c.....	1 12
7½ hours fitting, @ 40c.....	3 00
2 " " @ 40c.....	80
14 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 6 elbows, @ 8c.....	1 60
7 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	2 80
15 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 6 elbows, @ 8c.....	1 68
1 tee, 10c.; 6 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	2 50
3 hours fitting, @ 40c.....	1 20
6 " " @ 40c.....	2 40
25 ft. piping, @ 8c.; 1 tee, 10c.....	2 10
8 elbows, @ 8c.; 1 plug, 6c.....	70
3½ hours fitting, 40c.....	1 40
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.,	
For 3 gro. bronze coat and hat hooks, @ \$21.60.....	64 80
Dean, Brow & Godfrey,	
For painting columns in legislative halls.....	96 06
" in boiler rooms.....	27 93
State Reform School,	
For 286 yds. gravel, delivered at Capitol, 62½c.....	178 75
Caroline Weber,	
For 5 curtains and fixtures.....	500 00
1 hall tree.....	200 00
Grove & Harrison,	
For 18 lbs. casing nails, 90c.; 38 sheets sand paper, 57c.....	1 47
1 gro. screws, ea. 39c., 70c.....	1 09
10 draw pulls, 60c.; 1½ qr. sand paper, 50c.....	1 10
1 granite pail and dipper.....	1 25
2 lbs. finishing nails in packages.....	25
40 lbs. casing nails.....	1 52
3 oil stove wicks, 30c.; 1 gal. can, 50c.....	80
50 lbs. casing nails, \$1.75; 28 lbs. nails, \$1.00.....	2 75
17 lbs. nails, 55c.; 4 pa. brads, @ 45c.....	1 00
2 qrs. sand paper, 70c.; 40 lbs. nails, \$1.00.....	1 70
1 letter drop.....	1 00
15 lbs. nails.....	41
1 gro. ¾ screws, 18 c.; 125 lbs. nails, \$3.38.....	3 56
1 qr. sand paper.....	35
6 doz. w. r. hooks and screws.....	1 20
2 files, 30c.; 8½ lbs. hoop iron, 51c.; 5 lbs. 3d. nails, 20c....	1 01
1 gro. 1½ screws.....	28
6 pr. butts, 50c.; 1 gro. screws, 38c.; 2 Yale locks, \$1.20;	
4 locks, \$1.00.....	3 08
Amount carried forward.....	\$36,464 28

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$36,464 28
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 pa. tacks, 10c.; 7 door latches, 70c.; 4 qr. sand paper,	
\$1.40.....	2 20
5 lbs. clout nails, 75c.; 3 pr. hinges, 20c.; 1 do., 8c.; 4	
draw pulls, 20c.....	1 23
1 dipper, 50c.; 1 marking pot, 30c.....	80
2 Yale locks, \$1.75; 11½ doz. 3x3 butts, \$15.88; 1 tin box,	
20c.....	17 83
10 gro. ¼ screws, \$2.30; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c.....	3 00
2 " 1 " 52c.; 1 lock, \$3.00.....	3 52
35 lbs. 6d. casing nails, \$1.40; 4 flush bolts, 80c.; 2 do.,	
30c.....	2 50
1 gro. 1¼ screws, 26c.; 1 gro. ¾ screws, 20c.; 3 lbs. 1¼ fin.	
nails, 45c.....	91
25 lbs. 6d. casing nails, 97c.; 50 lbs. 8d. casing nails, \$1.80;	
2 bolts, 30c.....	3 07
2 pr. brass butts, 12c.; 1 Yale lock, \$3.50.....	3 62
2 flush bolts, 16c.; 2 draw pulls, 12c.....	28
2 flat 6 in. files and handles.....	50
4 gro. ¾ brass screws, \$1.04; 146 brass locks, @ 49c.....	72 58
5 lbs. 4d. casing nails.....	25
1 gro. 1¼ screws, 33c.; 1 gro. 1¼, 28c.; 2 lbs. 1¼ fin. nails,	
20c.....	81
3 pr. butts, 18c.; 3 flush bolts, 18c.; 1 lock, 75c.....	1 11
1 pail, 30c.; 3 knobs, 10c.....	40
1 letter drop.....	1 00
1 lock, \$2.50; 1 Yale lock, \$1.00; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c...	4 20
1 box escutcheon pins.....	1 00
29 ft. 9 in. pipe, \$13.05; 1 9 in. elbow, 75c.; 3 9 in. tees,	
\$1.50.....	15 30
46 ft. 6 in. pipe, \$11.55; 3 Russia elbows, \$2.25; labor,	
\$2.00; dust pans, 50c.....	16 30
Grove & Whitney,	
For 1 lb. rubber packing.....	50
1 gro. 1¼ screws, r. h. brass, \$1.25; 2 gro. do., ¼, \$1.60....	2 85
5 pa. brads.....	50
1 lb. fin. nails, 10c.; 1 latch, 30c.....	40
1 flush bolt, 5c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.....	40
2 " ".....	50
1 gro. 1¼ brass screws, 50c.; 2 gro. 1¼ do., \$1.10.....	1 60
5 brass hooks and eyes.....	40
2 doz. blind butts, \$1.50; 1 letter box, 75c.....	2 25
4 ventilators, \$2.00; labor, \$1.00.....	3 00
4 gro. ¾ No. 8 screws, 80c.; 2 gro. do., No. 10, 46c.....	1 26
2 " 1 " 10 ".....	24
1 " screws.....	18
Amount carried forward.....	\$36,630 77

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$36,630	77
S. A. Kallum,		
For 1 steam regulator.....	75	00
John Olear,		
For cash paid freight and charges.....	6	73
A. L. Bours,		
For freight charges and cartage on water pipe.....	20	00
paid J. J. Sidway for pail, 25c. ; soap dish, 20c.....		45
“ for rags, 25c. ; 2 pails, 50c.....	1	25
“ “ 3 yds. flannel.....		27
“ “ lock to dome door.....	2	00
“ “ cupboard catches.....		25
“ “ plates, Legislative P. O.....	3	00
“ “ pull down hooks.....	9	00
J. E. Walensak,		
For 300 No. plates for Sup. State property.....	43	50
204 “ “ “ Legislative P. O.....	29	58
Dean, Brow & Godfrey,		
For lettering:		
23½ leaves gold leaf, @ 40c.....	9	40
1 can coach black.....		50
varnish and turpentine.....	3	50
16 days lettering, @ \$3.50.....	56	00
R. R. fare.....	5	00
board.....	18	00
F. Wetmore & Co.,		
For 12 doz. P. L. cuspadores, @ \$10.00.....	\$120	00
6 “ “ “ @ \$12.00.....	72	00
2 “ nickel plated cuspadores, @ \$20.00.....	40	00
	\$232	00
Less 5 %.....	11	60
	220	40
James Millard,		
For 7½ days labor moving furniture, @ \$1.25.....	9	37
John Cowan,		
For 264 angle plates, legislative desks, 5c.....	13	20
E. Loomer,		
For 25 days painting, @ \$2.50.....	62	50
10½ “ “ Wilson, @ \$2.00.....	21	00
E. Bement & Sons,		
For cutting thread.....		10
872 lbs. castings, @ 10c.....	87	20
Lee Beddle,		
For 5 days varnishing, @ \$2.00.....	10	00
Amount carried forward.....	\$37,337	97

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$37,337 97
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 1,165 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lumber, @ \$22.00.....	25 63
1,000 " ship. culls, dressed 2 sides.....	10 00
8,602 " uppers, " " @ \$35.00.....	301 06
2,172 " selects, " " @ \$30.00.....	65 16
1,739 " wide com., " " @ \$12.00.....	20 86
400 " $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lumber, " " @ \$22.00.....	8 80
1,000 " wide com., " " @ \$12.00.....	12 00
459 " fine " " @ \$22.00.....	10 10
27 " cherry " " @ \$30.00.....	81
14 " walnut.....	1 40
60 " common, dressed 2 sides, @ \$12.00.....	72
48 " 4x4 pine.....	1 10
64 " lumber, @ \$16.00.....	1 02
100 ratchets for shelves.....	5 00
1,440 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$, planed, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	7 20
50 ratchets.....	2 50
scroll sawing.....	1 25
88 feet plank, @ \$15.00.....	1 32
64 " 2x6 and 10 feet whitewood.....	97
500 " $\frac{1}{2}$ in. uppers; 358 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in. select.....	28 24
sawing lumber.....	25
138 doors, @ 80c.....	110 40
1,300 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lumber, d. 2 sides, @ \$22.00.....	28 60
90 feet 2x2 lumber, @ \$13.00.....	1 17
28 " fine common, @ \$22.00.....	62
175 " cherry, @ \$30.00.....	5 25
25 " walnut.....	2 50
Ayrault, Smith & Co.,	
For 1,600 ft. 4 in. steam pipe casing, @ 16c.....	\$256 00
Less freight.....	16 00
	<hr/> 240 00
Henry Walters,	
For 3 days finishing.....	6 00
Charles Appitz,	
For 21 days finishing.....	42 00
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. "ladies' friend" carpet sweepers, @ \$30.00.....	15 00
6 days measuring rooms for carpets, @ \$5.00.....	30 00
fare and board at Lansing.....	16 10
James Appleyard,	
For allowance on contract for furnishing water for capitol.....	1,000 00
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 1,725 strips.....	10 00
48 feet walnut lumber.....	4 80
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$39,355 80

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$39,355 80
D. W. & M. J. Buck.	
For 144 ft. whitewood lumber.....	5 76
27 " cherry lumber.....	1 08
15 rolls, @ 5c.; 8 cups, @ 15c.....	1 95
John Voisell & Co.,	
For labor in priming in basement and cleaning desks in House and Senate and Supreme Court room.....	11 25
furnishing materials.....	1 75
John Uowan,	
For new end on furnace poker.....	50
repairing tools.....	5 80
" locks.....	1 50
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 paint brush.....	1 75
100 lbs. white lead, \$9.00; 1 qt. japan, 25c.....	9 25
3 gal. boiled oil, @ 70c.; 2 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.....	3 10
2 lbs. ochre in oil, @ 25c.; 1 pa. lamp black, 10c.....	60
1 varnish brush.....	2 00
1 pkg. bronze powder.....	40
1 gal. coach varnish, \$3.00; 2 lbs. sienna, @ 35c.....	3 70
2 lbs. graining colors, 35c.; 1 artist brush, 10c.....	80
3 gal. boiled oil, @ 70c.; 1 gal. furniture varnish, \$2.50....	4 60
1 fitch flowing brush.....	75
1 flat wall brush.....	75
10 lbs. sulphuric acid.....	1 00

December 27, 1878.

Kappes & Eggers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. -, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	1,637 00
Samuel J. Creswell,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. -, for the month ending Dec. 24, 1878 (copy attached).....	980 00
F. R. Wolfinger,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. -, for the month ending Dec. 23, 1878 (copy attached).....	1,239 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$43,270 09

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$43,270 09
Western Electric Mnf. Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 3, for the month ending Dec. 24, 1878 (copy attached)	\$718 10	
Deduct ten per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law, on balance original contract.....	48 00	670 10
Hayes, Spencer & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached)	\$350 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	35 00	315 00
Abbott & Ketchum,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....		861 57
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Dec. 24, 1878 (copy attached)...	\$8,000 00	
Deduct 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	800 00	7,200 00
Samuel J. Creswell,		
For 1 ornamental letter box		65 00
Kappes & Eggers,		
For 9 lights glass, 14x38½, for State Library, @ 65c.....		5 85
9 " " 10x38½, " " " @ 50c.....		4 50
5 Yale locks, @ 65c.....		3 25
24 tables and desks, fixing cloth and finishing, \$6.00.....		144 00
2 gal. turpentine, 40c.....		80
1 desk for military department.....		15 00
Damon & Mann,		
For 1 8 and 1 4 ft. silver plated show case with polished plate glass and silver plate joints.....		132 00
6 Sargent locks.....		9 00
Tooker & Moody,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Dec. 23, 1878 (copy attached).....		175 91
Amount carried forward.....		\$52,872 07

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$52,872 07
W. B. McCreery,	
For 170 miles' travel, from Lansing to Detroit and return, on business connected with furnishing new Capitol, @ 10c...	17 00
hotel bill.....	3 00
490 miles' travel, Lansing to Chicago and return, to purchase elevator for new Capitol, @ 10c.....	49 00
hotel bill.....	14 00
W. E. Hale & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	3,000 00
W. P. Appleyard,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 5, for the month ending Dec. 24, 1878 (copy attached).....	1,000 00
A. H. Andrews & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. -, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	142 50
Wait & Williams,	
For labor and materials putting stop cocks in gas pipe over House and Senate chamber:	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stop cocks, @ \$1.15.....	4 60
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " @ 90c.....	3 60
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ couplings.....	18
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ sockets.....	21
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ elbow.....	12
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ couplings.....	20
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lockouts.....	20
1 1 bushing.....	11
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	18
2 days' labor, fitter and helper, \$6.00.....	12 00
materials and labor putting stop cocks under water closets and wash stands:	
25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lever handle stop cocks, @ \$1.25.....	31 25
30 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ extra strong lead pipe, @ 10c.....	3 00
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plumber's solder, @ 25c.....	5 94
5 lbs. putty, @ 8c.....	40
5 bush. charcoal, @ 15c.....	75
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor, plumber and helper, @ \$6.00.....	37 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$57,197 81

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$57,197 81
James Appleyard,	
For cleaning out cistern.....	15 25
" well, bricking and cementing, and pump.....	67 59
alterations of Justices' desks, Supreme Court.....	29 75
furnishing and putting up cambric over ceiling of Represent- tative Hall.....	56 31
removing plaster from Supreme Court room and repairing Senate reporter's gallery.....	9 34
repairing break in old water pipe.....	2 25
steam pump, steam and water pipe, and pump house.....	1,655 92
extras on manholes and arches:	
6 brass expansion joints, @ \$11.50; express, \$1.20.....	70 20
2 telegrams, Chicago, \$1.44; telegram to Detroit, 80c.....	2 24
6 days steam fitter and helper, @ \$5.00.....	30 00
excavation, mason work, cement, sand, brick for manholes and arches.....	138 60
47½ lbs. Swede's iron, @ 8c.....	3 80
blacksmith work.....	4 50
express, freight, and drayage on manholes.....	3 01
cement and setting 6 manhole covers.....	3 60
labor, lumber, and nails, rings, etc., 6 manholes.....	9 05
add 15 per cent. extra on \$265.00.....	39 75
work and materials on abutments:	
5½ days, carpenter, @ \$2.00.....	11 00
17 " laborers, @ \$1.25.....	21 25
1,320 ft. lumber, @ \$15.00.....	19 80
30 lbs. spikes, @ 5;.....	1 50
add 15 per cent. on \$53.55.....	8 02
materials and labor on crib extension for water supply.....	66 29
add 15 per cent.....	9 93
Russell & Irwin Manfg. Co.,	
For 3 gro. n. p. hooks to order for key case, @ \$7.50.....	22 50
24 doz. bronze knobs for library cases, @ \$1.08.....	25 92
6 pr. 3x3 bronze butts, @ \$1.44.....	8 64
3 doz. bronze shutter knobs for desks, @ \$1.80.....	5 40
6 locks for storm doors, @ \$1.22½.....	7 35
1½ doz. wrt. square butts, @ \$2.10.....	3 14
4 sets handles, @ \$2.52.....	10 08
George A. Mish & Co.,	
For 1 State plate, 42½x43, embossed, 13½ ft., @ \$3.00.....	40 50
S. Strahan,	
For services, month of December, as superintendent.....	150 00
Adam Oliver,	
For services as superintendent of grounds, 8 days, @ \$5.00.....	40 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$59,790 29

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$59,190 29	
Western Electric Manfg. Co.,		
For 2 60 annunciators for page calls, House, @ \$8.00.....	960 00	
2 24 " " " " Senate, @ \$8.00.....	384 00	
2 calls, engrossing clerks, House and Senate, @ \$8.00.....	16 00	
26 " in superintendent's room, @ \$9.00.....	234 00	
F. Wetmore & Co.,		
For 6 doz. p. l. cuspadores, @ \$10.00	\$60 00	
2 " nickel " @ \$20.00	40 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$100 00	
Less 5 %.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	95 00
Andrew Harvey & Son,		
For 6 manholes and covers, @ \$6.00.....	36 00	
Dean, Brow & Godfrey,		
For 20 20x40 b. w. mirrors, @ \$9.00.....	180 00	
2 36x60 " " @ \$30.00.....	60 00	
A. L. Bours,		
For cash paid telegram to Abbott & Ketchum.....	25	
" " V. W. Tooker, posting bills.....	1 75	
" " 103 yds. velvet, cases in military room.....	30 90	
" " freight and cartage from Detroit.....	16 00	
E. Bement & Sons,		
For 590 lbs. castings, @ 10c.....	59 00	
George R. Angell,		
For 2 frames to order.....	200 00	
2 " regilded	75 00	
time and expense hanging.....	10 00	
freight as per bill enclosed.....	17 45	
rent of tarpaulins.....	3 00	
John Clear,		
For cartage.....	7 68	
Lee Bedell,		
For finishing 71 chairs, \$17.75; 4 days' labor, \$8.00.....	25 75	
Abbott & Ketchum,		
For 323 ft. picture moulding, gilt, @ 11c.....	35 53	
3 doz. picture hooks, @ 37½c.....	1 12	
picture wire cord.....	2 25	
20 window shades, @ \$4.50.....	90 00	
1 " shade.....	2 25	
Antoine Grimm,		
For 30 days' labor, finishing, @ \$2.00....	60 00	
Charles Ebbitts,		
For 30 days' labor, @ \$2.00.....	60 00	
20 lbs. rags.....	1 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$62,454 22	

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$62,454 22
Charles Ebbits,	
For 2 yds. hair cloth.....	1 60
E. H. Loomer,	
For 30 days' labor, E. H. Loomer, @ \$2.50.....	75 00
30 " " H. Wilson, @ \$2.00.....	60 00
15½ " " B. Meach.....	31 00
14½ " " Ch. Woodhouse.....	29 00
J. E. Wolensack,	
For 100 nickel plated numbers, 1½x½ in.....	14 50
108 " " shield numbers, Library, @ 40c.....	43 20
36 " " numbers, P. O., @ 15c.....	5 40
55 " " " 3x½ Senate, @ 45c.....	24 75
100 " " " plates, legislative desks, @ 15c..	15 00
564 " " " " Library, @ 15c.....	84 60
100 " " " " legis. coat racks, @ 15c..	15 00
32 " " " " Sen. " " @ 15c..	4 80
13 1½ in. plated numbers, Senate com. rooms, @ 15c.....	1 95
15 1½ " " " House " " @ 15c.....	2 25
J. E. Wolensack,	
For 13 coils No. 3 braided silvered picture cord, @ 40c.	5 20
1,700 doz. tinned head nails, @ 10c.....	1 70
7 coils No. 3 silvered braided wire picture cord, @ 40c.....	2 80
3 doz. 4 in. brass head picture nails, @ 50c.....	1 50
33 5x5-16 U. bronzed lifters, @ \$1.45.....	47 85
Clark & Hennessy,	
For 2 masons, 1 day.....	4 00
2 " ½ ".....	2 00
7 bush. mortar, @ 30c.....	2 10
2 lbs. putty, @ 25c.....	50
25 lbs. plaster.....	50
draying.....	25
J. E. Hilliard,	
For 4 days' work, @ \$2.50.....	10 00
ornaments.....	9 50
help, 2½ days.....	6 25
Davis & Larned,	
For 4 doz. soap slabs, \$1.00.....	4 00
4 " tumblers, @ 50c.....	2 00
1 8-gal. cooler.....	10 21
17 " coolers, @ \$10.21; nickeling, 87c.....	188 36
5 6-gal. " @ \$7.85; " 87c..	43 60
11 4-gal. " @ \$6.28; " 87c.....	78 65
James Appleyard,	
For furnishing and putting in water pipe and sprinklers.....	855 40
12 ½ round way cocks, @ \$1.95.....	23 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$64,162 04

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$84,162 04
James Appleyard,	
For 24 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ pipe @ 9c.....	2 16
12 $\frac{3}{4}$ nipples, @ 12c.....	1 44
4 days fitter and helper, @ \$5.00.....	20 00
144 ft. lumber in boxes.....	2 88
10 lbs nails.....	40
12 shut-off keys, @ 35c.....	4 20
drayage.....	2 35
labor account paid Dec. 14.....	168 69
add 15 per cent. on \$225.52.....	33 82
943 ft. 3 in. tile, @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	21 22
Robert Barker,	
For 900 3 in. tiles, @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	13 50
cartage.....	1 00
I. Gillett,	
For 1 plate polished glass, 47x66, Gov. Room.....	24 43
draying and lettering.....	75
2 transom lights, 10x16.....	44
Lane Bros.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	440 00
George Morgan,	
For making 1 key.....	38
“ 6 keys.....	2 25
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Dec. 26, 1878 (copy attached).....	519 50
W. C. Hawes,	
For 36 yds. muslin, @ 12c.....	4 56
2 doz. towels, @ \$2.75.....	5 50
Kappes & Eggers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending December 31, 1878 (copy attached).....	900 00
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 violet rubber.....	1 25
2 gavels.....	9 00
Wait & Williams,	
For 3 slop sinks, pipes, labor, etc., as per contract.....	160 00
difference between sinks.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$86,504 76

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$66,504 76
Wait & Williams,	
For freight and cartage on return sinks.....	1 96
I. Gillett,	
For 1 transom light, 24x36.....	1 36
A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling furniture.....	1 00
Detroit Safe Co.,	
For 9 No. 2 latches; 27 express keys.....	45 00
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 700 feet uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	24 50
308 " selects, " @ \$30.00.....	9 24
sawing.....	25
4 panel ends for shelving.....	4 00
500 ft. uppers, dressed to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., @ \$35.00.....	17 50
400 " " " $\frac{5}{8}$ ".....	14 00
600 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	3 00
1 bunch lath.....	10
21 feet cherry lumber.....	63
179 " uppers, d. s., @ \$35 00.....	6 26
200 " " " @ \$35.00.....	7 00
200 " selects, " @ \$30.00.....	6 00
114 pipe common, d. 2 s., @ \$22.00.....	2 51
514 feet uppers, " @ \$35.00.....	17 99
300 " flooring, @ \$18.00.....	5 40
30 doors, @ 60c.....	18 00
27 " @ \$1.00.....	27 00
408 feet uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	14 28
80 " cove, @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	60
250 " uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	8 75
150 " selects " @ \$30.00.....	4 50
262 " fine com., d. s., @ \$22.00.....	6 35
60 " $\frac{1}{2}$ round, @ 1c.....	60
12 " Norway.....	30
1,076 feet uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	37 66
2 doors, @ \$1.00.....	2 00
637 feet uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	22 29
309 " selects, " @ \$30.00.....	9 27
72 " 2x5, @ \$13.00.....	94
500 " selects, d. s., @ \$30.00.....	15 00
129 " uppers " @ \$35.00.....	4 51
flooring and cherry lumber.....	50
400 feet ship. culls, @ \$10.00; 30 ft. uppers, @ \$35.00.....	5 05
300 " flooring, d. s., @ \$19.00.....	5 70
800 " 2 in. plank, @ \$13.00; 367 feet 4x4, @ \$14.00.....	15 44
250 " uppers, @ \$35.00; 300 feet selects, @ \$30.00.....	17 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$66,888 95

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$66,888	95
Lapham & Longstreet,		
For 270 feet fine com., @ \$22.00; 400 feet flooring, @ \$19.00..	13	54
500 " ship. culls, d. s., @ \$10.00.....	5	00
99 " 3 in. uppers, d. s., @ \$35.00.....	3	46
sash door.....	5	50
564 feet uppers, @ \$35.00.....	19	74
300 " selects, @ \$30.00.....	9	00
512 " fine common, d. s., @ \$22.00.....	11	26
2 doors, @ \$1.70.....	3	40
16 feet uppers, @ \$35.00.....		56
230 " 2x4 @ \$12.00.....	2	76
sawing oak.....		50
210 feet selects, d. s., @ \$30.00.....	6	30
40 " Norway flooring, @ \$30.00.....	1	20
3 sets storm doors, side lights and head lights.....	195	00
Grove & Harrison,		
For 1 iron wheel for barrow, \$2.00; 2 rakes, @ 75c.....	3	50
1 " " " " \$2.00; 1 " 75c.....	2	75
3 handles and 1 hoe.....	1	35
1 gro. $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 12 screws, 41c.; 1 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12 screws, 36c..		77
2 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " 10 " 56c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.....		91
25 lbs. 8d. casing nails, \$1.00; 2 snow shovels, 1.00.....	2	00
1 gro. brass screws, 35c.; 1 pr. butts, 10c.....		45
5 lbs. nails, 20c.; 1 Yale lock, \$2.00.....	2	20
1 lot extra keys.....	1	25
25 lbs. casing nails, \$1.00; file, 10c.; wire, 10c.....	1	20
screw eyes, 10c.; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c.; lock, 75c.....	1	55
2 pr. butts and screws, 25c.; 1 doz. brass hooks, 25c.....		50
1 qr. sand paper, 35c.; 2 pr. butts and screws, 20c.....		55
2 knobs, 10c.; 6 pa. tacks, 50c.....		60
2 pa. brads, 25c.; 2 keys, 10c.; tacks, 5c.....		40
2 10x12 glass, 25c.; 4 cupboard catches, \$1.00.....	1	25
15 lbs. 6d. casing nails, 60c.; 1 thumb latch, 10c.....		70
6 dust pans, xxx, \$3.00; 1 Yale lock, 75c.....	3	75
1 gro. $\frac{3}{4}$ screws, 15c.; 1 pr. brackets, 60c.....		75
1 set table casters, 30c.; 1 doz. screw rings, 25c.....		55
6 keys, 63c.; 2 screw eyes, 10c.....		73
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 83c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.....	1	18
1 qr. sand paper, 35c.; 152 feet weather strips, @ 10c.....	15	55
50 lbs. 8d. casing nails, \$2.00; 5 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws, \$1.15.....	3	15
3 brass screw hooks, 15c.; 1 doz. ferrules, 38c.....		53
3 lbs. clout nails, 45c.; 6 pr. butts, 50c.; 1 pr. butts, 5c....	1	00
1 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 40c.; 1 gro. $\frac{3}{4}$ screws, 28c.....		68
1 lb. nails, 3c.; 1 ball twine, 25c.; 5 lbs. nails, 15c.....		43
2 pa. brads, 20c.; 1 doz. brass hooks and eyes, 65c.....		85
Amount carried forward.....	\$67,217	25

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$67,317 25
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 gro. screws and hinges, 65c.; 100 lbs. 8d. nails, \$3.00....	3 65
2 " $\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 40c.; 2 gro. $\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 36c.....	76
100 rubber bumper tips, \$1.50; $1\frac{1}{2}$ gro. walnut stops, \$1.80....	3 30
7 961 standard locks.....	5 25
1 qr. sand paper, 35c.; 6 lbs. casing nails, 24c.....	59
20 lbs. solder, \$5.00; 23 lbs. solder, \$5.75.....	10 75
46 bronzed butts and screws, \$6.00; 42 catches, \$4.20.....	10 20
8 lbs. casing nails, 32c.; 15 lbs. 4d. nails, 60c.....	92
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rattan brooms.....	4 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. walnut door stops.....	3 60
16 dust pans.....	6 00
4 days' labor repairing roof.....	10 00
4 bush. coal.....	50
pins on numbers.....	25
3 doz. walnut door stops.....	1 80
2 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 62c.; 2 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 56c.....	1 16
1 " 1 " 22c.; 3 doz. screw eyes, 25c.....	48
1 qr. sand paper, 35c.; 2 gro. screws, 40c.....	75
1 gro. $1\frac{1}{2}$, No. 9, round head screws, "blued".....	50
repairing snow shovels.....	1 00
12 till keys, 60c.; 1 file, 15c.; 1 file, 10c.....	85
$6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. galv'd iron wire.....	78
1 12-foot step ladder.....	5 63
12 pr. broad butts and screws, 25c.; 3 lbs. wire, 30c.....	55
3 doz. 2x2 butts, \$6.75; 4 doz. cup turns, \$8.00.....	14 75
1 gro. screws, 34c.; 3 pr. butts, 80c.....	1 14
1 " " 22c.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rubber packing, @ \$1.75.....	1 97
1 " w. r. hooks, \$2.40; 2 gro. screws, 70c.....	3 10
4 side pulleys, 50c.; rope, 30c.; 2 staples, 15c.....	95
2 lbs. French glass.....	40
1 gro. screws, 50c.; 1 gro. screws, 38c.....	88
6 4 in. flush bolts, \$1.20; 4 8 in. flush bolts, \$1.20.....	2 40
1 gro, $1\frac{1}{2}$ screws.....	31
1 " brass screws, 50c.; 25 lbs. nails, 75c.; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c.....	1 95
$31\frac{1}{2}$ ft. weather strip, \$3.15; 5 flush bolts, \$1.35.....	4 50
1 gro. screws, 28c.; 2 knobs, 30c.; 15 lbs. nails, 60c.; 9 pa. nails, \$1.35.....	2 53
3 bush. charcoal, 38c.; 2 locks, \$1.00; 2 pr. butts, 20c.....	1 58
1 pr. shears, \$2.00; 1 lock, \$1.25; 1 gro. screws, 51c.....	3 76
6 balls chalk, 12c.; 20 lbs. nails, 80c.; 2 letter drops, \$2.00	2 92
1 ball twine, 25c.; 2 gro. screws, 36c.; 2 gro. screws, 40c...	1 01
1 doz. w. r. hooks, \$2.00; 1 gro. screws, 32c.; 2 keys, 50c.,	2 82
$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. brass wire, \$1.25; rep. shovels, 40c.; 16 pr. butts,	
\$1.28.....	2 93
Amount carried forward.....	\$67,340 94

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$67,340 94
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 doz. w. r. hooks, \$1.50; 2 pr. butts, 16c.....	1 66
3 10-foot step ladders, \$13.50; 3 14-foot step ladders, \$24.00	37 50
4 doz. screw eyes, 20c.; 1 gro. screws, 46c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.,.....	1 01
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 1 chimney, 10c.....	40
1 lamp chimney, 10c.; 2 chimneys, 20c.....	30
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 1 brush, 25c.....	55
5 lbs. glue, @ 25c.....	1 25
1 gal. b. oil, 70c.; 1 gal. turpentine, 50c.....	1 20
1 gal. coal oil.....	30
5 lbs. glue, @ 25c.; 1 gal. oil, 30c.....	1 55
2 qr. sand paper.....	70
1 gal. coal oil.....	30
3 qr. sand paper, @ 35c.....	1 05
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 1 doz. chimneys , @ \$1.00.....	80
1 sash tool, 20c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.....	55
1 qr. sand paper.....	35
5 lbs. glue, \$1.25; 1 gal. oil, 30c.....	1 55
1 lb. starch, 12c.; 1 bot. mucilage, 25c.....	37
1 gal. coal oil.....	30
3 lamp chimneys.....	25
1 gal. oil.....	30
1 " ".....	30
1 " " 40c.; 2 balls wick, @ 10c.; 3 pkg. tripoli, 10c.....	90
2 lbs. lamp black, 50c.; 1 gal. oil, 30c.....	80
1 bot. Payson's indellible ink.....	30
1 English hair brush.....	1 50
1 comb.....	25
12 lbs. sulphuric acid.....	1 20
B. F. Simons,	
For 9½ yds. velveteen, @ 65c.....	6 01
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50; 1 over-grainer, 35c.....	2 85
2 lbs. distemper, @ 35c.; 1 qt. japan, 25c.....	95
2 tubes paints, 50c.; 4 tubes, 50c.....	1 00
3 gals. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 pt. asphaltum, 25c.....	1 75
1 brush, 75c.; 3 gal. oil, @ 70c.....	2 85
1 gal. varnish, \$2.50; 2 lbs. pumice stone, @ 15c.....	2 80
1 brush, 60c.; 2 brushes, 12½c.....	85
2 tubes paint, @ 12½c.; 25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.....	2 50
1 gal. varnish, \$2.50; 25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.....	4 75
1 pt. shellac, 50c.; 1 bottle, 10c.....	60
2 bottles vermilion, @ 25c.; 1 lb. drop black, 50c.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$67,426 34

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$67,426 34
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 lb. green, 25c.; 1 fitch brush, 75c.....	1 00
4 gals. varnish, @ \$2.50.....	10 00
1 gal. raw oil.....	65
2 " turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50.....	3 50
2 " boiled oil, @ 70c.....	1 40
transfers and colors.....	1 18
1 lb. distemper colors.....	35
75 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 1 bot. umber in oil, 30c.....	7 05
2 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 qt. japan, 25c.....	1 25
1 brush, \$1.50; sponge, 5c.....	1 55
1 graining brush, 75c.; 1 do., \$1.50.....	2 25
1 book gold leaf, 50c.; 10 lbs. putty, @ 5c.; 3 gals. boiled oil, @ 70c.....	3 10
1 gal. raw oil.....	65
3 " boiled oil, @ 70c.....	2 10
2 " turpentine.....	1 00
25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 1 sash tool, 20c.....	2 45
2 lbs. pumice stone, @ 15c.; French crayon, 25c.....	55
1 lb. drop black, 50c.; 1 lb. chrome yellow, 35c.....	85
1 lb. bt. sienna.....	35
2 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 lb. distemper, 35c.....	1 35
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 Yale lock.....	75
1 doz. snow shovels.....	3 00
1 wheel barrow.....	1 75
1 tin pail, 50c.; 1 dipper, 25c.,... ..	75
2 1-gal. oil cans, @ 50c.; 1 funnel, 10c.....	1 10
½ lb. rubber packing, @ 40c.; 2 balls cotton packing, @ 6c..	32
1 wheelbarrow.....	1 75
2 lbs. nails.....	08
12 " rope.....	1 80
2 tackle blocks.....	2 40
1 granite iron pail, \$1.00; 1 dipper, 20c.....	1 20
½ lb. rubber packing.....	20
3 oil cans, @ 25c.; 2 oil cans, @ 60c.....	1 95
2 funnels, @ 10c.....	20
2 steel scoop shovels.....	2 50
3 ft. 4 in. belt.....	61
4 tin boxes.....	80
23½ lbs. malleable iron.....	2 35
5 pa. 1 in. finishing nails.....	63
6 lbs. Russia packing.....	2 10
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For tel. to Walworth Mufg. Co., Boston.....	1 21
Amount carried forward.....	\$67,496 37

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$67,496 37
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For tel. to Chapoton, Detroit.....	49
“ M., V. & Co., New York.....	30
“ Smith, Detroit.....	25
“ Howard & Co., Boston.....	1 50
“ Russell & E., N. York.....	60
“ Wolfinger, Chicago.....	49
“ Fiege Bros., Saginaw.....	25
“ McCreery, Flint.....	45
“ Wait & Co., Toledo.....	45
“ Wolensack, Chicago.....	55
“ Mish & Bro., Chicago.....	40
“ E. B. S. & Co., Detroit.....	25
“ Bours, Albany.....	60
“ Wolfinger, Chicago.....	40
tel. from Wolensack, Chicago.....	25
tel. to Hayes & Co., Richmond.....	40
“ Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.....	43
“ Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston.....	85
“ “ “ “.....	75
“ Abbott & Ketchum, Detroit.....	29
“ “ “ “.....	25
tel. from Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.....	43
tel. to Russell, E. & Co., N. Y.....	68
“ Colby & W., Chicago.....	49
“ R. & E. Mfg. Co., N. Y.....	60
D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams to Detroit.....	1 52
American Express Co.,	
For express, \$1.35, \$2.80, \$1.80, 30c., 65c., 30c., 25c., \$1.55.....	9 00
“ \$1.60, \$2.35, 40c., 45c., 40c., \$1.00, \$9.30, 65c.....	16 15
“ 30c., 85c., \$3.00, 60c. 50c.....	5 25
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1,500 file boxes, less 6 defective, @ 19½c.....	289 47
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	29 88
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....	14 94
648 file boxes, @ 19½c.....	125 55
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	12 96
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....	6 48
2,000 file boxes, @ 19½c.....	387 50
extra for flanges @ 2c.....	40 00
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....	20 00
John Cowan,	
For 40 standards for boxes.....	9 00
State Treasurer,	
For freight, express, and drayage.....	7 60
Amount carried forward.....	\$68,484 07

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

January 29, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$68,484 07
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 2 hat racks.....	41 00
Hayes, Spencer & Co.,	
For 20 surplus shelves.....	5 00
extra work done at Richmond by order.....	42 30
work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 3, for the month ending Jan. 20, 1879 (copy attached)	\$4,053 50
Deduct estimates Nos. 1 and 2.....	\$720 00
Less damage as agreed.....	153 00
	<hr/> 873 00
	3,180 50
James Appleyard,	
For 975 ft. lumber, @ 2½c.....	24 37
D. Forsyth, 11 days.....	22 00
T. Appleyard, 8½ days.....	17 50
C. Poland, 3 days.....	6 00
labor, drilling, 6 days.....	7 50
11 lbs. nails.....	55
60 bolts, @ 8c.....	4 80
1 lb. ¾ washers.....	12
painter, 3 days.....	6 00
paints, oils, etc.....	3 50
15 % on \$92.34.....	13 85
William P. Appleyard,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 6, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	267 00
W. E. Hale & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	1,000 00
Frank Keating,	
For hauling 7 loads.....	1 75
C. H. Mason,	
For hauling 2 loads.....	50
“ 9 “.....	3 15
Kappes & Eggers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered, on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	1,003 00
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$74,134 46

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$74,134 46
Kappes & Eggers,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 30, 1879 (copy attached).....	160 00
work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 3, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	100 00
Damon & Mann,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	110 00
Simon Strahan.	
For one month services as designer and superintendent.....	150 00
F. R. Wolfinger,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	916 00
Charles Ebbitts,	
For 26 days' labor finishing.....	52 00
Antoine Gunn,	
For 26 days' labor finishing.....	52 00
2 yds. hair cloth.....	1 60
15 lbs. rags.....	75
Lee Bedell,	
For 25 days' finishing.....	50 00
finishing 16 chairs.....	4 00
E. H. Loomer,	
For 26 days' work, Loomer, @ \$2.50.....	65 00
26 " " Woodhouse, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
18 " " March, @ \$2.00.....	36 00
12 " " Wilson, @ \$2.00.....	24 00
8 " " extra time.....	16 00
Israel Gillett,	
For 2 lts. 23x46 glass, enameled.....	8 13
Wait & Williams,	
For 4 2-swing brackets, @ \$1.75; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ crotch, 60c.....	7 60
4 Argand burners, chimney, shades, and holders, @ \$2.50..	10 00
1 universal bracket.....	2 00
8 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ elbows, @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ T, 10c.....	87
4 hours' labor fitter and helper, @ 60c.....	2 40
3 balls candle wicking.....	45
Amount carried forward.....	\$75,955 26

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$75,955 26
Wait & Williams,	
For 2 hours' labor.....	1 00
2 days' " fitter and helper.....	12 00
64 ft., 8 in., $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.....	5 11
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ L, @ 9c.; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in T., @ 10c.....	67
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hooks, @ 3c.; 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop L, @ 10c.....	95
1 day's labor fitter and helper.....	6 00
48 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop L, @ 10c.; 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ D, @ 7c.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ T, @ 10c.....	4 95
1 day fitter and helper.....	6 00
tubing and lengthening out pendant vault.....	8 25
38 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ L., @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ T, 12c.....	3 06
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop L, 10c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ T, 6c.; 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ hooks, @ 3c.....	68
1 day fitter and helper.....	6 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop L, 10c.....	26
2 hours' labor fitter and helper.....	1 20
103 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ T, @ 10c.....	8 41
10 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.; 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop L @ 10c.....	1 00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ cap, @ 5c.; 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ couplings, @ 7c.....	38
2 days' labor fitter and helper.....	12 00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ L. @ 7c.; 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipple, @ 6c.....	26
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ coupling, 7c.; 6 hours laborer and fitter, @ 60c.....	3 67
1 universal bracket.....	2 00
2 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe; 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipples.....	26
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.; 5 hours fitter and helper, @ 60c.....	3 14
1 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe; 1 pipe clamp and screw.....	26
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipples, @ 6c.; 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ coupling, 7c.....	85
2 swing brackets.....	1 75
1 universal bracket.....	2 00
14 hours' labor fitter and helper, @ 60c.....	8 40
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.; 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipples, @ 6c.; 3 hours' labor, fitting, @ 60c.....	2 33
1 universal bracket.....	2 00
3 hours' labor fitter and helper.....	1 80
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ pipe, @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipple, 6c.....	1 01
8 hours' labor fitter and helper, @ 60c.....	4 80
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ plug, 6c.; 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ L, @ 7c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipple, 6c.....	33
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ stiff brackets, @ \$1.25.....	2 50
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ crotch.....	60
1 counter sunk marble top and back, 12 ft. @ \$2.00.....	24 00
2 14 pat. overflow English basins, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
2 silver plated 4 arm compression cocks, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
2 " " basin plugs and chains, @ \$1.50.....	3 00
42 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ ex. strong lead pipe, @ 10c.....	4 20
66 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ light lead pipe, @ 10c.....	6 65
Amount carried forward.....	\$76,120 98

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$76,120 98
Wait & Williams,	
For 10 lbs. plumber's solder, @ 25c.....	2 50
3 pr. lead forks and screws, @ 10c.....	30
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lever handle finished cock.....	1 25
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. lead trap with trap screw.....	2 50
21 hours' labor plumber and fitter, @ 60c.....	12 60
2 cast iron sinks, 18x30, @ \$3.60.....	7 20
2 " " " traps with trap screw, @ \$2.20.....	4 40
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ compression bibb cocks, i. p., @ \$1.75.....	3 50
21 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ iron pipe, @ 9c.....	1 89
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ tees; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ elbows, @ 12c.....	66
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ iron hooks, @ 3c.....	18
93 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lead waste pipe, @ 10c.....	9 30
1 lb. solder.....	25
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ soldering nipple.....	50
22 hours' labor plumber and fitter, @ 60c.....	13 20
2 water closets in boiler rooms, as per agreement.....	70 00
58 pillar lights, pat. burners and holders, @ \$1.75.....	101 50
8 2-swing brackets " " " @ \$2.90.....	23 20
1 1-lt. stiff bracket.....	1 25
120 $\frac{3}{8}$ nipples, @ 6c.....	7 20
60 1 in. crosses, @ 25c.....	15 00
91 $\frac{3}{8}$ elbows, @ 7c.....	6 37
8 $\frac{3}{8}$ drop elbows, @ 10c.....	80
82 $\frac{3}{8}$ clamps and screws, @ 10c.....	8 20
60 $\frac{3}{8}$ caps, @ 4c.....	2 40
60 iron brackets and screws, @ 30c.....	18 00
1 r. and l. coupling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	30
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tees, 45c.; 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushing, 17c.....	62
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ crosses, 70c.; 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ tee, 35c.....	1 05
6 $1\frac{1}{2}$ elbows, @ 35c.; 3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ elbows, @ 25c.....	2 80
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ coupling, 10c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ tee, 10c.....	20
400 feet 1 in. iron pipe, @ 10c.....	40 00
52 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " @ 22c.....	11 44
43 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " @ 18c.....	7 74
227 " $\frac{3}{8}$ " " @ 7c.....	15 89
19 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor fitter and helper, @ \$6.00.....	117 00
2 2-light chandeliers, @ \$15.00.....	30 00
6 Argand burners, shades and chimneys, \$2.50.....	15 00
Alfred Wise,	
For 1 segment door frame, side lights and casing.....	20 00
1 set door jams, head light and casing.....	6 50
80 feet moulding, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 80 feet moulding, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 20
80 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 36 " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 81
30 " walnut ceiling, @ 80c.....	2 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$76,712 08

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$76,712 08
Alfred Wise,	
For 9 feet wainscoting with cap and base, @ \$2.00.....	18 00
2 segment door frames, etc., \$20.00.....	40 00
24 feet moulding, 2½; 24 feet moulding, 1½.....	90
16 " " @ 2½c.....	36
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 8 storm doors, headlights and glass.....	136 00
765 feet lumber, dressed 2 sides, @ \$22.00.....	16 83
109 " 2x9 and 9x4, @ \$13 00.....	1 42
348 " 2x4, @ \$12.00.....	4 18
3,037 feet upper, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	106 29
450 feet selects, " " @ \$30.00.....	13 50
80 " cherry bead.....	75
12 doors, @ \$1.00.....	12 00
14 " @ 75c.....	10 50
64 ft. moulding, @ 1½c.....	80
18 ratchets for shelving.....	1 80
22 feet cove, @ ¾c.....	18
800 " uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	28 00
200 " selects, " " @ \$30.00.....	6 00
54 " fine com. " " @ \$22.00.....	1 19
135 " 2x10, @ \$12.00.....	1 62
32 " cove, @ ¾c.....	24
204 " flooring, @ \$18.00.....	3 67
634 " uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	22 19
48 " moulding, @ 2c.....	96
22 " 3x3, sawed corner ways.....	80
486 " selects, dressed 2 sides, \$30.00.....	14 58
200 " 3 in. ceiling beaded, @ \$35.00.....	7 00
45 " 2x4, @ \$12.00.....	55
22 " 4x4, @ \$25.00.....	54
16 " cove.....	12
18 ratchets for shelving.....	90
lumber for ladder.....	50
46 feet ash lumber, @ \$20.00.....	92
10 " walnut lumber.....	1 00
rabbeting ash.....	25
4 panel ends for shelving.....	4 00
2 doors.....	2 00
turning standards and handles.....	4 00
300 feet uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	10 50
16 " 2 in.....	56
16 " wide oak lumber and 37 ft. Norway.....	1 33
48 " ¼ round.....	48
24 " cove.....	18
Amount carried forward.....	\$77,189 67

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$77,189 67
Lapham & Longstreet	
For 394 feet lumber, planed, @ \$12.00.....	4 73
129½ " walnut.....	12 95
180 " ½ round walnut moulding.....	1 35
12 doors, @ \$1.25.....	15 00
28 " @ 75c.....	21 00
400 feet uppers, dressed 2 sides.....	15 40
1 door, 3x2-8.....	2 50
56 ratchets for shelves.....	5 60
411 ft. uppers, dressed 2 sides.....	14 38
15 doors, @ 80c.; 9 doors, @ \$1.50.....	25 50
2 panel ends for shelving.....	3 00
154 feet uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	5 39
4 doors, @ \$1.25; 10 doors, @ \$1.00; 14 doors, @ 75c.; 2 doors, @ \$2.50.....	30 50
200 feet flooring, @ \$15.00; 107 feet 2x8, @ \$13.00.....	4 39
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 8 ebony knobs, 74c.; 100 ft. cherry, \$4.00.....	4 74
16 walnut, \$1.60; 15 ft. whitewood, 60c.....	2 20
31 " \$3.10; 75 ft. cherry, \$3.00.....	6 10
50 whitewood, \$2.00; 28 ft. walnut, \$2.80.....	4 80
1,000 strips, \$6.00; 30 ft. walnut, \$3.00.....	9 00
12 ft. walnut, 1.20; 80 ft. moulding, \$2.00.....	3 20
veneers.....	32
2 sets casters, iron wheel.....	20
2 " " liz. ".....	26
2 maple rollers.....	4 00
walnut lumber, 75c.; rosettes, 15c.....	90
1½ yds. billiard cloth.....	5 25
21 ft. cherry; 54 ft. walnut; rosettes, 15c.....	6 18
134 ft. walnut; 30 ft. cherry; 550 ft. moulding, @ 10c....	20 10
75 ratchets, \$2.50; French veneer, 15c.; 250 ft. whitewood, \$7.50.....	10 15
14 ft. moulding, 56c.; 14 ft. walnut, \$1.40; 18 ft. round 2, 20c.....	2 16
walnut strips.....	2 50
555 ft. walnut, \$55.50; 11½ ft. walnut, \$1.15.....	56 65
43 ft. cherry, \$1.65; labor, 50c.....	2 15
moulding, 30c.; veneer, 15c.....	45
6 5 in. table legs, \$3.00; 44 ft. walnut, \$4.40; 17 ft. cherry, 68c.....	8 08
cushions for Auditor General.....	3 46
5 sets casters, \$1.25; 1 set, 10c.; 2½ set, 25c.....	1 60
J. L. Stewart,	
For 10 marble plinths, @ \$2.30.....	23 00
2 " slabs.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$77,530 81

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$77,530 81
Abbott & Ketchum,		
For 1 rug \$10.00; 1 rug, \$15.50; 1 rug, \$7.00.....	32 50	
1 " \$17.00; 20½ yds. linoleum, \$1.15.....	40 38	
½ doz. carpet sweepers, @ \$30.00.....	15 00	
3½ yds. brus. carpet, @ \$1.50.....	5 00	
1½ " linoleum, @ \$1.10.....	1 52	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.,		
For 7 sets handles, R. 207, @ \$3.50; 20 and 10 %..	\$17 64	
3 doz. coat hooks, \$1.80.....	5 40	
	<hr/>	
	\$23 04	
Disc. for cash, 2 %.....	46	
	<hr/>	
		22 58
2 doz. cabinet locks, 6,071, @ \$12.00; 25 % discount.....	\$18 00	
Disc. for cash, 2%.....	36	
	<hr/>	
		17 64
29 pr. ex. heavy l. J. cast brass butts, 6x8.....	130 50	
6 gro. brass screws, 1½.....	10 23	
4 doz. coat and hat hooks, 35 brass.....	6 00	
1 " draw pulls, 28.....	\$2 25	
1 8-12 doz. door pulls, 3.75, @ @ \$6.00.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	
	12 25	
20 and 10 %.....	3 43	
	<hr/>	
	8 82	
Disc. for cash.....	30	
	<hr/>	
		8 52
6 doz. drop handles, 136, @ 75c.....	4 50	
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,		
For 36 Ledavel's zincs, @ 15c.; 10 No. 2 Fuller's zincs, @ 45c..	9 90	
10 6 in. coppers, @ 20c.; 6 6 in. zincs, 40c.....	4 40	
6 tripods, @ 20c.; 6 jars, 50c.....	4 20	
4 lbs. Amer. wire, 75c.; 1 battery syringe, \$2.50.....	5 50	
1 battery brush.....	50	
box.....	30	
4 local calls, Land Com. Office;		
3 " " State Treasurer;		
4 " " Auditor General;		
4 " " Sec. of State;		
3 " " Gov. room;		
	<hr/>	
18 call bells, @ \$9.00.....	162 00	
putting stop cocks in battery room.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....		\$78,013 98

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$78,013 98
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	463 00
Roehm & Wright,	
For 1 swing water set, 4 ex. goblets and tray, and 1 card stand for Gov. room.....	80 00
E. Howard & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered, on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 1, for month ending January 27, 1879 (copy attached).....	2,242 50
G. S. Tompkins,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	\$449 00
Deduct amount of estimate No. 1, paid Oct. 29....	201 60
	<hr/> 247 40
A. H. Andrews & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	7 50
Barber, Crane & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the improvement of the grounds and furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879) copy attached.....	120 00
Gardner & Co.,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	422 28
Caroline Weber,	
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the New State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 29, 1879 (copy attached).....	171 38
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 50 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 3 gal. boiled oil, @ 70c.....	6 60
1 lb. vermilion in oil, 35c.; 1 brush, \$1.50.....	1 85
1 sash tool, 10c.; 1 qt. varnish, \$1.00.....	1 10
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$81,777 59

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$81,777 59
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 10 lbs. red lead, @ 12½c.; brushes, 5c.....	1 30
1 qt. japan, 25c.; 1 lb. graining color, 35c.....	60
lamp black, 10c.; brushes, 20c.; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50.....	2 80
3 gal. spir. turpentine, @ 50c.....	1 50
1 " raw oil, 70c.; 3 lbs. umber, @ 15c.....	1 15
3 lbs. cr. white, @ 5c.; 2 brushes, @ 50c.....	1 15
2 lbs. green, @ 25c.; 1 lb. beeswax, 30c.....	1 05
1 lb. green, 25c.; 1 pa. lampblack, 10c.....	35
50 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; lampblack, 10c.....	4 60
3 gal. boiled oil, @ 75c.....	2 25
1 qt. asphaltum varnish, 50c.; 3 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.....	2 00
1 striper, 10c.; 50 lbs. lead, @ 9c.....	4 60
1 qt. japan, 25c.; transfers, 70c.; 2 lbs. ochre, @ 25c.....	1 45
1 lb. distemper, 35c.; 2 lbs. graining colors, @ 35c.....	1 05
1 gal. raw oil, 70c.; 2 gal. boiled oil, @ 75c.....	2 20
¼ " Wear body varnish, @ \$6.00.....	1 50
9 lbs. putty, @ 5c.; 1 brush, 40c.; 1 gal. oil, 30c.....	1 15
100 lbs. lead.....	9 00
3 gal. boiled oil, @ 75c.; 1 tube paint, 12c.....	2 37
3 tubes paint, @ 12½c.; 2 lbs. c. white, @ 5c.....	47
2 lbs. pumice stone, @ 15c.....	30
1 gal. raw oil, 70c.; 1 pt. shellac, 50c.....	1 20
2 brushes, @ 62½c.; 1 box graining crayon, \$2.00.....	3 25
3 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 gal. boiled oil, @ 75c.....	2 25
3 " boiled oil, @ 75c.....	2 25
6 books gold leaf, @ 50c.; 1 pkg. gold bronze, 50c.....	5 50
1 gold tip and brush, \$1.00; 1 pad and knife, \$1.75.....	2 75
1 lb. drop black, 50c.; 1 sash tool, 10c.....	60
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 1 lb. distemper, 35c.....	65
7 lbs. putty, @ 5c.; 1 2-ft. rule, 35c.....	70
1 pkg. lampblack.....	15
1 qt. japan.....	25
1 gal. turpentine, 50c.; 1 lb. drop black, 50c.....	1 50
1 tube English vermilion.....	25
2 pkg. bronze, 40c.; 80 transfers, 60c.....	1 40
1 gal. varnish, \$2.50; 1 gal. raw oil, 70c.....	3 20
1 lb. distemper, 35c.; 1 pt. shellac, 50c.....	85
3 lbs. whiting, @ 5c.; 2 lbs. pumice stone, @ 15c.....	45
1 ochre in oil.....	25
2 gal. turpentine, @ 50c.; 1 pkg. bronze, 40c.....	1 40
lampblack, 15c.; 1 gal. raw oil, 75c.....	90
25 lbs. lead, @ 9c.; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50.....	4 75
1 sponge, Gov. room.....	75
Grove & Harrison,	
For 150 lbs. 5-16x1½ iron.....	4 13
Amount carried forward.....	\$81,857 80

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$81,857 80
Grove & Harrison,	
For 3 gro. 1½ screws, \$1.48; 56 ½ brass ferrules, \$2.64.....	4 12
75 lbs. sheet iron, \$3.75; 2 doz. screws, 8c.; labor, \$2.75..	6 58
repairing 4 snow shovels.....	1 00
12½ lbs. ass'd casing nails, 50c.; 3 qr. sand paper, \$1.05....	1 55
8 lbs. spikes, 24c.; 1 gro. ½ screws, 20c.....	44
5 pr. brass butts, 75c.; 3 keys, 15c.; 1 gro. screws, 35c....	1 25
2 locks, 50c.; 2 flush bolts, 20c.....	70
20 lbs. casing nails, 80c.; 5 lbs. casing nails, 23c.....	1 03
1 6-ft. ladder, \$2.00; 2 7-in. round ventilators, \$3.00.....	5 00
1 shovel.....	1 00
2 pa. tacks, 20c.; 14 pr. 3 in. butts, 90c.....	1 16
2 pr. 2 in. butts, 10c.; 2 gro. 1 in. screws, 42c.....	52
2 pa. tacks, 10c.; 68 lbs. 1½x½ iron, \$2.04.....	2 14
25 ft. galv. picture cord and screws.....	80
1 picture nail, 8c.; 5 locks, \$5.00.....	5 08
14 locks, (6 locks, \$6.00; 8 locks, \$2.00).....	8 00
1 gro. ½ No. 5 brass screws.....	25
4 doz. draw pulls, bronzed.....	3 00
3 pa. 1½ brads.....	30
5 lbs. 20d. nails, 15c.; 1 gro. ½ No. 6 screws, 20c.....	35
60 lbs. 1½x½ iron.....	1 79
5 lbs. casing nails, 20c.; 10 lbs. casing nails, 40c.....	60
105 lbs. iron in sheet, \$5.25; labor, \$2.75.....	8 00
lining box with galv'd iron.....	1 75
6 lbs. finishing nails, 60c.; 2 gro. screws, 40c.....	1 00
1 gro. screws, 15c.; 1 gro. screws, 50c.....	65
rep. snow shovels.....	75
½ doz. w. r. hooks, 75c.; 2 pr. butts, 10c.....	85
2 gro. screws, 75c.; 1 gro. screws, 31c.....	1 06
1 " " 20c.; 1 " " 16c.....	36
2 qr. sand paper, 70c.; 2 gro. screws, \$1.66.....	2 36
1 gro. screws, 20c.; 4 bolts, 75c.....	95
6 pr. butts, 75c.; 18 w. r. hooks, \$2.25.....	3 00
2 locks and knobs.....	80
repairing 6 snow shovels.....	1 50
12 pr. bronzed butts and screws.....	1 50
1 gro. screws, 15c.; 1 gro. screws, 20c.....	35
1 gro. screws, 25c.; 55 lbs. lead, \$1.65.....	1 90
2 iron ash pails.....	8 00
1 gro. screws, 23c.; 1 gro. screws, 20c.....	43
1 " ".....	46
2 lbs. finishing nails, 8c.; 1 kettle, 75c.....	83
4 doz. No. 12 round head brass screws, 2 in.....	35
2 " " " " " 1½ in.....	12
3 " screw rings, 90c.; 1 doz. cornice hooks, 25c.....	1 15
Amount carried forward.....	\$81,942 58

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$81,942 58
Grove & Harrison,	
For 4 doz. $\frac{5}{8}$ brass ferrules.....	75
1 " bnz. cup turns, \$3.00; 10 lbs. 6d. casing nails, 40c...	3 40
1-6 doz. sash stops, 10c.; 2 pr. butts, 10c.....	20
1 gro. $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 7 screws.....	20
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. steel, 35c.; labor, 50c.....	85
repairing 2 snow shovels.....	50
18 flush bolts, \$3.96; 8 pr. butts, 60c.....	4 56
1 gro. screws, 22c.; 25 lbs. 8d. casing nails, \$1.00.....	1 22
1 " 3 in. screws, \$1.25; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. copper pan, \$2.12.....	3 37
5 lbs nails, 20c.; 2 sash pulleys, 20c.....	40
7 pa. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ finishing nails.....	1 05
3 gro. $\frac{1}{4}$ screws, \$1.33; 3 doz. 2x2 brass butts, \$6.00.....	7 33
2 files, 50c.; 2 pa. fin. nails, 25c.....	75
4 qr. sand paper, \$1.40; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. brass screw hooks, \$1.38...	2 78
4 pa. fine nails, 50c.; 1 oil can, 15c.....	65
7 lbs. casing nails, 28c.; 1 doz. brass hooks, 25c.....	53
69 lbs. lead, \$3.55; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. webbing, 35c.; 4 bolts, 24c.....	4 14
3 brass barrel bolts, 60c.; 1 gro. screws, 28c.....	88
1 gro. screws, 33c.; 12 doz. brass nails, 38c.....	71
1 " " 83c.; 1 gro. screws, 55c.....	1 38
2 pr. brass hinges, 20c.; 1 pa. tacks, 5c.....	25
2 pr. butts, 10c.; 1 gro. screws, 18c.; 7 ft. cable, 21c.....	49
3 brooms, 50c.; 2 doz. b. r. h. screws, 20c.....	70
repairing 2 snow shovels.....	50
2 keys, 5c.; 10 lbs. casing nails, 50c.....	60
1 7-in. round ventilator.....	1 50
10 doz. brass screws, 70c.; 2 pr. brass butts, 20c.....	90
1 gro. 1 in. No. 7 screws.....	21
6 blank Yale keys.....	60
10 lbs. 6d. casing nails, 45c.; 4 lbs. 4d. casing nails, 16c....	61
1 gro. screws, 30c.; 2 pr. butts, 12c.....	42
1 pa. fine nails.....	13
repairing 7 snow shovels.....	1 75
1 pr. No. 54 spring butts.....	7 50
15 lbs. casing nails, 60c.; 9 pa. fine nails, 90c.....	1 50
1 gro. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ screws, 33c.; 1 gro. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ screws, 28c.....	61
1 " $\frac{5}{8}$ " 15c.; 1 " $\frac{3}{8}$ " 20c.....	35
85 pr. 3 in. butts, \$6.80; 8 pr. 2 in. butts, 40c.....	7 20
9 gro. 1 in. No. 10 screws.....	2 16
4 steel keys, \$1.00; 2 gro. screws, 44c.....	1 44
8 Sargent brass locks.....	40 00
5 flush bolts.....	30
8 cap's turns.....	2 00
1 pr. 7 in. spring butts.....	7 50
1 tin oil can, \$10.00; lock, 25c.....	10 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$82,067 70

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$82,067 70
Grove & Harrison,	
For 2 bolts and washers, 15c. ; 1 bronze bolt, 15c.....	30
1 chain bolt, bronzed.....	75
1 qr. sand paper, 35c. ; 1 doz. hooks, 25c.....	60
2 gro. screws, 38c. ; 2 pr. butts, 10c.....	48
1 key, 5c. ; 2 gro. screws, 33c.....	38
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 25c., 25c., 25c., 46c., 25c., 75c., 53c.....	2 74
“ 34c., 25c., 37c., 40c., 33c., 25c.....	1 94

February 26, 1879.

J. T. Elliott,		
For 3 governors for gas meters.....		255 00
John Voisell & Co.,		
For painting and sanding 6 ventilators on roof and 8 lamp posts, materials and labor.....		51 60
John Clear,		
For cash paid for freight on furniture, etc.....		18 94
cartage.....		2 30
R. W. King,		
For 1 set Danish terra cotta cases.....		25 00
1 pr. Etruscan vases.....		8 00
1/2 doz. goblets.....		4 50
1 jap. tray.....		2 00
Caroline Weber,		
For loose covers for 2 sofas and 7 chairs.....		48 00
1 1/2 yds. burlaps.....		18
Russell & Irwin Manfg. Co.,		
For 3 1/2 doz. cab locks, No. 6,010, in 8 sets, @ \$6.50..	\$21 67	
4 “ “ “ “ 6,010, “ “ @ \$6.50..	26 00	
	\$47 67	
25 %.....	11 92	
		35 75
1 doz. cab locks in sets.....	\$6 50	
25 %.....	1 62	
		4 88
Smith Tooker,		
For making fender to protect crib and pump works and furnish- ing and driving 24 spiles and planking same.....		255 00
Andrew J. Brow,		
For 1 looking glass 24x68.....		26 00
Abbott & Ketchum,		
For 78 1/2 yds. linoleum, @ \$1.15.....		90 47
Amount carried forward.....		\$82,904 51

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$82,904	51
R. Glaister,		
For work and materials used in sub-basement, on air-pipes, arch-ways, etc.:		
mason, 21½ days, @ \$2.00.....	42	50
laborer 22 " @ \$1.25.....	27	50
1,800 brick, all hard.....	9	90
8 brl. cement, @ \$1.65.....	13	20
3 " lime, 90c.....	2	70
5 yds. sand, @ 50c.....	2	50
15 % for superintendence.....	14	75
cutting 50 passages through walls, @ \$3.00.....	150	00
Fiege Brothers,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. —, for the month ending Jan. 30, 1879 (copy attached).....	560	00
W. E. Hale & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 3, for the month ending Feb. 26, 1879 (copy attached).....	1,000	00
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 1 c. i. tee, ea., \$2.05, \$3.50, \$2.05.....	\$7	60
1 elbow, \$3.50; 1 bushing, \$1.00.....	4	50
10 c. i. elbows, \$16.30; 3 c. i. elbows, \$3.00.....	19	30
1 nipple, \$1.70; 4 nipples, \$5.00.....	6	70
2 flange unions, \$6.20; 10 floor flanges, \$1.40...	7	60
10 floor flanges, \$1.20; 10 " " \$1.10...	2	30
2 couplings, 48c.; 2 couplings, 36c.....	84	
4 c. i. elbows, \$1.20; 4 c. i. elbows, 80c.....	2	00
4 " \$1.20; 4 " r. and l. 80c.....	2	00
1 " \$1.00; 5 " \$5.00.....	6	00
1 " \$1.63; 1 " \$1.63.....	3	26
4 " 56c.; 3 tees, 60c.....	1	16
2 flange unions.....	5	00
	\$68	26
65 %.....	44	36
		23 90
1 globe valve \$11.25; 2 globe valves, \$3.50.....	\$14	75
8 u. p. air valves, \$7.20; 2 globe valves, \$30.00..	37	20
	51	95
60 %.....	31	17
		20 78
Amount carried forward.....	\$84,772	24

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$84,772 24	
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 1 u. p. Frink angle valve, 1½ w. w. nut.....	2 25	
1 " " " " 1 " "	1 65	
2 marble oilers.....	1 00	
1 2x20 radiator, 40 tubes, @ 32c.....	12 80	
1 marble slab for same, 3 2-12 ft., @ \$1.25.....	3 96	
barrel, box, and cartage.....	1 65	
48 6-12 feet pipe, 1, \$6.06; 50 6-12 feet pipe, 1½,		
\$9.09.....	\$15 15	
20 4-12 feet pipe, 2, \$6.30; 30 2-12 feet pipe, 2½,		
\$13.88.....	20 18	
452 10-12 feet pipe, 3, \$271.70; 50 feet pipe, ½,		
\$4.50.....	276 20	
150 feet pipe, 3.....	90 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$401 53	
65 %.....	260 98	
	<hr/>	
		140 55
Lapham & Longstreet,		
For 945 ft. oak lumber for rack, @ \$20.00.....	18 90	
64½ hours' machine work, @ 50c.....	32 25	
31½ " hand " @ 20c.....	6 30	
sawing.....	25	
175 feet ceiling, @ \$20.00; 16 ft. 2x4 dressed, @ \$13.00.....	3 71	
300 " fine com., @ \$22.00; 348 ft. upper, d., @ \$35.00..	18 78	
16 ft. crown mould, @ 2c.; 300 ft. common, d., @ \$11.00..	3 62	
334 " fine com., @ \$22.00; 260 ft. upper, d., @ \$25.00..	15 45	
375 " uppers, @ \$35.00; 192 feet selects, @ \$30.00.....	18 89	
4 pieces 1½x1½x14 ft., oak.....	75	
300 ft. ¾, ¼ round.....	2 25	
Dean, Brow & Godfrey,		
For lettering and boxing 2 portrait frames.....	4 00	
E. H. Loomer,		
For 24 days' work painting, @ \$2.50.....	60 00	
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 50 lbs lead.....	4 50	
1 qt. japan, 25c.; ½ gal. shellac, 50c.....	75	
5 lbs. silver white, 25c.; 2 gal. raw oil, \$1.60.....	1 85	
polishing oil, 35c.; 1 brush, 40c.....	75	
3 over grainers, \$1.50; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	2 50	
1 tube paint.....	13	
3 paint brushes, \$1.00; 1 lb. lampblack, 50c.....	1 50	
1 gal. oil, 75c.; 2 lbs. pumice stone, 30c.....	1 05	
1 book gold leaf, 50c.; 2 strippers, 10c.....	60	
transfers.....	20	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$85,135 08	

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$85,135 08
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 qt. asphaltum, 50c.; 50 lbs. white lead, \$4.50.....	5 00
1 gal. b. oil, 80c.; 1 brush, 35c.....	1 15
1 lb. French yellow, 25c.; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	1 25
Grove & Harrison,	
For washers, 80c.; 2 pr. butts, 20c.....	1 00
5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.; 1 pr. spring hinges, \$7.50.....	7 70
1 gro. pla. escutcheons, \$7.50; 3 pr. bron. butts, \$4.50.....	12 00
1 file, 20c.; 5 gro. b. screws, \$3.75.....	3 95
36 cap turns, \$9.00; 1 doz. h. and staples, 50c.....	9 50
3 draw knobs, 12c.; 2 gro. screws, 35c.....	47
1 pair brass butts and screws.....	10
2 Yale locks, \$1.50; 1 set casters, 25c.....	1 75
4 No. 1 Sargent locks.....	20 00
1 gro. screws, 35c.; 10 pr. butts, 50c.....	85
2 Yale locks, \$1.50; 1 gro. screws, 25c.....	1 75
1 gro. screws, 35c.; 10 lbs. c. nails, 40c.....	75
3 qr. sand paper, \$1.05; lead, 10c.....	1 15
copper wire, 5c.; 1 lock, \$2.50.....	2 55
1 latch, 75c.; 1 pr. butts, 10c.....	85
1 doz. h. and eyes, 75c.; 1 doz. iron dust pans, \$9.00.....	9 75
3 pa. tacks, 30c.; 3 Sargent locks, \$15.00.....	15 30
15 lbs. c. nails, 60c.; 12 pa. tacks, \$1.20.....	1 80
2 locks, \$4.00; 1 gro. screws, 18c.....	4 18
1 lock, 75c.; 2 pr. b. and screws, 25c.....	1 00
5 steel shovels, \$5.00; 1 gro. screws, 39c.....	5 39
16 draw pulls, \$1.00; 5 locks, \$1.25.....	2 25
rubber tubing, 70c.; 6 pa. tacks, 50c.....	1 20
1 door spring, 50c.; rep. scraper, 50c.....	1 00
4 draw pulls, 25c.; 1 pr. hinges, 13c.....	38
1 pr. hinges, 6c.; 1 lock, \$1.00; 3 pa. brads, 45c.....	1 51
2 pa. brads, 40c.; 1 doz. rattan brooms, \$9.00.....	9 40
1 lb. hoop iron, 7c.; ½ lb. rivets and washers, 8c.....	15
3 pa. f. nails.....	45
1 cop. oil can, 50c.; rep. snow shovels, \$1.00.....	1 50
10 lbs. nails, 30c.; 6 lbs. c. nails, 24c.....	54
126 bolts, \$3.78; 27 bolts 85c.....	4 63
washers, 15c.; tacks, 16c.....	31
2 bronze door knobs, \$1.00; 2 pr. escutcheons, 25c.....	1 25
16 draw pulls.....	96
5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.; 5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.....	40
repairing snow shovels.....	1 50
6 picture nails, \$1.00; 4 bolts, 12c.....	1 13
Walworth Mfg. Co.,	
For service of John T. Low, 6 days.....	24 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$85,296 82

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$85,296 82
Walworth Mfg. Co.,	
For fees and expenses on baggage.....	5 15

March 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,		
For 898 file boxes, @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		173 99
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....		17 96
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....		8 98
2,214 tin file boxes, @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		428 96
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....		44 28
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....		22 14
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 10 gal. iron air pipes.....		210 00
4 “ “ ventilators.....		180 00
add 10 per cent.....		39 00
labor, Bennett, 1 day.....		1 75
expenses of R. E. Smyth.....		6 85
Dart, Bowen & Co., bill.....	\$59 88	
add 10 per cent.....	5 99	
		65 87
Detroit Metal Plumbing Works bill.....	\$144 80	
add 10 per cent.....	14 48	
		159 28
J. E. Rix & Co. bill.....		9 63
labor, R. E. Smyth, 16 days.....		80 00
fare and traveling expenses.....		14 35
telegrams.....		2 78
freight and cartage.....		3 69
board bill.....		30 23
R. Glaister,		
For mason work on Capitol:		
“ “ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$2.00.....		81 00
laborer's work, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$1.25.....		40 31
cement, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels, @ \$1.65.....		2 89
sand, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, @ 50c.....		1 25
600 brick.....		3 00
lime, 1 barrel.....		90
stone cutters, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$2.25.....		68 06
sharpening 299 chisels.....		4 48
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ brl. plaster.....		2 63
drying.....		1 50
W. Lovejoy, $\frac{1}{2}$ day.....		75
15 % commission on \$206.77.....		31 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$87,039 68

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$87,039 68	
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,		
For work done, materials furnished, and furniture delivered on account of the furnishing of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 2, for the month ending March 26, 1879 (copy attached).....	\$7,947 36	
Deduct amount of estimate No. 1.....	7,200 00	
		747 36
Lapham & Longstreet,		
For 300 ft. selects, dressed 2 sides, @ \$30.00.....		9 00
754 uppers, " " @ \$35.00.....		26 39
6 doors, @ \$1.25; 6 doors, @ 75c.....		12 00
250 uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....		8 75
500 lumber, @ \$10.00; 348 flooring, @ \$15.00.....		10 23
80 feet 1½x2, dressed all round.....		1 62
115 " lumber, dressed 2 sides, @ \$25.00.....		2 88
56 " " " @ \$30.00.....		1 68
2 pieces jig sawed.....		1 00
64 ft. 2x4, dressed 2 sides, @ \$13.00.....		83
morticing table legs.....		38
365 ft. uppers, dressed 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....		12 83
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 50 lbs lead, \$4.50; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50.....		7 00
2 pkg. gold bronze, \$1.00; 9 lbs. putty, 45c.....		1 45
1 pt. alcohol, 40c.; 1 bottle, 10c.....		50
2 lbs. emery.....		20
1 pt. shellac, 50c.; 1 qt. asphaltum, 50c.....		1 00
1 lb. drop black, 50c.; 1 lb. green, 25c.....		75
1 qt. japan, 25c.; 1 gal. raw oil, 75c.....		1 00
2 gal. turp. \$1.00; 1 qt. asphaltum, 50c.....		1 50
1 lb. Indian red, 25c.; 1 lb. sienna, 35c.....		60
50 lbs. lead, \$4.50; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.50.....		7 00
1 pkg. gold leaf.....		50
2½ lbs. pumice stone, 37c.; ½ gal. japan, @ \$1.00.....		87
1 can Eng. vermillion.....		50
1 book gold leaf.....		50
E. B. Smith & Co.,		
For 316 file boxes, @ 19½.....		61 32
extra for flanges.....		6 32
" " rings.....		3 16
D. W. & M. J. Buck,		
For 2½ sets casters, 25c.; 25 ft. whitewood, 75c.....		1 00
51 ft. cherry, \$2.04; 36 ft. walnut, \$3.60.....		5 64
moulding, 25c.; scroll sawing, 25c.....		50
work on foot stool, 30c.; 6 walnut table legs, \$3.00.....		3 30
Amount carried forward.....	\$87,979 23	

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$87,979 23
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 80 ft. walnut, \$8.00; 30 ft. moulding, \$1.00.....	9 00
labor, 50c.; 68 ft. maple, \$1.70.....	2 20
11 ft. walnut, \$1.10; 60 ft. cherry, \$2.40.....	3 50
1 leather seat, 85c.; 1 set table legs, \$2.00.....	2 85
9 ft. walnut, 90c.; moulding, 60c.....	1 50

April 3, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 48 pressboard file boxes, 11x5½x4 15-16.....	27 00
140 " " " 10½x6x3 16-16.....	76 14
216 " " " 13x7½x4 15-16.....	194 40
1,140 tin file boxes, @ 19½c.....	220 88
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	22 80
" " rings, @ 1c.....	11 40
316 tin file boxes, @ 19½c.....	61 22
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	6 32
" " rings, @ 1c.....	3 16
5½ doz. pressboard file boxes, @ \$8.00, 1-10.....	39 60

April 30, 1879.

Mitchell, Vance & Co.,	
For 16 1-lt. brackets, No. 1,772, t. b. r., 2 joints, @ \$1.00.....	\$16 00
14 1-lt. pendants, sketch No. 2, real bronze, 4 7½-12 ft., @ \$7.00.....	98 00
24 1-lt. pendants, sketch No. 1, real bronze, 18-12 @ \$6.00.....	144 00
30 1-lt. pendants, sketch No. 2, real bronze, 1 8-12, @ \$7.00.....	210 00
29 1-lt. pendants, sketch No. 1, real bronze, 1 11-12, @ \$6.00.....	174 00
27 pieces pipe and fittings, No. 3, real bronze, @ \$1.50.....	40 50
22 10½ in. plain cones, @ 35c.....	7 70
22 extension holders, @ 30c.....	6 60
25 8 in. Argand chimneys, doz., @ 50c.....	1 04
13 1-lt. pendants, sketch No. 2, real bronze, 5 ft. @ \$7.00.....	91 00
11 1-lt. pendants, 1,609, t. b. r., @ 50c.....	5 50
2 torches and keys, No. 22, 5 ft. long, @ \$4.75..	9 50
1 torch and key, No. 22, 15 feet long.....	7 00
3 torches and keys, No. 20, 3 feet long, @ \$1.50.	4 50
6 " " " " " 20, 4 " " @ \$1.75.	10 50

Amount carried forward.....\$88,661 20

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$88,661 20
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,	
For 3 4-lt. pendants, to order, t. b. r., @ \$3.00.....	9 00
6 2-lt. " " " " @ \$1.80.....	10 80
1 piece pipe and fitting No. 1, pol. brass.....	5 00
1 " " " " 2, " ".....	2 25
17 elbows to sample, pol. brass.....	3 33
2 8 in. flat metal smoke balls.....	1 20
100 ft. mohair tubing.....	30 00
14 1-lt. standards, No. 01760, pol. brass, 21 in. high, @ \$5.50.....	77 00
2 1-lt. standards, to order, pol. brass, 21 in. high, @ \$5.50.....	11 00
1 1-lt. standard, to order, pol. brass, 3 burners, @ \$6.50.....	6 50
1 2-lt. standard to order, pol. brass, 2 brackets..	10 00
16 2-lt. " " " " @ \$10.00.....	160 00
2 1-lt. " " " sketch 166, @ \$7.50....	15 00
17 portables, No. 01609, to order, pol. brass, @ \$3.00.....	51 00
3 1-lt. brackets, No. 1772, t. b. r., 1 joint, @ 75c..	2 25
3 1-lt. " " 1773, " 2 joints, @ \$1.10.....	3 30
1 1-lt. bracket, to order, t. b. r., 1 joint.....	1 50
9 1-lt. " " " @ \$2.25.....	20 25
2 doz. brass burners to attach portables, @ 30c..	60
84 ft. mohair tubing, @ 30c.....	25 20
68 Argand burners, @ 70c.....	47 60
18 feet lengthening pieces, @ 7c.....	1 26
21 patent sockets, @ 25c.....	5 25
2 goose necks.....	40
2 " " elbows.....	34
4 10½ in. plain cones.....	1 40
4 extension holders.....	1 20
1 piece pipe and fittings.....	3 00
108 ft. mohair tubing, @ 30c.....	32 40
2 3-lt. pendants, t. b. r., @ \$1.80.....	3 60
1 2-lt. pendant, 1,631, 12 ft. long.....	5 50
14 12 in. plain cones, @ 80c.....	11 20
14 extension holders, @ 30c.....	4 20
14 Argand burners, @ 70c.....	9 80
14 " chimneys, @ 5c.....	70
16 goose necks, @ 20c.....	3 20
16 patent lockouts, 25c.....	4 00
16 extension holders, @ 30c.....	4 80
16 Argand Burners, @ 70c.....	11 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$88,661 20

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$88,661 20
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,		
For 2 12 in. plain cones, @ 80c.....	1 60	
2 14 " " " @ \$1.75.....	3 50	
2 12 " " domes, @ \$1.25.....	2 50	
1 12 " etched cone for Gov. room.....		
1 5-lt. chandelier, No. 3876, T. B. R. & Co.....	50 00	
1 ps. pipe to sketch, p. brass.....	2 50	
1 torch and key, No. 22, 15 ft.....	7 00	
2 torches and keys, No. 22, 5 feet.....	9 50	
3 " " " " 25, 3 ".....	4 50	
6 " " " " 22, 4 ".....	10 50	
216 ft. mohair tubing, @ 30c.....	64 80	
19 portables, No. 01690, pol. brass.....	57 00	
1 portable, No. 01346. s. plated, for Gov. room..	17 00	
2 portables, No. 01690.....	6 00	
62 ft. mohair tubing, @ 30c.....	18 60	
14 goose necks.....	2 80	
4 pat. lockouts.....	1 00	
4 drop-light cocks.....	4 00	
4 extension holders.....	1 20	
5 Argand burners.....	3 50	
35 " chimneys, doz., @ 50c.....	1 46	
35 10½ in. plain cones, @35c.....	12 25	
4 5x9 cut globes, No. 512, doz., @ \$16.00.....	5 33	
4 5x9 " " " 466, " @ \$18.00.....	6 00	
65 4x7 " " " 556, " @ \$2.75.....	14 90	
66 4-in. B. & B. globe holders, @ 70c.....	3 85	
		<hr/>
		\$1,733 36
Deduct:		
1 ps. pipe fitting.....	\$3 00	
1 pendant paid for on contract.....	5 50	
overcharge on chandelier.....	5 00	
" " bracket.....	23	
		<hr/>
	13 73	
		<hr/>
		1,719 63
Fiege Bros.,		
For extra locks and knobs on L. desks.....	15 25	
D. W. & M. J. Buck.		
For 2 sets casters, 50c.; 4 rings, 50c.....	1 00	
1 stand, \$2.50; 257 ft. walnut, \$25.70.....	28 20	
18 ft. walnut, \$1.80; 100 ft. cherry, \$4.00.....	5 80	
labor, \$1.50; 48 ft. walnut, \$4.80.....	6 30	
".....	50	
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....		\$90,437 88

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$90,437 88
Frank Wells,	
For 200 lbs. lead, \$18.00; 2 marking brushes, 20c.....	18 20
1 lb. pumice stone 10c.; 4 sponges, 40c.....	50
5 lbs. Paris white, 25c.; 3 lamp chimneys, 45c.....	70
1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50; 1 doz. bottles, 35c.....	2 85
1 qt. ammonia, 50c.; 2 lbs. pre. chalk, 40c.....	90
1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50; 10 lbs. Paris white, 50c.....	3 00
1 " " \$2.50; sponge and brush, \$1.00.....	3 50
1 " " \$2.50; bottles and cork, 23c.....	2 73
15 lbs. Paris white, 75c.; 1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50.....	3 25
1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50; jug, 15c.,.....	2 65
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " \$1.25; 1 ball c. wick, 10c.....	1 35
1 " " \$2.50; brush, 75c.....	3 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. toilet soap, \$3.50; 1 lb. chlo. lime, 15c.....	3 65
1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50; 1 sash brush, 15c.....	2 65
1 " " \$2.50; 5 lbs. P. white, 25c.....	2 75
7 ft. tubing, \$1.40; 10 lbs. oil vitriol, 80c.....	2 20
2 lbs. Paris white, 10c.; 2 lbs. pumice stone, 10c.....	30
1 book gold leaf, 50c.; 1 pa. bronze, 25c.....	75
transfers, 55c.; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	1 55
2 lbs. graining color, 70c.; 2 lbs. pumice stone, 20c.....	90
1 book gold leaf, 50c.; 50 lbs. lead, \$3.90.....	4 40
1 lb. yellow ochre, 20c.; 1 lb. m. l. green, 25c.....	45
5 lbs. Paris white, 20c.; 1 lb. umber in oil, 25c.....	45
2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00; 1 brush, 50c.....	1 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. white glue.....	15
E. F. Cooley,	
For 15 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	6 00
152 lbs. extra heavy lead pipe, @ 8c.....	12 16
11 pair lead tacks and screws, @ 10c.....	1 10
4 lbs. solder, 25c.; 5 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	3 00
11 lbs. ex. heavy pipe, @ 8c.; 1 pa. tacks and screws, 10c..	98
3 lbs. solder, @ 25c.; 5 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	2 75
3 " " @ 25c.; 5 " " @ 40c.....	2 75
148 lbs. ex. pipe, @ 8c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. & W. cocks \$1.10.....	12 94
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ soldering nipple, 35c.; 1 plated basin cock, \$2.25.....	2 60
1 plated chain stay, 75c.; 1 " chain, 30c.....	1 15
1 " drip cup, \$1.25; screws and plumbing, \$4.10.....	5 35
17-ft. marble slab, @ \$1.50; 2 lbs. solder, @ 25c.....	26 00
tacks and screws, 40c.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	1 80
labor, digging in sub-basement.....	1 50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pipe, @ 8c.; solder, 50c.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	1 78
5 hours' plumbing.....	2 00
36 lbs. ex. pipe, @ 8c.; 2 lbs. solder, @ 35c.....	3 38
Amount carried forward.....	\$90,589 70

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$90,589 70
E. F. Cooley,	
For 5 hours' plumbing.....	2 00
2 lbs. solder, @ 25c.; 1 plated chain stay, 75c.....	1 25
1 plated goose head basin cock.....	2 25
1 3-12 feet plated chain.....	40
2 plated screws, 10c.; 5 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	2 10
11½ ft. marble slab, @ \$1.50.....	16 88

May 28, 1879.

J. H. Harris,	
For use of drag on Capitol grounds.....	3 60
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
For 555 ft. black walnut.....	55 50
veneers.....	28
James L. Black,	
For furnishing and setting 49 shade trees on Capitol grounds, @ 50c.....	24 50
George A. Mish & Co.	
For 3 lts. D. S. glass, 36x30, cut 22½ ft., @ \$1.00.....	22 50
2 lt. " " 22x30, plain, 4 7-12, @ 25c.....	1 15
Caroline Webber,	
For 1 library table.....	16 00
freight on burlaps and excelsior returned.....	25
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 barrow, \$2.00; 1 pail and dipper, \$1.00.....	3 00
1 " \$2.00; 1 rake, 60c.....	2 60
1 lb. w. r. nails, 7c.; 4 rakes, \$2.40.....	2 47
1 ball twine, 25c.; 1 lawn mower, \$20.00.....	20 25
1 oiler.....	15

June 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 732 tin file boxes, @ 19½c.....	141 82
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	14 64
" " rings, @ 1c.....	7 32

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1,200 tin file boxes, @ 19½c.....	232 50
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	24 00
" " rings, @ 1c.....	12 00
2,572 tin file boxes, @ 19½c.....	498 33
extra for flanges.....	51 44
" " rings.....	25 72

Amount carried forward.....\$91,774 60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

New Capitol vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

August 27, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$91,774 60
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 297 tin file boxes, @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	57 54
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	5 94
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....	2 97
12 doz. file boxes.....	72 90
Total for General Allowances	<u>\$91,863 95</u>

PRINTING.

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For furnishing and printing on 100 postal cards.....	\$1 60
ad. proposals for fitting up military offices, 2 f. 5 t.....	4 20
printing 100 ad. on slips and p. cards.....	60
furnishing cards.....	25
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$6 65</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$91,863 95
Printing.....	6 65
Total Allowances to New State Capitol.....	<u>\$91,870 60</u>

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 27, 1878.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for November.....	\$25 00
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express.....	25
Fred. Trostel,	
For keys.....	1 00
repairing seal.....	75

December 27, 1878.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for December.....	25 00
C. O. Hines,	
For subscription to Insurance Law Journal.....	5 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For due letters.....	18
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Row, New York.....	60

January 29, 1879.

Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 1 new improved Fairbanks' scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 4 lbs., 20 %, @ \$800.....	6 40
State Treasurer,	
For postage for January.....	50 00
Farrand & Shank,	
For 12 boxes matches, 80c. ; 2 brooms, 70c.....	1 50
O. H. Gilkey,	
For drayage on box.....	25
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 30c., 50c.....	80
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram.....	60

February 26, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for February.....	60 00

March 26, 1879.

George and Mary Coops,	
For 1 day each cleaning office.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$180 33

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$180 33
State Treasurer, For postage for March.....	30 00
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<i>April 30, 1879.</i>	
Detroit Post & Tribune, For subscription, Jan. 1, '78, to Dec. 31, '79.....	20 00
R. S. Polk & Co., For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
The Spectator, For 2 parts Insurance Cyclopedia, 21 and 22.....	2 00
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegram to Chicago.....	43
<hr/>	
<i>May 28, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer, For postage.....	50 00
The Spectator, For 2 parts Cyclopedia, 22 and 23.	2 00
American & U. S. Express Co., For express.....	25
<hr/>	
<i>June 28, 1879.</i>	
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegrams, 25c., 75c.....	1 00
<hr/>	
<i>July 30, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer, For postage for July.....	30 00
S. D. Bingham, For rent of P. O. box.....	4 00
American Express Co., For express.....	35
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegrams, 25c., 65c.....	90
<hr/>	
<i>August 27, 1879.</i>	
State Treasurer, For postage for August.....	25 00
Spectator Company, For 3 parts Ins. Cyclopedia.....	3 00
American Express Co., For express.....	50
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegram.....	50
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$355 26

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

September 24, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$355 28
Chicago Tribune, For Daily Tribune one year from Sept. 1, 1879.....	12 00
Western Union Tel. Co., For telegrams.....	1 05
American Express Co., For express, 35c., 25c.....	60
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$368 91</u>

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 500 labels, sample 1.....	\$1 80
paper for same.....	50
printing 500 blanks, list of agents, sample 22.....	5 30
“ 100 circulars, joint resolution, sample 13.....	3 50
“ and ruling 200 blanks for annual report of mutual companies, sample 25.....	3 60

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For printing and ruling 300 blanks for annual statement, sam- ple 35.....	48 00
printing 100 blanks for renewal certf. of authority, sam. 13.....	3 50
“ 1,000 decisions in case of Yost vs. Am. Ins. Co., sample 19.....	6 60

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co., For printing 200 blanks for renewal certificates, sample 16.....	4 00
“ 200 “ “ certificate of amt. loaned, sam. 16..	4 00
“ 500 address blanks, sample 1.....	1 80
“ 200 circulars to ins. companies, sample 5.....	1 10
“ 100 “ “ sec. ins. companies, sample 8.....	2 00
“ and ruling 100 blanks for list of officers, sample 23	2 50
red line on 100 large blanks, sample 1.....	60
“ 500 blanks for renewal certificates, sample 13.....	5 50
“ 500 “ “ certified copy of renewal, sam. 13..	5 50
“ 300 “ “ for renewal certificates, sample 8...	3 00
cardboard and cutting.....	2 25
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$105 05</u>

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$105 05
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 slips, sample 1.....	60
" 100 blanks for apportionment of att'y sample 11..	5 00
" and ruling 300 blanks for statement by ins. compa-	
nies, sample 27.....	3 70
printing 100 working blanks, sample 11.....	5 00
" 200 blanks, blue copy ink sample 5.....	2 60
" on 4,000 envelopes.....	5 60

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 list of ins. companies, sample 19.....	3 00
composition on summary of ins. companies, 64,780 ems,	
@ 57c.....	36 92
presswork on same, 10 tokens, @ 44c.....	4 40

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 4,900 renewal certificates, sample 13.....	27 50

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on abstract fire and marine companies, 691,955	
ems, @ 57c.....	394 41
presswork on same, 196 tokens, @ 42c.....	82 32

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 300 blanks, renewal certificates, sample 13.....	4 50
composition on abstract ann'l statement of companies, from	
page 113 to 208, 594,550 ems, @ 57c.....	338 89
presswork on same, 168 tokens, @ 42c.....	70 56

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on abstract of reports of companies doing busi-	
ness in Michigan, 285,890 ems, @ 57c.....	162 96
presswork on same, 98 tokens, @ 42c.....	41 16
printing 200 acts relative to insurance companies, sample 8.	2 50
" " " " " " " 5.	1 10
" 100 blanks, A, sample 11.....	5 00
" 100 circulars, sample 8.....	2 00
" 100 blanks for renewals of authority, sample 13....	3 50
" 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet circulars, copy ink, sample 8.....	2 75

Amount carried forward.....	\$1,311 02
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

July 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,311 02
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing and ruling 500 blanks, an. statements, sample 35..	56 00
“ 200 blanks, certf. of renewal, sample 13.....	4 00
“ and ruling 1,000 letter heads.....	2 50
“ 200 large blanks, statement, sample 35.....	44 00
comp. on opinion Supreme Court, 30,450 ems, @ 62c.....	18 88
presswork on same, 10 tokens, @ 44c.....	4 40
comp. on text of report, part I., 415,207 ems, @ 57c.....	236 67
presswork on same, 153 tokens, @ 42c.....	64 26
correcting alterations from copy, 3 hours, @ 47c.....	1 41
comp. on report mutual companies, 95,841 ems, @ 57c.....	54 63
presswork on same, 6 tokens, @ 44c.....	2 64

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 address blanks, sample 1.....	1 80
“ and ruling 100 blanks, sample 34.....	2 50
composition on annual report, 617,064 ems, @ 57c.....	351 73
presswork on same, 168 tokens, @ 42c.....	70 56

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 form No. 2, sample 11.....	6 00
“ and ruling 200 blanks for life statement, sample 35	44 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$2,277 00</u>

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 49 mem. blocks, @ 3c.....	1 47
binding 62 qr. letters, @ 16c.....	9 92
“ 4 vol. Ins. Magazine, @ \$1.25.....	5 00
“ 8 bond and mortgage schedule fire ins., 1876-7, 1/4	
Russia, cloth sides, misc. binding, @ \$1.15.....	9 20
binding 4 qrs. policies and application blanks, same style, @	
\$1.15.....	4 60
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$30 19</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1878.

Amount brought forward.....	\$30 19
W. S. George & Co.,	
For making 175 mem. blocks, 3c.....	5 25

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1 list of agents.....	75
“ 5 qr. life renewal certificates (not in contract).....	3 75
paging same.....	40
binding 7 qr. fire renewal certificates (not in contract).....	5 25
paging same.....	60
binding 1 vol. Att’y Gen’l Report.....	1 00

February 26, 1879.

For making 300 large pasteboard envelopes, @ 4c.....	12 00
binding 500 summary of ins. companies, pam., @ \$1.27....	6 35
342 file boxes @ 40c.....	136 80

March 26, 1879.

For binding 14 vol. Ins. Magazine, @ \$1.25.....	17 50
288 file boxes, @ 40c.....	115 20

April 30, 1879.

For 24 file boxes, @ 33c.....	7 93
folding 1,000 sheets annual statement.....	2 50
" 400 sheets application.....	1 00
binding 100 text of life ins. report.....	1 27

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,		
For binding 1,000 pam. opinions of Sup. Court.....	12	60
“ 600 “ text fire ins. companies.....	7	56
“ 500 “ “ mut. fire ins. companies	6	30

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,			
For binding 4 vols. reports, full law sheep, @ 95c.....			3 80
“ 7 qr. statements, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, cloth sides, @ \$1.15....			8 05
“ 7 “ “ “ “ “ @ \$1.15....			8 05
“ 14 “ “ “ “ “ @ \$1.15....			16 10
“ 4 qr. cert. deposit, $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ “ @ \$1.15....			4 60

Amount carried forward	\$414 79
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$414 79
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 850 reports, fire, full cloth, @ 32c.....	272 00
" 850 " life, " " @ 32c.....	272 00
" 100 " fire and life together, @ 32c.....	32 00

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For folding, stitching and trimming 400 sheets.....	1 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$991 79</u>

STATIONERY.

November 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 rm. 36-lb. medium, sample 95, @ \$9.00.....	\$27 00
1 " 24-lb. folio, sample 79,.....	6 00
2 bottles mucilage, sample 166.....	1 23
4 rm. 18-lb. cap, sample 60, @ \$3.33.....	13 32
2 " 22-lb crown, sample 65, @ \$4.07.....	8 14
1 lb. twine, sample 332.....	55
1 " " " 335.....	20
1 " " " 337.....	25
1 rm. 12-lb. letter, sample 30.....	2 52
4 M. No. 9 envelopes, sample, 381, @ \$2.40.....	9 60
1 " 6 " " 353.....	75
1 rm. 24x36 manilla, sample 37, @ 7c.....	2 59
1 " 36x40 " " 100.....	8 00

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 inkstands, @ \$1.60.....	3 20
1 "	2 40
½ doz. tape, sample 305, @ \$3.85.....	96
½ " ribbon, sample 308, @ \$3.30.....	83
½ " carmine ink, sample 164, @ \$2.75.....	69
2 M. tint envelopes, sample 404, @ \$3.00.....	6 00

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 4 M. envelopes (less 300 soiled).....	11 10
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$105 33</u>

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$105 33
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 pr. banker's shears, sample 178.....	1 62
1 doz. pencil point protectors, sample 220.....	31
1 letter book, sample 296.....	2 95
4 rm. flat cap, sample 60, @ \$3.33.....	13 32
½ doz. rubber sheets, sample 325, @ \$1.60.....	80
1 willow waste basket.....	1 50
<hr/>	
<i>February 26, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 5 rm. 18-lb. cap., sample 60, @ \$3.33.....	16 65
<hr/>	
<i>June 28, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 bottle ink, sample 156.....	45
1 " mucilage, sample 161.....	62
<hr/>	
<i>August 27, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rms. medium, sample 95, @ \$9.00.....	18 00
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$161 55</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$368 91
Printing.....	2,277 00
Binding.....	991 79
Stationery.....	161 55
Total allowances to Commissioner of Insurance.....	<u>\$3,799 25</u>

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for Railroad Commissioner.....	\$25 00
George F. Cram,	
For 1,200 R. R. maps of Michigan, book paper, @ 11c.....	132 00
200 " " " " bond " @ 14c.....	28 00
47 " " " " mounted, @ 40c.....	18 80
50 map cases, @ 10c.....	5 00
American & U. S. Express & W. U. Tel. Co.,	
For express, 80c., 80c., \$5.25, \$8.00, \$3.45, \$4.70, \$1.00.....	24 00
" \$1.75, \$6.00, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$1.50, \$4.40, \$1.35.....	19 00
" 30c., 85c., 55c., 25c., 80c., 25c., 40c.	3 40

November 27, 1878.

American Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c.....	1 00

December 27, 1878.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For 1 telegram.....	25

January 29, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For cash for postage for month of January.....	15 00
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express	25
Chicago R. R. Review,	
For subscription from Jan. 11, '78, to July 11, '79.....	3 00

March 26, 1879.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 39c., 39c.....	78
W. S. George & Co.,	
For Republican, 1 year, to 1565.....	2 00

April 30, 1879.

Detroit Post and Tribune,	
For subscription, Aug. 14, '78, to Dec. 31, '79.....	13 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$291 23

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$291 23
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 37c., 41c., 47c., \$1.14.....	2 39
American Express Co.,	
For express, 50c., 25c., 80c.....	1 55

May 28, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for May.....	15 00
Western Union Tel. Co.	
For telegram.....	39
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 25c., 30c., 25c.....	1 05

June 28, 1879.

W. B. Williams,	
For railroad fare, Buffalo to Saratoga.....	6 44
“ “ Saratoga to Buffalo.....	6 44

July 30, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage.....	25 00
Railroad Gazette,	
For subscription 1 year.....	4 20
National Railway Publication Co.,	
For Travelers' Official Guide.....	4 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For rent of P. O. box.....	4 00
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 25c., 55c.....	80
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 51c., 25c., 33c.....	1 09

September 24, 1879.

State Treasurer,	
For postage for September.....	50 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegrams, 37c., 45c.....	83

Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$419 40</u>
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Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 800 fly leaf notes, sample 5.....	\$2 90

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 300 address blanks, sample 1.....	1 20

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 address covers.....	60
“ book of forms for annual report of R. R. companies	
doing business in Michigan for 1878, 186,162 ems, @ 57c.	106 11
presswork on same, 16 tokens, @ 44c.....	7 04

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks, information to Aud. Gen., sample 9...	2 50

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks, computation of tax, sample 9.....	2 50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 list of companies, sample 8.....	2 00
comp. on Gen. R. R. Laws, 228,454 ems, @ 62c.....	141 64
presswork on same, 60 tokens, @ 44c.....	26 40
extra proof reading, 5 hours, @ 47c.....	2 35
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on Report of R. R. Cos., 756,373 ems, @ 57c.....	431 13
presswork on same, 600 tokens, @ 42c.....	252 00
comp. on Report of R. R. Cos., 473,116 ems, @ 57c.....	269 68
presswork on same, 420 tokens, @ 42c.....	176 40

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 100 blanks, complaints, sample 13.....	3 50
“ 100 notices to superintendents, sample 19.....	3 00
“ 1,225 laws, conduct of passengers.....	6 75

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,445 20</u>
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Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 605 R. R. reports, full cloth, over 500 pages, @ 43c. \$258 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 125 rec'pts of R. R. companies, cloth backs, @ 12c. 15 00
folding, stitching, and trimming 125 above, @ 2c..... 2 50
ruling 350 copies, 24 times..... 15 60
making 30 large envelopes (pasteboard)..... 1 50

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 4 vols. returns, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia cloth, \$2.50..... 10 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 5 R. R. Reviews..... 6 25

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For 20 mem. blocks, @ 3c..... 60

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For mounting 6 large maps of Michigan..... 4 50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 1,200 pam. R. R. Laws, @ 2.10..... 25 20

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
For binding 8 R. R. Laws, full morocco, @ 75c..... 6 00
" 17 " skiver covers, @ 25c..... 4 25

Total for Binding..... \$349 40

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

December 27, 1878.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rm. royal, 44-lb., sample 98, @ 25c.....	\$11 00
1 " super, 40-lb., " 100, @ 25c.....	10 00
¼ " cover paper, 25-lb., sample 24, @ 15c.....	94
1-5 rm. blotting paper, 120-lb. sample 3, @ 21c.....	5 04

January 29, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 gro. bands, ea. 55c., \$1.12.....	1 67
1 doz. thumb tacks.....	27

June 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 rm. 36-lb. medium, @ \$9.00.....	18 00

July 30, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rm. blue cover paper, 20x25, sample 24.....	3 75
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$50 67</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$419 40
Printing	1,445 20
Binding	319 40
Stationery	<u>50 67</u>
Total Allowances to Commissioner of Railroads.....	<u><u>\$2,234 67</u></u>

Board of Corrections and Charities vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp on report of 1877-8, 310,628 ems, @ 57c.....	\$177 06
presswork on same, 270 tokens, @ 42c.....	113 40
correcting alterations from copy, 16½ hours, @ 47c.....	7 75
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on paper of H. W. Lord, 18,270 ems, @ 57c.....	10 41
presswork on same, 14 tokens, @ 44c.....	6 16
printing 1,500 covers, sample 8.....	9 00

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on title page, note, etc., to book entitled Corrections and Charities, 7,272 ems, @ 57c.....	4 15
presswork on same, 2 tokens, @ 44c.....	88
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$336 31</u>

BINDING.

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1,200 pam. reports, over 80 pages, @ \$2.10.....	\$25 20

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1,500 pam., hospitals and asylums, @ \$1.90.....	28 50
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$53 70</u>

STATIONERY.

May 28, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 2 qr. letter, 40c.; 1 paper cutter, 65c.....	\$1 05
1 pr. scales, \$4.00; 250 envelopes, \$1.25.....	5 25
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$6 30</u>

Board of Corrections and Charities vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6 30
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 bot. ink, 45c.; 1 inkstand, \$1.00.....	1 45
2 gro. pens, 80c.; 1 rubber, 20c.....	1 00
2 pkg. envelopes, 25c.; 1 bot. mucilage, 40c.....	65
1 wisp, 20c.; 1 box pins, 15c.....	35
1 spool tape.....	32
Richmond, Backus & Co.,	
For 1 doz. pencils, 60c.; 1 bot. mucilage, 50c.....	1 10
1 diary, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. letter paper, \$2.00.....	4 00
1 M. letter heads, printed.....	5 50
1 pt. Carter's ink, 50c.; 1 map U. S., \$2.00.....	2 50
1 box envelopes, 65c.; 1 doz. R. & B. pencils, \$1.00.....	1 65
circulars, \$5.75; postal cards, \$2.75; envelopes, 75c.....	9 25
1 letter book and blotting paper.....	3 25
1 4-qr. demy record book.....	2 40
oil and blotting paper.....	20
1 bot. carmine ink, 20c.; penholders, 5c.....	25
1 qt. Carter's ink, 75c.; 1 rubber holder, 40c.....	1 15
1 knife eraser, 50c.; "Mark Twain" scrap book, \$2.00.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ M. 753-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ envelopes, printed.....	2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ " 753-9 " " ".....	2 00
500 circulars, printed.....	5 00
printing 500 envelopes and 500 postal cards.....	3 00
1 4-qr. record book, \$2.40; printing in red, \$1.00.....	3 40
2 qr. manilla paper.....	1 50
1 ball twine, 35c.; 1 qr. manilla, 50c.....	85
1 inkstand, 75c.; 500 blanks, \$5.00.....	5 75
printing 500 postal cards, both sides.....	2 50
repairing stamp.....	1 50
ribbon for stamp.....	75
1 rm. letter heads.....	6 00
100 pamphlets, env. to order.....	2 50
1 4-qr. record, \$2.40; 1 gro. rubber bands, 40c.....	2 80
2 5-qr. " \$6.00; 1 " pens, 75c.....	6 75
500 letter heads, \$3.50; 2 4-qr. record books, \$4.80.....	8 30
2 M. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ envelopes, printed.....	7 00
Total for Stationery.....	\$105 92

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$336 31
Binding.....	53 70
Stationery.....	105 92
Total allowances to State Board of Charities.....	\$495 93

Canal Board vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on report of superintendent, 134,339 ems, @ 57c.....	\$76 57
presswork on same, 114 tokens, @ 42c.....	47 88
printing 2,000 covers, sample 8.....	11 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$135 95</u>

BINDING.

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,000 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$38 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$38 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$135 95
Binding.....	38 00
Total allowances to Canal Board	<u>\$173 95</u>

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.

For composition on annual report of Board of Control, for the year 1878, 94,495 ems, @ 57c.....	\$53 86
presswork on same, 90 tokens, @ 42c.....	37 80
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For printing 2,200 covers for report, sample 8.....	12 50
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Total for Printing.....	<u>\$111 66</u>
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BINDING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 1,200 pamphlets, @ \$1.90.....	\$22 80
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December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 2,250 Reports, @ \$1.90.....	42 75
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Total for Binding.....	<u>\$65 55</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$111 66
Binding.....	65 55
Total allowances to State Reform School.....	<u>\$177 21</u>

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on report of secretary for 1878, from page 1 to 152 inclusive, 373,849 ems, @ 57c.....	\$213 09
presswork on same, 532 tokens, @ 42c.....	223 44
correcting alterations from copy, 36 hours, @ 47c.....	16 92
printing 300 covers, sample 8.....	3 00

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report from page 153 to 184, 91,201 ems, @ 57c.....	51 93
presswork on same, 108 tokens, @ 42c.....	45 36
correcting alterations from copy, 4½ hours, @ 47c.....	2 11

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 262,628 ems, @ 57c.....	149 70
presswork on same, 432 tokens, @ 42c.....	181 44
correcting alterations from copy, 16½ hours, @ 47c.....	7 78

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 482,916 ems, @ 57c.....	275 25
presswork on same, 648 tokens, @ 42c.....	272 16
correcting alterations from copy, 13 hours, @ 47c.....	6 11

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 632,222 ems, @ 57c.....	360 37
presswork on same, 486 tokens, @ 42c.....	204 12
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$2,012 84</u>

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,
 For undercharge in Sept. bill of 3c. per copy for binding 2,000
 agricultural reports in full cloth, over 500 pages, charged
 40c., should be 43c., per contract as $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep..... \$60 00

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,
 For binding 300 Agricultural College reports, over 80 pages.... 6 30
 " 2,978 " reports, cloth, over 500 pp., @ 43c. 1,280 54

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,
 For binding 1,000 reports, over 500 pages, full cloth, @ 43c.... 430 00
 Total for Binding..... \$1,776 84

RECAPITULATION.

Printing..... \$2,012 84
 Binding..... 1,776 84
 Total allowances to State Board of Agriculture..... \$3,789 68

State Pomological Society vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on annual report of Secretary of State Pomological Society for the year 1878, from page 1 to page 128, inclusive, 269,296 ems, @ 57c.....	\$153 50
presswork on same, 432 tokens, @ 42c.....	181 44
correcting alterations from copy, 12½ hours, @ 47c.....	5 87

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on annual report of the secretary for the year 1878, from page 129 to 176 inclusive, 117,714 ems, @ 57c.....	67 10
presswork on same, 162 tokens, @ 42c.....	68 04

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on report from page 177 to page 304 inclusive, 275,129 ems, @ 57c.....	156 82
presswork on same, 432 tokens, @ 42c.....	181 44

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on report, page 305 to end of book, 942,856 ems, @ 57c.....	537 42
presswork on same, 810 tokens, @ 42c.....	340 20
correcting alterations from copy, 1½ hours, @ 47c.....	70
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,692 53</u>

BINDING.

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 3,000 reports, full cloth, @ 43c.....	\$1,290 00

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,000 reports, full cloth, @ 43c.....	860 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$2,150 00</u>

State Pomological Society vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

June 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,150 00
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1,460 Pomological Reports, full cloth, over 500 pp.,	
@ 43c.....	623 50
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$2,773 50</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$1,692 53
Binding.....	<u>2,773 50</u>
Total allowances to State Pomological Society.....	<u>\$4,466 03</u>

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For composition on annual report of Secretary of State Board of Health for 1878, from page 33 to page 96 inclusive, 170,-
 830 ems, @ 57c.....
 presswork on same, 208 tokens, @ 42c.....
 correcting alterations from copy, 15 hours, @ 47c.....

\$97 37
 87 36
 7 05

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,

For composition on report of secretary for the year 1878, from page 97 to 160 inclusive, 265,143 ems, @ 57c.....
 presswork on same, 216 tokens, @ 42c.....
 correcting alterations from copy, 16 hours, @ 47c.....

151 13
 90 72
 7 52

December 27, 1878.

Henry E. Downer,

For 10 electrotype plates to illustrate Dr. Lyster's article on climate and topography of Michigan in sixth annual report of Board of Health.....

190 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For comp. on annual report for 1878, 184,086 ems, @ 57c.....
 presswork on same, 243 tokens, @ 42c.....
 correcting alterations from copy, 36 hours, @ 47c.....
 printing 200 covers, sample 8.....
 composition on annual report from page 161 to end of book, 796,156 ems, @ 57c.....
 presswork on same, 675 tokens, @ 42c.....
 correcting alterations from copy, 99 hours, @ 47c.....

104 93
 102 06
 16 92
 2 50
 453 81
 283 50
 46 53

Total for Printing..... \$1,641 40

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For undercharge in Sept. bill of 3c. per copy for binding 2,500	
State Board of Health reports, 1877, full cloth covers,	
over 500 pages, charged 40c., should be 43c., as per con-	
tract $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep.....	\$75 00
binding 200 Board of Health reports in paper covers, @ 13c.	26 00
binding 3,268 State Board of Health reports, full cloth, over	
500 pages, @ 43c.....	1,405 24

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,000 reports, full cloth covers, @ 32c.....	640 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,000 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	640 00
“ 200 “ paper covers, @ 13c.....	26 00

June 25, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,050 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	656 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$3,468 24</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$1,641 40
Binding.....	<u>3,468 24</u>
Total allowances to State Board of Health.....	<u>\$5,109 64</u>

Board of State Auditors vs The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 30, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on annual report of Board of State Auditors for year ending Sept. 30, 1879, from page 113 to end of book, 319,680 ems, @ 57c.....	\$182 23
presswork on same, 240 tokens, @ 42c.....	100 80
printing 400 covers for same, sample 8.....	3 50
correcting alterations from copy, 40½ hours, @ 47c.....	19 03

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 200 blanks.....	90

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp on annual report, 231,300 ems, @ 57c.....	131 84
presswork on same, 144 tokens, @ 42c.....	60 48
correcting alterations from copy.....	8 46

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 194,880 ems, @ 57c.....	111 08
presswork on same, 144 tokens, @ 42c.....	60 48
correcting alterations from copy, 12 hours, @ 47c.....	5 64

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 158,240 ems, @ 57c.....	90 19
presswork on same, 108 tokens, @ 42c.....	45 36
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ hours, @ 47c.....	1 17
printing 300 covers, sample 8.....	3 00

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$824 15</u>
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BINDING.

October 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 400 pamphlets, Board of State Auditors reports, over 80 pp., @ \$2.10.....	\$8 40
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$8 40</u>

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

February 26, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8 40
W. S. George & Co.,	
For ruling 200 sheets, sample 45.....	55
binding 7-qr. record, full bound, Russia ends, @ \$1.75.....	12 25
paging same.....	50

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For publishing advertisement, sale of building, 2 f., 2 t.....	2 10
lettering letter book.....	25

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 300 reports, pam., @ \$1.10.....	3 30
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$27 35</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$824 15
Binding.....	27 05
Total allowances to Board of State Auditors.....	<u>\$851 20</u>

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

C. D. Randall,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Member of Board of Control,

For expenses to Detroit attending meeting of Board:

railroad fare, \$7.00; hotel, \$5.00; hack, 50c.....	\$12 50
express paid on books, blanks, and vouchers.....	2 80
postage and stationery.....	9 63
services as member of board, 67 days, @ \$3.00.....	201 00

December 27, 1878.

H. H. Hinds,

For 3 days, \$9.00; R. R. fare, \$8.26; meals, \$1.50.....	18 76
4 " \$12.00; " \$8.26; " \$2.25.....	22 51
3 " \$9.00; " \$8.26; " and carriage, \$1.75.....	19 01
6 " \$18.00; " \$12.00; " \$2.50.....	32 50
stationery and postage for '77 and '78.....	6 00

February 26, 1879.

James Burns,

For R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater and return.....	7 00
meals, 75c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	9 75
R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater via Monroe.....	3 50
" Coldwater to Detroit via Jackson.....	3 70
meals, 50c.; 4 days' service, \$12.00.....	12 50
postage on letters and documents.....	1 00
R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater and return.....	7 00
meals, 75c.; 4 days' service, \$12.00.....	12 75
R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater and return via Jackson....	7 40
meals, \$1.00; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	10 00
R. R. fare, Detroit to Lansing and return.....	4 60
board at Lansing, 2 days.....	4 00
hack hire, 50c.; 2 days' services, \$6.00.....	6 50

May 28, 1879.

C. D. Randall,

For services and expenses for six months ending March 31, 1879:

expenses to Lansing and return, annual settlement.....	7 20
" " " " special meeting.....	6 90
" Detroit for casing steam pipes.....	6 35
" Lansing for special meeting.....	6 90
stationery and postage for six months.....	13 50
services as member of Board of Control and Secretary and Treasurer, 70 days, @ \$3.00.....	210 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$665 26
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State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

July 30, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$665 26
H. H. Hinds,	
Board of Control, State Public School:	
For 40 days' attendance, @ \$3.00.....	120 00
railroad fare.....	74 70
hotel bills and hack.....	25 25
telegram.....	50
expenses and per diem on trip to Ohio to inspect sewerage system:	
railroad fare.....	24 55
hotel and 'bus.....	11 30
5 days' service.....	15 00
Total for General Allowances	<u>\$936 56</u>

PRINTING.

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on fifth annual report of Board of Control for 1878,	
161,817 ems, @ 57c.....	\$92 23
presswork on same, 105 tokens, @ 42c.....	44 10
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50
correcting alterations from copy, 8½ hours, @ 47c.....	3 99
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$147 82</u>

BINDING.

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 900 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$17 10
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$17 10</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$936 56
Printing.....	147 82
Binding.....	17 10
Total allowances to State Public School.....	<u>\$1,101 48</u>

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For comp. on report of Board of Managers, 1878, including 4 pp.

reprint, 304,912 ems, @ 57c.....	\$173 80
presswork on same, 126 tokens, @ 42c.....	52 92
correcting alterations from copy, 7½ hours, @ 47c.....	3 52
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00
1,000 inserts for order of J. J. Grafton.....	6 00

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$241 24</u>
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BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 700 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....

\$13 30

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$13 30</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$241 24
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Binding.....	13 30
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Total Allowances to State House of Correction.....	<u>\$254 54</u>
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State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For amount of Calvert Lith. Co. bill for lithographing plats for Michigan State Prison (bill attached).....	\$157 00
transportation on same.....	2 45
express.....	70

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 607,561 ems, @ 57c.....	346 31
presswork on same, 180 tokens, @ 42c.....	75 60
correcting alterations from copy, 7 h., @ 47c.....	3 29

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 636,682, ems, @ 57c.....	362 91
“ “ large fly leaf tables, 169,070 ems, @ 57c.....	96 37
presswork on same, 270 tokens, @ 42c.....	113 40
correcting alterations from copy, 12 h., @ 47c.....	5 64

May 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 521,822 ems, @ 57c.....	297 44
presswork on same, 165 tokens, @ 42c.....	69 30
correcting alterations from copy, 6½ hours, 47c.....	3 06
printing 500 covers, sample 8.....	4 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,537 47</u>

BINDING.

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 400 pam. reports, over 80 pages, @ \$2.10.....	\$8 40
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$8 40</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8 40
W. S. George & Co., For binding 700 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	224 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$232 40</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$1,537 47
Binding.....	232 40
Total allowances to State Prison.....	<u>\$1,769 87</u>

Eastern Asylum vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For composition on annual report, 362,328 ems, @ 57c.....	\$206 53
presswork on same, 256 tokens, @ 42c.....	107 52
correcting alterations from copy, 10 h., @ 47c.....	4 70
printing 1,300 covers, sample 8.....	8 00
composition on annual report, 134,628 ems, @ 57c.....	76 74
presswork on same, 90 tokens, @ 42c.....	37 80
correcting alterations from copy, 6½ hours, @ 47c.....	3 05
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50

March 26, 1879.

Calvert Lithograph Co.,

For engraving illustrations of plumbing, etc.....	45 00
1,500 ea. 2 insets.....	10 50
1,500 large “.....	6 75

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$514 09</u>
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BINDING.

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 1,200 pam. reports, \$1.90.....	\$22 80
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Total for Binding.....	<u>\$22 80</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$514 09
Binding.....	22 80
Total allowances to Eastern Asylum.....	<u>\$536 89</u>

Institution for Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report of trustees for 1878, 492,752 ems.,	
@ 57c.....	\$280 87
presswork on same, 315 tokens, @ 42c.....	132 30
printing 1,200 covers, sample 8.....	7 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$420 67</u>

BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 1,200 pamphlets, report, over 80 pages, @ \$2.10....	\$25 20
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$25 20</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$420 67
Binding.....	25 20
Total allowances to Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	<u>\$445 87</u>

Michigan Asylum vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on report of trustees, 662,223 ems, @ 57c.....	\$377 47
presswork on same, 238 tokens, @ 42c.....	99 96
printing 900 covers, sample 8.....	6 00
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ h., @ 47c.....	1 17

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on folding table of report, 17,820 ems, @ 57c...	10 16
presswork on same, 14 tokens, @ 42c.....	5 88
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$500 64</u>

BINDING.

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 900 pam. reports, over 80 pages, \$2.10.....	\$18 90
“ 200 “ “ without covers.....	2 54
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$21 44</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$500 64
Binding.....	21 44
Total allowances to Michigan Asylum.....	<u>\$522 08</u>

State Fish Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on annual report, 184,267 ems, @ 57c.....	\$105 03
presswork on same, 180 tokens, @ 42c.....	75 60
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$185 63</u>

BINDING.

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 700 pam. reports, over 80 pages, @ \$2.10.....	\$14 70
“ 500 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	160 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$174 70</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$185 63
Binding.....	174 70
Total allowances to State Fish Commissioner.....	<u>\$460 33</u>

State Inspector of Illuminating Oil vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For composition on annual report, 12,347 ems, @ 57c.....	\$7 04
presswork on same, 14 tokens, @ 42c.....	5 88
printing 900 covers for same, sample 8.....	6 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$18 92</u>

BINDING.

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 900 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$17 10
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$17 10</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$18 92
Binding.....	17 10
Total allowances to State Inspector of Illuminating Oil.....	<u>\$36 02</u>

Adjutant General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.

For comp. on report, 1878, 227,006 ems, @ 57c.....	\$129 39
presswork on same, 98 tokens, @ 42c.....	41 16
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ hours, @ 47c.....	1 64
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$177 19</u>
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BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,

For binding 700 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$13 30
“ 200 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	64 00

Total for Binding.....	<u>\$77 30</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$177 19
Binding.....	77 30

Total allowances to Adjutant General.....	<u>\$254 49</u>
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Quartermaster General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on report, 1876, 94,697 ems, @ 57c.....	\$53 98
presswork on same, 45 tokens, @ 42c.....	18 90
correcting alterations from copy, 1½ h., @ 47c.....	70
printing 700 covers, sample 8.....	5 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$78 58</u>

BINDING.

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 700 pam. reports, @ \$1.90.....	\$13 30
“ 200 reports, full cloth, @ 32c.....	64 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$77 30</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$78 58
Binding.....	77 30
Total Allowances to Quartermaster General.....	<u>\$155 88</u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 30, 1878.

For pay roll for Capitol, week ending Sept. 28.....	\$163 13
“ “ “ “ “ Oct. 6.....	214 58
“ “ “ “ “ “ 12.....	196 31
“ “ “ “ “ “ 19.....	138 98
“ “ “ “ “ “ 26.....	157 46
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas in State offices, month of October.....	87 00
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor, month of Oct.....	54 00
washing 30 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 50
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watchman, month of Oct.....	62 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor in Library, month of Oct.....	54 00
washing 24 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 20
John H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library, month of Oct.....	27 00
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor, month of Oct.....	54 00
washing 10 towels.....	50
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor, month of Oct.....	54 00
washing 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
Wm. P. Appleyard,	
For moving safe from Building Commissioners' Office to Land Office.....	35 00
Mackerill Bros.,	
For cleaning privy vault, 3,000 cubic feet, @ 4½c.....	142 50
75 lbs. copperas.....	3 00
repairing vault wall.....	3 00
4 barrels lime.....	4 00
J. H. Frank,	
For services in Library, month of Oct.....	40 50
William Crosby,	
For fee advanced for copyright 37th Mich. Report.....	1 00
Charles Elliott,	
For hauling 4 loads from old Capitol.....	2 00
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas for old Capitol, month of October.....	8 40
Pay roll for Capitol, Oct. 31.....	571 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,078 26

State of Michiyan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,078 26
Lee Bedell,	
For varnishing 119 old chairs.....	29 75
Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 3 No. 2 hotel trucks, @ \$12.00, 30% off.....	25 20
1 kip chamois skin.....	8 00
1 doz. No. 18 feather dusters, @ \$45.00, 40 % off.....	27 00
State Reform School,	
For 24 chairs seated, @ 75c.....	18 00
E. M. Dean,	
For 5 days' work getting in wood, State offices, @ \$1.50.....	7 50
M. A. Canfield,	
For 114 985-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.38.....	615 97
J. B. Bisbee,	
For 10 lbs. chlorate of lime, @ 15c.....	1 50
2 gal. sperm oil, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
15 lbs. oil vitriol.....	1 25
15 " bi-carb. soda.....	1 50
1 pt. sperm oil.....	40
Detroit Post and Tribune,	
For publishing proposals for furnishing coal, 3 fo., 6 times.....	7 35
A. B Turner & Co.,	
For publishing proposals for furnishing coal, 3 fo., 6 times.....	7 35
Allen & Hall,	
For 9 feet sidewalk plank.....	12
126 feet sidewalk plank.....	1 95
140 " " ".....	1 61
dressing, ripping, and draying.....	67
W. S. George & Co.,	
For publishing proposals for coal, 4 fo., 7 times.....	11 20
W. J. Holcomb,	
For R. R. tickets from Baldwin to Grand Rapids, self and boy...	3 85
lunch for self and boy.....	35
R. R. fare, Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo.....	2 20
hotel bill at Kalamazoo over night.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Kalamazoo to Coldwater.....	2 70
dinner and supper.....	90
R. R. fare, Coldwater to Tustin, \$5.75; dinner and supper, 65c.....	6 40
The above bill is for conveying a child to the State Public School at Coldwater from Lake county.	
Superintendents of the Poor, Montcalm Co.,	
For expenses of transporting John Olark and Theresa Millinau to State Public School:	
R. R. fare, Greenville to Lansing.....	1 75
½ fare for children.....	1 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,872 48

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,872 48
Superintendents of the Poor, Montcalm Co.,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Coldwater.....	4 60
dinner, at Lansing, \$1.00; hotel fare at Coldwater, \$1.50...	2 50
R. R. fare to Greenville.....	4 05
transportation of William Tiffany to Coldwater Pub. School:	
R. R. fare from Greenville to Coldwater.....	4 05
$\frac{1}{2}$ fare for child.....	2 03
hotel for one night.....	1 50
R. R. fare to return.....	4 05
transportation of Bateugh Germalam to State Public School:	
R. R. fare, Greenville to Coldwater.....	4 05
$\frac{1}{2}$ fare for boy.....	2 03
hotel bill at Coldwater.....	1 50
R. R. fare, Coldwater to Greenville.....	4 05
James H. Walton,	
For 'bus, Menominee.....	50
1 ticket, R. R., Menominee to Chicago.....	9 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket, R. R. Menominee to Chicago.....	4 75
'bus in Chicago.....	50
1 R. R. ticket, Chicago to Coldwater.....	4 60
$\frac{1}{2}$ R. R. ticket, Chicago to Coldwater.....	2 80
breakfast for 2 in Chicago.....	1 00
dinner for 2 in Elkhart.....	1 00
hack to school in Coldwater.....	1 00
supper for 1 in Coldwater.....	50
ticket, Coldwater to Chicago.....	4 60
sleeping car, Coldwater to Chicago.....	1 50
'bus, Chicago.....	50
3 meals in Chicago.....	2 25
R. R. ticket, Chicago to Menominee.....	9 50
'bus at Menominee.....	25
Abel N. How,	
For R. R. fare for Franklin Johnson from Hanover station to	
State Public School at Coldwater.....	
R. R. fare for Miss Emma Johnson, woman in charge of	
above child from Hanover station to Coldwater and return	1 55
hack hire and hotel bill.....	2 20
County of Marquette,	
For transportation of four children from Marquette to State	
School at Coldwater, as follows:	
steamboat fare of superintendent Edward Stern and 4 chil-	
dren, Marquette to Detroit, and return ticket for Stern..	44 00
hotel bill at Detroit.....	6 00
R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater.....	10 50
dinner at Adrian.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,017 39

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,017 39
County of Marquette,	
For Hack hire, depot to State School.....	1 25
return fare to Detroit.....	3 65
hotel bill at Detroit while awaiting boat.....	5 00
awaiting boat at Marquette.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Humboldt to Marquette and return.....	2 00
Mrs. Julia Melchers,	
For expense of taking Emma and George Daniels to State Public School at Coldwater, Mich.:	
R. R. fare to Jackson.....	3 10
" " " Jonesville.....	80
" " " Coldwater.....	55
'bus to Saginaw depot.....	1 00
carriage and hacks, \$1.75; hotel at Coldwater, \$2.00.....	3 75
2 meals.....	1 00
R. R. fare to Detroit.....	3 50
" " from Detroit to Saginaw.....	2 95
H. D. Rood,	
For conveying James Reynolds and Lottie Smith from Lapeer to State School at Coldwater:	
R. R. ticket to Detroit.....	2 70
hack in Detroit.....	50
hotel bill in Detroit.....	2 50
R. R. ticket, Detroit to Coldwater.....	4 35
dinner at Adrian.....	1 00
hack, Coldwater to school.....	1 00
hotel bill.....	1 50
hack to train at Coldwater.....	25
R. R. fare, Coldwater to Detroit.....	3 50
dinner at Detroit.....	50
hack at Detroit.....	25
R. R. ticket to Lapeer.....	1 80
L. Caulkins,	
For conveying two Solomon children from Lapeer Co. poorhouse to State School at Coldwater:	
R. R. fare, Imlay City to Lapeer.....	45
dinner at Lapeer, 25c.; R. R. fare from Detroit to Lapeer, \$1.80.....	2 05
hack in Detroit, 50c.; hotel bill in Detroit, \$2.25.....	2 75
R. R. fare, Detroit to Coldwater.....	3 75
dinner at Adrian, 50c.; hack at Coldwater, 50c.....	1 00
hotel bill at Coldwater.....	1 00
fare from Coldwater to Detroit.....	3 50
breakfast at Adrian.....	50
R. R. fare, Detroit to Lapeer.....	1 80
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,084 59

American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, 65c., \$1.75, 40c., 65c., \$1.20, 25c., 50c., \$3.00, 25c.	8 65
Robert Foster,	
For 26 days' service as janitor of old Capitol.....	52 00
12 pieces washing.....	60
W. B. McCreery,	
For 170 miles travel, to Detroit and return, to consult with Att'y Gen'l in relation to specific tax, O. L. & H. R. R.....	17 00
hotel bill.....	1 00
A. Lindsley,	
For service as janitor, month of November, 26 days.....	52 00
washing 24 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 20
Pay roll of employes, week ending Nov. 3, on Capitol grounds....	98 07
" " " " " " 9, " " " " ----	55 25
" " " " " " 16, " " " " ----	45 13
" " " " " " 23, " " " " ----	47 50
Labor in moving State Library.....	62 74
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watchman for November, 30 days.....	60 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as porter in Library, month of Nov.....	52 00
washing 22 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 10
5 lbs. nails.....	20
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,650 43

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,650 43
John H. Coryell, For services as messenger in Library, month of Nov., 26 days....	26 00
J. H. Frank, For 26 days, services in removing Library, @ \$1.50.....	39 00
Daniels & Ellis, For ice at State offices and old Capitol to Oct. 1, 1878.....	80 00
Pay roll of laborers employed in Capitol for month ending Nov. 30, 1879.....	1,679 19
Grove & Harrison, For 1 lantern for watchman.....	1 00
E. M. Dean, For getting in wood, 3½ days, at offices.....	5 25
James Brevort, For draying, moving offices.....	75
J. E. Rix & Co., For piecing out and hanging door in vault.....	7 00
Wm. Appleyard, For moving safe from Treasurer's vault to Capitol.....	28 00
John Nagle, For services as janitor month of November.....	52 00
washing 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
Farrand, Williams & Co., For ¼ doz. a. g. improved combs, @ \$6.50.....	3 25
¼ " Goswell's No. 712 hair brushes, @ \$22.50.....	11 25
A. D. Elliott & Son, For 2 loads paper.....	75
2 " books.....	1 00
2 " from office.....	1 00
9 " boxes and lumber.....	2 25
3 " loads wood.....	75
M. A. Canfield, For 110 330-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	587 18
E. L. Cadwell, For sprinkling Washington avenue in front of State offices and Allegan street from Washington ave. to Capitol ave., 3 weeks, 4 days, @ \$5.00.....	18 33
C. H. Munson, For moving Land Office records to Capitol.....	6 00
Shull & Alsdorf, For 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 2 dusters, @ 40c.....	1 10
2 " " " @ 30c.; 6 boxes matches, 50c.....	1 10
2 pkg. tripoli, @ 10c.; 3 gal. lard oil, @ \$1.00.....	3 20
1 qt. alcohol, 75c.; 1 bottle, 10c.....	85
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 10 lbs. glue, @ 25c.....	2 80
1 " " " 30c.; 4 oz. sponge, @ 20c.....	1 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,212 53

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,212 53
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 2 lbs. drop chalk, @ 25c.; 2 lbs. spirits ammonia, @ 25c....	1 00
1 qt. bottle.....	10
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; umber, 10c.; 5 lbs. putty, @ 5c.; 1	
gal. raw oil, 65c.....	1 30
1 paint brush, 35c.; 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 1 bunch wicks,	
10c.....	75
2 pts. ammonia, @ 25c; 2 lbs. Paris white, @ 5c.; 1 gal. oil,	
30c.....	90
3 gal. oil, @ 30c.; 1 paint brush, 25c.....	1 15
B. Gardner,	
For hauling 5 loads.....	2 50
C. H. Munson,	
For 2 loads furniture.....	1 00
14 " moving Aud. Gen'l office.....	7 00
Lansing Gaslight Co.	
For gas at old Capitol, month November.....	19 50
" State offices, " ".....	73 50
" Capitol meter "A".....	54 60
" " " "B".....	3 00
" " " "C".....	1 50
" " " "D".....	21 00
Antrim county,	
For expense of Emma Jane Baker to Coldwater:	
stage fare to Traverse City.....	1 50
hotel bill.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Coldwater.....	11 35
hotel bill.....	1 50
transfer for two.....	25
fare, Coldwater to Grand Rapids.....	3 25
hotel bill.....	75
steamboat fare to Elk Rapids.....	1 00
fare to Traverse City.....	4 35
hotel bill.....	75
A. C. Pierce,	
For taking John Novak and Simon Novak from poorhouse to	
State Public School at Coldwater:	
from Bad Axe to Sebawaing.....	3 00
expense at Sebawaing, 2 days each.....	2 00
from Sebawaing to Bay City, including dinner.....	2 50
Bay City to Jonesville.....	8 60
staying over night at Jackson.....	2 50
Jonesville to Coldwater, \$1.10; expense at Coldwater, \$2.00	3 10
from Coldwater to Jonesville, 55c.; Jonesville to Bay City,	
\$4.30.....	4 85
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,454 08

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,454 08
A. C. Pierce,	
For over night at Bay City.....	1 00
Bay City to Sebawaing.....	1 00
Abel N. Howe,	
For railroad fare Franklin Johnson from Hanover station to State Public School at Coldwater:	
R. R. fare for Mrs. Emma Johnson, woman in charge of above child from Hanover Station to Coldwater and return	1 55
hack hire and hotel bill.....	2 20
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 case closet paper.....	10 50
A. L. Bours,	
For salary for month of November as superintendent of State property.....	125 00
<hr/>	
<i>December 27, 1878.</i>	
H. S. Ryan,	
For wheeling wood, old Capitol, 2 days.....	3 00
R. J. Foster,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ day moving R. R. Com'r office.....	63
Robert Foster,	
For 26 days' services as janitor.....	52 00
washing 1 doz. pieces.....	60
Burt Gardner,	
For hauling 22 loads, moving Aud. Gen'l office.....	11 00
L. B. Whitbeck,	
For hauling 2 loads, moving R. R. Com'r.....	1 00
John Nixon,	
For hauling 10 loads, moving Aud. Gen'l.....	5 00
J. E. Rix & Co.,	
For riveting casing in vault, Aud. Gen'l.....	2 50
Burt Gardner,	
For drayage moving Insurance Bureau.....	1 00
O. S. Harris,	
For 4 days moving books Sec. of State.....	6 00
F. Keating,	
For hauling paper.....	50
C. H. Munson,	
For drawing 1 load, Sec. of State.....	50
" 22 loads, Aud. Gen'l.....	11 00
" 1 load, Sec. of State.....	50
John Nixon,	
For 1 load books, Sec. State.....	50
John Nagle,	
For washing 40 pieces.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,693 06

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,693 06
Frank Williams,	
For 8½ days, moving books, Sec. of State.....	12 75
H. P. Cherry,	
For 9 days moving books, Sec. of State.....	13 50
John Clear,	
For carting 4 loads.....	2 00
" 6 loads, Treas. office.....	3 00
freight, Treas. office.....	40
carting 3 loads.....	1 50
" 6 ".....	3 00
" 5 ".....	1 25
A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling 7 loads, Supreme Court.....	3 50
" 3½ " " ".....	1 75
" 1 load.....	25
" 1 " Sec. of State.....	50
" 3 loads, and 2 men, Supreme Court.....	2 25
" 4 " Sup. Pub. Inst.....	2 00
" 3 " " " ".....	75
" 11 " Aud. Gen'l.....	4 10
" Speaker's desk from old Capitol.....	50
Pay roll for month of December, Capitol.....	2,201 44
" " " " " " grounds.....	27 00
U. D. Ward,	
For 8½ cords 4 foot wood, @ \$2.00.....	17 00
11½ " 3 " " " @ \$1.75.....	20 56
Pay roll for month of December, Capitol.....	58 12
" " " " " Library.....	144 05
S. A. Killam,	
For 1 steam damper regulator.....	75 00
D. L. Beamer,	
For 10 days man and team, moving books, Sec. of State.....	25 00
Geo. C. Weatherbee & Co.,	
For 1 doz. cedar pails.....	7 50
Charles A. Kent,	
For retainer in suit of the State of Michigan vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R.....	250 00
W. H. Corwin,	
For 1½ day, team, drawing wood.....	3 00
W. B. McCreery,	
For 170 miles' travel, from Lansing to Detroit and return, at request of Att'y Gen. on business with C. & L. H. R. R... hotel bill.....	17 00 3 00
W. B. McCreery,	
For telegraph dispatches at different times.....	5 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$9,599 73

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$9,599 73
J. Jordan,	
For 16½ cords wood, @ \$2.50.....	40 62
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 10-12 doz. waste paper baskets, 20-2.....	8 75
John H. Coryell,	
For services, messenger in State Library, December.....	26 00
J. H. Frank,	
For services as extra help in State Library, December.....	39 00
James P. Donaldson & Co.,	
For 2 25-ft. U. S. flags, @ \$36.00.....	72 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary as superintendent of State property, December.....	125 00
B. Witherell,	
For 7½ days man and team, moving furniture, @ \$2.50.....	18 75
J. J. Sidway,	
For 1 tub, 85c. ; 2 pails, \$1.00.....	1 85
2 mops, 50c. ; 1 mop cloth, 25c.....	75
12 boxes matches.....	1 00
2 tobacco pails.....	50
10 bars soap, 65c. ; 1 wash tub, 85c.....	1 50
1 doz. scrub brushes, \$1.50 ; ½ doz. mops, \$1.20.....	2 70
Pay-roll, cutting door-way.....	17 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For washing 21 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 05
paid for 1 gal. kerosene.....	25
John Cowan,	
For mending poker, 40c. ; steel hook, 25c.....	65
welding rake, 15c. ; new head on rake, 70c.....	85
repairing grate bar, \$1.25 ; new end on poker, 35c.....	1 60
new head on rake, 70c. ; steel wrench, 40c.....	1 10
1 drill, 50c. ; 2 braces, 30c.....	80
18 plates, 90c. ; lengthening bolts, 25c.....	1 15
2 braces, 80c. ; forge key, 20c.....	1 00
2 brass rods, 30c. ; 35 set irons for cold air boxes, \$14.00....	14 30
Fred. Trostel,	
For keys.....	75
Balch & Lawrence,	
For moving 18 cords wood to Capitol, @ 25c.....	4 50
“ 22 “ “ “ “ @ 25c.....	5 50
A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling 7 loads, @ 25c.....	1 75
“ furniture and books.....	4 50
Esselstyn & Robinson,	
For 1 month pumping water for Capitol.....	25 00
Detroit Safe Co.,	
For 1 lock on safe for Aud. Gen'l.....	25 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$10,044 90

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$10,044	90
Detroit Safe Co.,		
For cleaning time lock in State Treasury.....		5 00
W. S. George & Co.,		
For 10 cords dry wood.....		20 00
James Flowers & Bro.,		
For 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ glass tubes.....		2 34
12 rubber gaskets.....		50
J. E. Hilliard,		
For 6 days' work repairing Representative Hall, @ \$2.50.....		15 00
plaster.....		2 50
George P. Voorheis,		
For serving demand for payment of specific tax on Charles B. Peck, receiver of C. & L. H. R. R.....		2 00
George M. Dewey,		
For omnibus fare to Hastings.....		50
R. R. fare to Coldwater, self and boy.....		4 88
breakfast at Jackson, self and boy.....		1 00
omnibus fare at Jonesville.....		50
" to State School.....		1 00
hotel bill at Coldwater.....		1 50
omnibus bill to depot at Coldwater.....		25
breakfast and omnibus at Jonesville.....		75
dinner at Jackson.....		50
R. R. fare, Coldwater to Hastings.....		3 25
M. A. Canfield,		
For 148 630-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....		790 52
N. Osburn & Co.,		
For 2 trucks.....		30 00
Michigan Central R. R.,		
For 22 tickets from Jackson to Ionia, @ \$2.25.....		49 50
4 " " Ionia to Jackson.....		9 00
Lansing Gaslight Co.,		
For gas for Capitol for month of December:		
old Capitol, 5,300 feet, @ 30c.....	\$15	90
Less cash received.....	12	40
		3 50
State offices, 2,000 feet @ 30c.....		6 00
new Capitol, meter "A," 116,700 feet, @ 30c....	\$350	10
" " " "B," 17,700 feet, @ 30c....	53	10
" " " "C," 9,600 feet, @ 30c....	28	80
" " " "D," 16,400 feet, @ 30c....	49	20
	\$481	20
Deduct 18,000 feet for Gas Co.....	54	00
		427 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$11,422	09

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$11,422 09
William Chamberlain,	
For transportation and expenses incurred in taking Asmath Whit-	
ing, a dependent child, from Niles, Berrien county, to the	
State School at Coldwater:	
livery from Niles to Berrien, and return, taking child before	
judge of probate.....	2 50
1½ R. R. fare from Niles to South Bend.....	60
'bus at South Bend.....	50
R. R. fare, 1½, to Coldwater.....	3 00
dinner, Elkhart, for two.....	1 00
'bus, Coldwater to school.....	1 50
hotel at Coldwater.....	2 25
fare to South Bend.....	2 00
'bus, South Bend.....	25
fare to Niles.....	40
stage to Berrien.....	75
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 bronze door latch.....	75
1 key ring.....	05
repairing furnace pipe.....	75
1 tubular lantern.....	1 00
H. D. Rood,	
For expense in taking Rosa L. and Eugene Stocking to the State	
Public School:	
R. R. fare to Detroit, \$3.55; hotel bill at Detroit, \$3.50.....	7 05
tickets to Coldwater.....	7 60
hack to school, \$1.00; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	2 00
ticket to Detroit, \$3.50; breakfast at Adrian, 50c.....	4 00
dinner and supper in Detroit, \$1.00; ticket to Lapeer, \$1.80	2 80
George P. Butler,	
For 'bus at E. Saginaw.....	50
1½ fare to Jackson.....	4 65
supper at Owosso.....	75
lodging and breakfast at Jackson.....	2 00
1½ fare to Jonesville.....	1 20
1½ " " Coldwater.....	82
carriage, \$1.00; dinner, 50c.....	1 50
fare from Coldwater to Jonesville.....	55
" " Jonesville to Saginaw.....	3 90
supper at Owosso, 50c.; 'bus at Saginaw, 25c.....	75
G. P. Langdon,	
For expense of taking Peter A. Palmer from Cheboygan, Michi-	
gan, to Mich. State Public School at Coldwater, Mich.:	
Peter A. Palmer, steamboat fare from Cheboygan to Detroit	3 00
steamboat fare for self.....	6 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$11,488 46

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$11,488 46
G. P. Langdon,	
For fare for boy and self from Detroit to Coldwater.....	3 50
hotel at Detroit.....	1 50
Thomas F. Moore,	
For expense of taking dependent and neglected children to the State Public School at Coldwater:	
Amos Field, R. R. fare, \$3.30; hotel and hack, \$3.50.....	6 80
Calvin Dewey, R. R. fare, \$4.95; " " " \$2.75.....	7 70
Enoch Curtis, " " \$4.15; " " " \$2.50.....	6 65
Elizabeth A. Wilkinson,	
For R. R. fare, Lapeer to Detroit, \$3.60; lodging and breakfast, \$2.50.....	6 10
" " from Detroit to Coldwater.....	7 00
extra charges for girl.....	50
hack, Coldwater, 50c.; lunch, 10c.; lodging, 50c.....	1 10
R. R. fare from Coldwater to Detroit.....	3 50
hack at Detroit, 25c.; apples for baby, 5c.....	30
R. R. fare, Detroit to Lapeer.....	1 80
B. Gardner,	
For hauling 1 load, Land Office.....	50
John Clear,	
For freight and cartage on "Geological Survey" from Detroit to Lansing.....	86 80

January 29, 1879.

Geo. W. Davis,	
For services as janitor, month of January.....	54 00
Gotlieb Berner,	
For 3 days' mason work, @ \$2.50.....	7 50
materials.....	2 00
John Nagle,	
For services as porter, month of January.....	54 00
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
Farrand & Williams,	
For wheel and rubber band for truck.....	1 75
Robert Foster,	
For washing 4 doz. towels.....	2 40
John H. Young,	
For 1 self-lighting gas burner.....	1 00
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor, month of January.....	54 00
washing 32 peices, Dec.....	1 60
" 25 " Jan.....	1 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$11,804 21

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$11,804 21
Abram Brown,	
For 15 days' work, stowing coal and wood.....	18 75
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician, 1 month, 2 days.....	71 10
F. Thoman,	
For 4½ cords 4-ft. wood, @ \$2.00.....	8 50
B. Witherell,	
For 5½ days, self and team, @ \$2.50.....	13 75
Pay roll of engineers and firemen, month of January.....	367 00
Balch & Lawrence,	
For moving 24 loads wood to new Capitol, @ 25c.....	6 00
" 44 " 2-foot wood, @ 25c.....	11 00
U. D. Ward,	
For 13½ cords, 4-ft. wood, @ \$2.00.....	27 00
77 " 3-ft. " @ \$1.50.....	115 50
John Cowan,	
For fix. bolt and 10 lbs. iron.....	30
make 2 new drills.....	75
new steel head on bar, clinker.....	75
make drill.....	40
" new poker.....	40
" " punch.....	10
repairing clinker bar.....	20
make steel hook for furnace.....	25
new steel end on clinker bar.....	1 00
repairing clinker rake.....	30
steel on clinker bar.....	30
new socket wrench.....	70
" rake for furnace.....	75
sharp. 2 clinker bars.....	20
George Wilcox,	
For services as watchman, month of Jan.....	62 00
A. D. Elliott,	
For hauling books to New Capitol, 2 days.....	5 00
" " " " " 9 loads.....	2 25
Hon. Ralph Ely,	
For 1 month salary for work done in completing report of Aud. Gen'l, 1878.....	83 33
A. L. Bours,	
For salary, month of Jan., as sup. State prop.....	125 00
paid hauling 3 loads lumber.....	75
" " 1 load chairs.....	25
" pins.....	55
" rags, 25c.; posting bills, \$1.00.....	1 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$12,729 59

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward	\$12,729 59
A. L. Bours,	
For expenses to Detroit to purchase goods for State:	
fare, Durand to Detroit, \$2.05; hotel at Detroit, \$4.50..	6 55
paid for rags.....	50
" " washing 32 towels.....	64
John Clear,	
For hauling 13 loads, @ 25c.....	3 25
Pay roll of watchmen, laborers, mechanics, on Capitol grounds, month of January	1,936 54
Pay roll of laborers in cleaning State Library in accordance with Act 117, Laws of 1877.....	43 99
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor in Library.....	54 00
washing 12 pieces.....	36
2 cakes sapolio.....	20
2 pa. tacks.....	16
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor, month of January.....	54 00
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	27 00
J. H. Frank,	
For services as extra help in Library, 27 days, @ \$1.50.....	40 50
Gilbert Fowler,	
For services as extra help in Library, 27 days, @ \$1.25.....	33 75
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as watchman, 8 days, @ \$2.00.....	16 00
G. D. Brown,	
For 100 brass bolts and nuts, storm doors.....	30 00
H. D. Pugh,	
For services in removing and re-arranging files and records of Supreme Court, 20 days, @ \$3.00.....	60 00
James Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	27 00
Mary Gibson,	
For making 72 towels.....	3 60
thread.....	10
Charles Reeves,	
For paid for bracket for Governor's room.....	1 00
Lansing Knights Templar Band,	
For services of band, 20 men, during inaugural exercises and evening and night.....	58 00
Ashbury Knott,	
For services as messenger, month of January.....	15 00
Baker & Porter,	
For rep. 16 chairs, \$12.30; 4 spatter boards, \$2.80.....	15 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$15,156 83

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,156 83
Baker & Porter,	
For 2 doz. knobs, \$1.30; 4 seats caued, \$2.00.....	3 30
2 backs caued, \$1.50; 2 spatter boards, \$1.40.....	2 90
3 yds. gimp and tacks.....	30
A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling 6 loads lumber.....	1 50
“ 8 “ paper.....	3 00
William Cowan,	
For cutting off 2 weights.....	20
drilling holes in irons for track, boiler room.....	2 00
2 bolts.....	25
repairing 4 chisels.....	20
drilling holes in irons for track, boiler room.....	2 00
2 braces, coal car.....	50
5 guides, elevator door.....	1 25
2 brass thumb screws.....	15
4 hooks for lifting barrel.....	1 00
6 irons for fastenings.....	90
forging key.....	20
2 hooks for ladder.....	40
2 rods for bookcase.....	1 00
William Corwin,	
For hauling 2 loads to New Capitol.....	50
E. F. Cooley,	
For washstand and water closet, Board of Charities.....	66 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tee, 25c.; 13 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. pipe, @ 5c.....	90
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. elbows, @ 8c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. globe valve, 90c.....	1 06
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. nipple, 10c.; 10 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.....	4 10
16 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe, @ 5c.; 3 elbows, @ 8c.....	1 04
3 pa. lead tacks, @ 10c.; 2 lbs. solder, @ 25c.....	80
65 lbs. lead pipe, @ 8c.....	5 20
8 hours' plumbing, @ 40c.; marble basin, \$2.25.....	5 45
pat. overflow silver plated plug.....	1 00
1 plated crosshead basin cock.....	2 25
16 lbs. lead pipe, \$1.28; 1 chain stay and chain, \$1.00.....	2 28
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ brass soldering nipple, 25c.; 4 lbs. solder, \$1.00.....	1 25
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ counter sunk I. marble slab, 8 ft. 6 in., @ \$1.50.....	12 75
10 hours plumbing, @ 40c.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor, @ \$1.50.....	8 12
cutting 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 in. left hand thread.....	90
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. nipples for lamp posts.....	1 50
20 hours' putting up pillar cocks, @ 40c.....	8 00
Geo. Ayres' bill for changing fence posts.....	2 00
2 days' labor changing fence posts.....	2 50
14 fittings.....	1 40
16 pillar cocks and brass nipples, @ \$1.25.....	20 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$15,325 88

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,328 88
E. F. Cooley,	
For 6 2 light pillar cocks and brass nipples, @ \$2.50.....	15 00
2 4 " " " " " " @ \$4.50.....	9 00
Charles Munson,	
For hauling 8 loads to new Capitol.....	2 00
Porter & Haynes,	
For 2 brooms, 60c.; 1 doz. cot. mops, \$2.25.....	2 85
5 horse pails, @ 50c.....	2 50
6 balls wicking, @ 10c.; 1 doz. mop sticks, \$1.75.....	2 35
1 doz. cot. mops.....	2 25
John Clear,	
For carting 4 loads to Capitol.....	1 40
" 4 " " " " " ".....	1 20
" 10 " " " " " ".....	3 50
freight and cartage as follows:	
3 book cases,—freight, \$2.04; cartage, 25c.....	2 29
1 bund. pipe,— " \$1.87; " 25c.....	2 12
1 doz. pails,— " 46c.; " 15c.....	61
1 bund. pipe fittings,—freight, 65c.; cartage, 20c.....	85
radiator and marble,— " \$9.63; " 75c.....	10 38
12 crates cuspadores,—cartage.....	25
11 pkg. furniture—freight, \$17.78; cartage, 75c.....	18 53
1 roll linoleum,—freight, 45c.; cartage, 25c.....	70
1 vice and iron pipe,—freight, \$2.18; cartage, 25c.....	2 43
10 chairs,—freight.....	25
1 box hardware,—freight, 25c.; cartage, 15c.....	40
1 bbl. oil, etc.,— " \$3.15; " 25c.....	3 40
1 box telegraph supplies,—freight, 25c.; cartage, 10c.....	35
1 vice, etc.,—freight, 35c.; cartage, 15c.....	50
2 lounges and 2 desks, freight, \$4.40; cartage, 25c.....	4 65
M. A. Canfield,	
For 259 1,895-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	1,385 52
American and U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, \$1.60, 25c., 40c., \$1.90, 50c., \$1.50, 25c., 50c., 95c.	7 85
" \$12.40, 25c., 80c., \$1.45, \$3.75, \$1.75, \$1.05, 25c.,	
\$1.40.....	23 10
65c., \$3.75, 55c., 65c., \$1.05, \$3.30, 50c., \$1.10.....	11 55
John Clear,	
For freight on 2 casks and 1 box castings.....	3 25
cartage.....	25
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas, meter "A," No. 2, 177,000 feet, @ \$3.00.....	531 00
" " "B," " 1, 80,600 " @ \$3.00.....	241 80
" " "C," " 3, 29,900 " @ \$3.00.....	89 70
" " "D," " 4, 113,500 " @ \$3.00.....	340 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,049 16

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,049 16
Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
For gas, meter "D," old, 4,100 feet, @ \$3.00.....	12 30
" furnished for lamps at entrances during month of Jan- uary, 11,150 feet, @ \$3.00.....	33 45
J. H. Scotford,	
For 1 black walnut frame for Judges Sup. Court.....	3 25
1 mat for frame.....	1 00
1 glass for frame.....	75
I. Gillett,	
For 4 lts. 28x30½, corrugated glass; 2 lts. 27x48, corrugated glass, 47½ feet, 35c.....	16 57
B. B. Shine,	
For 14½ days' labor steam fitting, @ \$2.25.....	32 63
Frank C. Bennett,	
For 17 days' labor steam fitting, @ \$2.25.....	38 25
Field, Leiter & Co.,	
For 1 bund. crash, 41-39-39-120, @ 15c.....	18 00
3 5-4 oil cloth, @ \$2.75.....	8 25
5 leather binding, @ \$1.00.....	5 00
Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 1 brl. o2 gal., ex. lard oil, @ 51c.....	26 52
10 gal. alcohol,—keg, \$1.00; stamp, 10c.—@ \$2.12.....	22 30
20 lbs. bich. potash, @ 16c.....	3 20
25 lbs. blue vitriol, @ 8c.....	2 00
25 2-16 lbs. sal ammoniac, clear, @ 15c.....	3 78
4 lbs. quicksilver.....	2 45
50 lbs. cot. waste, @ 10c.....	5 00
15 lbs. wicking, @ 28c.....	4 20
25 lbs. tripoli, @ 7c.....	1 75
½ doz. No. 3 extra counter brushes, 10 %, @ \$6.00.....	2 70
1 case No. 9 matches.....	5 75
1 box, 37 lbs. castile soap, @ 9c.....	3 33
box and cartage.....	75
Buhl & Ducharme,	
For 1-12 doz. wrenches, @ \$5.00.....	42
1-12 " 12 wrenches, @ \$7.00.....	58
1-12 " 18 " @ \$15.00.....	1 25
1-12 " 101 m. and hammers, @ \$12.00.....	1 00
1-12 " 42 hammers, @ \$5.00.....	41
P. & F. Corbin,	
For ¾ doz. master keys, @ \$3.00.....	2 00
postage.....	08
4 keys for 700 lock.....	1 20
postage.....	09
2 183 keys.....	40
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,309 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$13,309	77
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 1 W. & Co. vise.....	\$18	00
35 %.....	6	30
1 set extra jaws.....		11 70
4 screws.....		1 20
1 No. 3 die plate complete, 4 hdl.....	\$51	00
1 " 2 " " " 2 ".....	20	00
1 " 1 " " " 2 ".....	15	00
1 center bore, ea., \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75....	9	25
1 drill, ea., \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c.....	4	50
1 tap, ea., \$2.50, \$1.87, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.12....	8	24
1 " \$6.25, \$4.62, \$3.75, \$3.12.....	17	74
1 pr. tongs, ea., \$5.50, \$4.75, \$3.75.....	14	00
2 " " " \$3.00, \$2.40, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50,		
\$1.25, \$1.00, \$1.00.....	27	80
	\$167	53
55 %.....	92	13
		75 40
1 pr. No. 4 chain tongs.....	\$9	00
25 %.....	2	25
		6 75
1 Russel's basin wrench.....	\$1	25
15 %.....		18
		1 07
1 No. 3 C. H. pipe cutter.....	\$16	09
1 " 2 " " ".....	8	00
1 " 1 " " ".....	6	50
3 " 3 cutter wheels, extra.....		90
2 " 2 " " ".....	1	20
6 " 1 " " ".....		90
15 pins for wheels.....		75
1 48 Stilson wrench.....	18	00
1 36 " ".....	12	00
1 24 " ".....	6	00
1 14 " ".....	3	00
1 10 " ".....	2	25
1 8 " ".....	2	00
1 6 " " n. p.....	2	13
3 cold chisels.....	3	00
3 cope ".....	3	00
1 ½ rnd. chisels.....	1	00
	\$86	63
20 %.....	17	33
		69 30
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,475	31

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,475 31	
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 1 No. 3 Chapman S. F. ratchet, \$14.50, 40 % off.....		8 70
1 pr. No. 10 gas plyers.....	\$1 25	
1 " 6 " ".....	75	
	<hr/>	
	\$2 00	
45 %.....	90	1 10
1 hollow punch, ea., 42c., 55c., 70c., 83c., \$1.00.....		3 50
2 boxes and cartage.....		1 50
8 16x14 black register, @ \$10.50.....	\$84 00	
8 16x24 borders, @ \$4.35.....	34 80	
	<hr/>	
	\$118 80	
50 %.....	59 40	59 40
cask, barrel, and box.....		1 00
51 feet pipe, $\frac{3}{4}$, @ 9c.....	\$4 59	
154 " 1, @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	19 25	
154 " $1\frac{1}{2}$, @ 18c.....	27 72	
51 " $1\frac{1}{2}$, @ 22c.....	11 22	
	<hr/>	
	\$62 78	
6 %.....	37 67	
	<hr/>	
		25 11
2 n. p. air valves, $\frac{1}{8}$, @ 90c.....	\$1 80	
5 brass " " $\frac{1}{8}$, @ 56c.....	2 80	
	<hr/>	
	\$4 60	
60 %.....	2 76	
	<hr/>	
		1 84
1 l. h. die, ea., $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1 in.....	\$12 00	
1 " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 in.....	10 50	
1 die, $\frac{1}{8}$, No. 1.....	2 00	
1 bush, $\frac{1}{8}$, No. 1.....	35	
1 " No. 2, d. p.....	60	
1 r. h., die, 1, No. 2.....	3 50	
1 l. h. die, 1, No. 2.....	3 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$32 45	
55 %.....	17 84	
	<hr/>	
		14 61
box and cartage.....		76
3 2x20 radiators.....	\$1 20	
2 3x20 ".....	1 20	
2 2x20 ".....	80	
	<hr/>	
		3 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,596 03	

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,596 03	
Walworth Mfg. Co.,		
For 320 tubes, @ 32c.....	\$102 40	
2 marble slabs for 2x20 radiators, 6 4-12 feet, @		
\$1.25.....	7 92	
box and cartage.....	1 40	
	<hr/>	
	\$111 72	
less 2 3x20 tops, \$1.70.....	3 40	
	<hr/>	
		108 32
5 n. p. trunk angle valves, 1½ w. w., @ \$2.25.....		11 25
5 " " " 1 " @ \$1.65.....		8 25
2 angle valves, 1½, @ \$3.50.....	\$7 00	
2 " " 1, @ \$2.50.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$12 00	
60 %.....	7 20	
	<hr/>	
		4 80
6 couplings, 1½ r. l., @ 24c.....	\$1 44	
6 " 1½ " @ 30c.....	1 80	
6 " 1 " @ 18c.....	1 08	
6 " ¾ " @ 13c.....	78	
12 c. p. elbows, ¾, @ 14c.....	1 68	
18 " " 1, @ 20c.....	3 60	
18 " " 1½, @ 30c.....	5 40	
6 " " 1½, @ 38c.....	2 28	
8 " " 1½ r. l., @ 30c.....	2 40	
8 " " 1 " @ 20c.....	1 60	
2 bushings, 2x1½, @ 45c.....	90	
4 " 1½x1½, @ 30c.....	1 20	
4 " 1½x1, @ 24c.....	96	
4 " 1x¾, @ 18c.....	72	
1 plug, 2.....	30	
1 " 1½.....	24	
3 c. i. tees, 2x1½, @ 75c.....	2 25	
3 " " 1½x1, @ 50c.....	1 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$30 13	
65 %.....	19 57	
	<hr/>	
		10 56
bbl. and cartage.....		78
Jacob Petre,		
For 3 doz. brooms, @ \$2.25.....	6 75	
1 " broom brushes.....	1 20	
1-12 doz. broom brushes, sample.....	10	
1-12 " " " " @ \$2.75.....	23	
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Amount carried forward.....	\$18,748 27	

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,748 27	
Jacob Petre,		
For 1-12 doz. broom brushes, sample, @ \$2.25.....	19	
1-22 " " " " @ \$1.90.....	16	
G. S. Wormer & Son,		
For 1 ea., 6, \$1.75; 8, \$2.25; 10, \$4.50, Stilson wrenches.....	8 00	
1 No. 87 pipe vise, \$16.00, less disct. \$1.00.....	15 00	
1 No. 1 gas stock dies	\$12 00	
1 " 2 " " "	16 00	
1 ea. gas taps, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.87, \$2.00, \$3.12, \$3.75, \$4.62, \$6.25.....	24 86	
	<hr/>	
	\$52 86	
less 25 %.....	13 21	
	<hr/>	
		39 65
1 Gleason's scroll die.....		10 00
J. E. Wollensack,		
For 5,000 feet No. 1 weather strips, @ 19c.....	95 00	
1,000 " " 2 " " @ 26c.....	26 00	
50 n. p. number plates, @ 15c.; 50 coat checks, @ 15c....	15 00	
24 transom lifters, @ \$1.45.....	34 80	
George C. Weatherby.		
For 1 doz. cedar pails.....	7 50	
Farrand, Williams & Co.,		
For 1 doz. No. 18 feather dusters, 40 %, @ \$45.00.....	27 00	
F Wetmore & Co.,		
For 6 doz. b. d. cuspadores, @ \$10.00.....	\$60 00	
discount 5 %.....	3 00	
Michigan Reform School,		
For caning 16 old chairs, @ 70c.....	11 20	
" 10 " " @ 45c.....	4 50	
James Flower & Bro..		
For 1 e. 2 and 1½ Flower valve.....	8 00	
12 1 service cock, 65c.....	7 80	
12 handles, @ 12½c.....	1 50	
2 pr. pliers, \$1.50; 1 pr. do., \$1.05; 1 pr. do., \$1.50	4 05	
1 gas fitter's torch.....	1 30	
Fred. Trostel,		
For fitting 4 keys and key rings.....	1 10	
5 keys.....	1 50	
keys Supreme Court room.....	2 00	
" Gov. room.....	50	
" for Senate.....	50	
George Jerome,		
For rent of building for packing books for 1 year to Jan'y 1, 1879.....	75 00	
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/>	\$19,202 52

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,202	52
Dart & Bowen,		
For 2½ lbs. rubber packing, @ 40c.....	1	10
5 cup. turns, 75c.; 1 doz. tacks, 75c.....	1	50
12 gal. iron pails, \$12.00; 8 yds. brass chain, \$1.20.....	13	20
3 cup. turns, 75c.; 1 cup. catch, 15c.....		90
1 brass bolt, 10c.; 5 doz. screw eyes, 25c.....		35
2 cup. turns, 50c.; 5 dampers for air pipes, \$1.25.....	1	75
putting up dampers.....	3	00
1 doz. brass hooks, 50c.; 8 cup. catches, \$1.00.....	1	50
1½ days' labor on ventilators.....	4	63
2 lbs. solder, 40c.; 2 drawer locks, 50c.....		90
40 bolts, 40c.; 1 chain and pad-lock, 75c.....	1	15
1 dead lock, \$2.00; 6 cup. turns, \$1.50.....	3	50
4 brass draw locks.....	2	00
16 gal. iron pails, \$16.00; 3 door bolts, 60c.....	16	60
2 gro. screws.....		30
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 2 lbs. glue, \$1.20; 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.....	1	50
3 lbs. glue, 75c.; 10 lbs. sulphur, \$1.00.....	1	75
½ pt. sperm oil, 25c.; bottle, 5c.....		30
30 lbs. sulphur, \$3.00; 10 lbs. glue, \$2.50.....	5	50
16½ " " \$1.65; 10 " " \$2.50.....	4	15
6 boxes matches, 50c.; 1 gal. l. oil, \$1.00; 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.....	1	80
1 gal. black oil, 40c.; 1 gal. coal oil, 30c.....		70
1 " lard " \$1.00; 1 " " " 30c.....	1	30
2 balls wick, 20c.; 2 pkg. tripoli, 20c.....		40
1 gal lard oil, \$1.00; 2 gal. coal oil, 60c.....	1	60
M. Devereaux,		
For expense taking Irene and Maggie Woodard from Isabella county poorhouse to State School:		
hotel expenses at Mount Pleasant.....		75
fare for 2 girls on stage to R. R.....	2	00
" " self on stage to R. R.....	1	00
hotel bill for girls at Stanton.....		75
" " " self " ".....		50
Riverdale to Lansing by railroad.....	2	45
Lansing to Jonesville.....	1	75
dinner at Lansing.....	1	50
Jonesville to Coldwater.....		55
'bus fare at Coldwater.....		50
Coldwater to Jonesville.....		55
Jonesville to Lansing.....	1	75
dinner at Lansing.....		50
Lansing to Riverdale.....	2	45
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,290	90

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,290 90
M. Devereaux,	
For hotel bill at Riverdale.....	1 00
stage fare, Riverdale to Mt. Pleasant.....	1 00
Clark Esmond,	
For taking Leonard Myers from Iosco poorhouse to State Public School:	
fare, Tawas to Standish.....	4 00
dinner for two.....	65
fare, Standish to Bay City.....	90
Bay City to Jackson.....	5 25
supper for two.....	75
lodging and breakfast for two.....	2 25
fare, Jackson to Coldwater.....	2 05
dinner, 75c.; hack, \$1.00.....	1 75
lodging and breakfast, Coldwater.....	75
fare, Coldwater to Jonesville.....	55
breakfast at Albion.....	50
Jonesville to Lansing.....	1 75
Lansing to Bay City.....	2 40
Bay City to Tawas.....	3 90
hotel expenses.....	2 00
John H. Young,	
For 1 self-lighting gas burner.....	1 00
J. P. Baker,	
For 8 days, moving Supreme Court.....	16 00
paid for assistance.....	18 00
“ “ “.....	5 25
“ drayage.....	75
“ for assistance.....	3 25
John H. Young,	
For 3 self-lighting gas burners.....	3 00
S. D. Bingham,	
For 1,000 No. 4½ envelopes.....	33 00
box rent, 1879, Sup. of State Prop.....	4 00
Dart & Bowen,	
For 1 hammer, \$1.00; 1 saw, \$1.00; 2 yds. chain, 20c.....	2 20
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 462 file boxes, @ 19½c.....	89 51
extra for flanges, @ 2c.....	9 24
“ “ rings, @ 1c.....	4 62

February 26, 1879.

George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch, month of Feb.....	56 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,568 17

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,568 17
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as watchman, month of Feb.....	56 00
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor, month of Feb.....	50 00
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For services as janitor, month of Feb.....	50 00
Pay roll of mechanics and laborers in the Capitol for month of Feb.	814 45
“ “ engineers and firemen “ “ “ “ “ “	415 00
A. Lindsley,	
For service as janitor, month of Feb.....	48 00
washing 20 pieces.....	1 00
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For additional services rendered as janitor and taking charge of carpenter work during Jan. and Feb.....	25 50
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician, month of Feb.....	66 66
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor month of Feb.....	48 00
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
Geo. W. Davis,	
For services as janitor, month Feb.....	46 00
washing 28 pieces.....	1 40
R. Foster,	
For services as janitor month of Feb.....	48 00
washing 15 towels.....	75
“ 12 “	60
J. H. Frank,	
For services as extra help in Library, 24 days, @ \$1.50.....	36 00
A. Brown,	
For 21½ days stowing coal, etc., @ \$1.25.....	26 87
Gilbert Fowler,	
For services as extra help in Library, 24 days, @ \$1.25.....	30 00
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library, 24 days, @ \$1.00.....	24 00
James M. Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library, 24 days, @ \$1.00.....	24 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor in Library.....	48 00
washing 11 pieces.....	33
paid for nails.....	20
Frank Williams,	
For sorting and packing old books, 6½ days, @ \$1.50.....	9 37
James Renner,	
For 17½ days, steam fitting, @ \$1.50.....	26 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$21,467 05

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$21,467 05
Frank O. Bennett,	
For 11 days, steam fitting, @ \$2.25.....	24 75
G. T. Gordon,	
For 9 days, steam fitting.....	13 50
B. B. Shine,	
For 19½ days, steam fitting, @ \$2.25.....	43 86
Watkins & Arnold,	
For drawing plan of Hall of Representatives and Senate.....	10 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary for Feb. as Sup. of State property.....	125 00
Ashbury Knott,	
For salary as messenger, Sup. State property.....	15 00
John Clear,	
For freight and cartage on piano to Chicago.....	5 15
James Flowers & Bro.,	
For 8 3 in. elbows, @ 44c.....	3 52
A. H. Andrews & Co.,	
For 44 bolts, @ 13c.....	5 72
P. & F. Corbin,	
For 9 keys.....	1 89
Samuel F. Cook,	
For expenses of visit to Cleveland to assist Charles A. Kent, att'y for State in tax suit:	
R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit, \$2.55; dinner, Detroit, 75c.:.....	3 30
“ Detroit to Cleveland, \$5.30; supper, Toledo, 50c.	5 80
hotel bill, Cleveland.....	2 25
R. R. fare, Cleveland to Detroit, \$5.30; hotel bill, Detroit, \$2.25.....	7 55
R. R. fare, Detroit to Lansing.....	2 25
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas, meter No. 1, 39,500 feet, @ \$3.00.....	118 50
“ “ “ 2, 111,100 “ @ \$3.00.....	333 30
“ “ “ 3, 24,700 “ @ \$3.00.....	74 10
“ “ “ 4, 110,000 “ @ \$3.00.....	330 00
lighting and furnishing gas for 10 street lamps, 5,075 feet, @ \$3.00.....	15 22
B. M. Witherell,	
For 5 3-10 days, removing rubbish, @ \$2.50.....	13 25
5 days, carting ashes, @ \$2.50.....	12 50
J. J. Cullen,	
For 1 doz. dusters.....	9 00
J. J. Sidway,	
For 2 doz. matches, \$1.44; 6 brooms, 75c.....	2 19
5 clothes baskets.....	5 00
1 box, 92 lbs., soap, \$4.60; 11 mop cloths, \$1.65.....	6 25
2 oil barrels, \$1.20; 1 doz. mop cloths, \$2.25.....	3 45
Amount carried forward.....	\$22,659 35

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$22,659 35
Fred. Trostel,	
For making keys.....	1 15
John Cowan,	
For end on poker, 35c.; 10 pipe hangers, \$1.00.....	1 35
20 hooks for pipe, \$1.20; weld end on pipe, 25c.....	1 45
10 " " " 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ chisel, 30c.....	1 10
strap for bench, 25c.; sharpen bar, 30c.....	55
36 pipe hangers, \$2.52; end on poker, 40c.....	2 92
socket wrench, 75c.; 25 clamps, \$5.00.....	5 75
rake for furnace, 50c.; 24 clamps hooks, \$2.40.....	2 90
drill holes in castings, 10c.; forging key, 15c.....	25
brazing key, 15c.; bench hook, 25c.....	40
band iron, 10c.; brass plate for lock, 25c.....	35
4 straps.....	1 25
H. L. Ward,	
For drawing 2 loads of wood.....	50
James Flowers & Bro.,	
For 6 No. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ glass tubes, @ 65c.....	\$3 90
50 %.....	1 95
	<hr/>
	1 95
H. Ingersoll,	
For $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. water-proof, \$2.00.....	1 50
W. C. Hawes,	
For 17 yds. ribbon, @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	3 19
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " @ 25c.....	1 12
3 " " @ 22c.....	66
Adolph Corrao,	
For washing 19 towels, @ 2c.; washing 33 rollers, @ 4c.....	1 70
Thomas Hill,	
For express charges on glass tubes.....	30
Baker & Porter,	
For paid Reform School for caning seats.....	2 20
Dart & Bowen,	
For 3 pa. tacks, 25c.; 1 doz. cup. catches, \$2.50.....	2 75
1 gro. screws, 40c.; 1 doz. brass buttons, \$1.00.....	1 40
1 gal. iron bucket.....	2 00
5 drawer locks, \$2.00; 6 drawer locks, \$3.00.....	5 00
2 bronzed cupboard catches.....	50
1 door spring, 35c.; 1 lb. rubber packing, 40c.....	75
2 drawer locks.....	1 00
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. coal oil.....	45
10 lbs. tallow, \$1.00; 1 brush, 25c.....	1 25
1 gal. coal oil, 30c.; 2 lbs. red lead, 25c.....	55
1 " " " 30c.; 2 " " " 25c.....	55
1 sponge, 25c.; 4 ft. rubber hose, 80c.....	1 05
Amount carried forward.....	\$22,709 14

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

[illegible]

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$24,351 02
George B. Butler,	
For fare to Saginaw.....	3 90
supper at Owosso.....	50
hack at East Saginaw.....	25
Moses W. Horne,	
For stage fare, Cheboygan to Petoskey, children.....	2 50
“ “ “ “ “ self.....	2 50
dinner, children, 50c.; self, 50c.....	1 00
fare, Petoskey to Coldwater, children.....	8 90
“ “ “ “ “ self.....	8 90
hotel fare, Petoskey, children, \$1.00; self, \$1.00.....	2 00
“ “ children, \$1.75; self, \$1.00.....	2 75
transfer at depot, Sturgis.....	50
hotel, Coldwater, children, \$1.00; self, 75c.....	1 75
carriage to school.....	1 00
returning:	
2 meals at Coldwater.....	1 00
fare, Coldwater to Petoskey.....	8 90
transfer at Sturgis and lodging.....	75
breakfast at Kalamazoo.....	25
dinner at Reed City.....	50
supper, Mancelona.....	50
Petoskey, expense, 75c.; fare to Cheboygan, \$2.50.....	3 25
dinner.....	50
C. C. Randall,	
For crayon and frame for Gov. Baldwin.....	65 00
“ “ “ “ “ Greenly.....	65 00
B. B. Shine,	
For 6 days, steam fitting, @ \$2.25.....	13 50
James Renner,	
For 6 days, steam fitting, @ \$1.50.....	9 00
B. F. Simons,	
For $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. towels, @ \$2.00.....	1 33
1 “ damask towels.....	2 75
25 yds. XX crash, @ 20c.....	5 00
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 6 sets Ford's casters.....	2 40
1 bitt.....	50

March 26, 1879.

A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor for March.....	52 00
washing 22 pieces.....	1 10
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor for March.....	52 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$24,672 70

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$24,672 70
John Nagle,	
For washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor for march.....	50 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor for March	52 00
washing 21 pieces.....	63
paid for 8 feet rubber hose.....	1 50
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library for March.....	26 00
Gilbert Fowler,	
For services as extra help in Library, 26 days, @ \$1.25.....	32 50
J. H. Frank,	
For services as extra help in Library, 26 days, @ \$1.50.....	39 00
Pay roll of engineers and firemen, month of March.....	415 00
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician, for March.....	66 66
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch for March.....	62 00
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as night watch for March.....	62 00
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor for March.....	52 00
washing 8 towels.....	40
A. Brown,	
For 13 days' services, stowing coal, @ \$1.25.....	16 25
George W. Davis,	
For janitor for March.....	50 00
washing 35 towels.....	1 75
James Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library for March.....	26 00
Pay roll for laborers and mechanics for March.....	706 20
Grove & Harrison,	
For 4½ lbs. rubber packing.....	1 13
4 " " " ".....	1 00
1 tin pump.....	3 00
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,	
For 1 gro. bulb burners.....	4 50
Walworth Manfg. Co.,	
For 20 ft. pipe, 2½, \$9.20; 1 c. i. elbow, 2½, \$1.00....	\$10 20
2 c. i. elbows, 2, \$1.16; 1 c. i. elbow, 1½, 38c....	1 54
	\$11 74
65 %.....	7 62
	4 12
Amount carried forward.....	\$26,348 84

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$26,348 84
Ashbury P. Knott,	
For services as messenger, Sup. St. Prop.....	15 00
George M. Dewey,	
For paid fare of Eugene Wickham from Hastings to State Public School.....	3 25
paid fare for myself, Hastings to Coldwater.....	6 50
omnibus bill at Hastings.....	50
“ “ “ Jonesville.....	50
“ “ to State Public School.....	1 00
Hotel bill, Coldwater, $\frac{3}{4}$ day.....	1 50
breakfast at Jonesville.....	50
omnibus “ “.....	25
dinner at Jackson.....	50
omnibus at Hastings.....	25
Jeremiah Shehan,	
For clerk's services in the Wayne circuit court:	
People vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.....	1 50
“ “ Frank Gorton.....	3 00
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For services as carpenter, month of March.....	52 00
extra work as janitor.....	5 20
washing 12 towels.....	50
Emery & Forrester,	
For 1 picture frame, Gov. room.....	3 75
A. L. Bours,	
For cash paid Lemley, piecing cloth for fly doors.....	50
“ Simons, 1 yd. cambric.....	10
“ Brevort, 1 load of ice.....	75
“ P. & F. Co., 1 pull down hook.....	75
“ 1 marble slab, Senate desk.....	1 25
“ G. H. Pratt, rags and mending flag.....	1 00
“ Wetmore & Co., tumblers, etc.....	2 68
“ sub. to Detroit Post.....	5 00
Adolph Corrao,	
For washing 21 towels, @ 2c.....	42
“ 51 “ @ 4c.....	2 04
Russell & Irwin Mnfg. Co.,	
For $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. cab locks, @ \$3.80.....	\$1 33
25 %.....	33
	1 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary as superintendent of State prop. for March.....	125 00
M. A. Canfield,	
For 182 1,605-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	974 38
B. F. Simons,	
For 52 yds. sheeting, @ 7c.....	3 64
Amount carried forward.....	\$27,563 05

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$27,563 05
Fletcher & Clark,	
For repairing flag.....	1 00
Detroit Safe Co.,	
For expenses of P. Olfs, rep. doors in vaults.....	6 35
City of Lansing,	
For sidewalk, west side block 115.....	77 13
Western Electric Co.,	
For 8 lbs. ann. wire, @ 75c.....	6 00
1 cell Calland.....	1 15
1 extra zinc.....	40
2 rosewood pushers, nickel buttons.....	1 50
27 lbs. sulphuric acid and 3 bottles.....	3 00
George and Mary Coops,	
For 3½ days' work each cleaning windows.....	10 50
B. M. Witherell,	
For 3½ days, hauling ashes, @ \$2.50.....	8 75
1 4-5 days, removing rubbish.....	4 50
John Cowan,	
For iron for disk, 20c.; work on wind M., 50c.....	70
4 bolts, 80c.; 2 nuts, 10c.....	90
work on brass plates, 20c.; 4 nuts, 20c.....	40
clamp, 20c.; work on drills, 25c.....	45
rep. c. bar, 20c.; clamp for drill, 40.....	60
Fred. Trostel,	
For rep. knob and keys.....	1 15
B. F. Simons,	
For 2½ yds. linoleum, 8-4, @ \$2.30.....	5 37
Lansing Gaslight Co.	
For gas, meter No. 4, 118,800 feet, @ \$3.00.....	356 40
" " " 3, 26,900 " @ \$3.00.....	80 70
" " " 2, 85,500 " @ \$3.00.....	256 50
" " " 1, 29,500 " @ \$3.00.....	88 50
E. F. Cooley,	
For 7 hours changing burners.....	2 80
1 2 union, 55c.; 1 1½ lockout, 15c.....	70
2 zinc covering tubes.....	1 60
3 ½ burner cocks, @ 35c.....	1 05
3 ⅝ reducers, 24c.; 6 ⅝ elbows, 36c.....	60
3 ⅝ and ½ in. elbows.....	18
30 lbs. sheet lead, \$2.40; 3 lbs. solder, 75c.....	3 15
2½ hours' plumbing, \$1.00; 2 ½ in. couplings, 60c.....	1 60
2 ⅝ couplings, 10c.; 7 lava tips, 35c.....	45
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas supplied to 10 lamps at entrance from Feb. 26 to March 26, 4,725 feet, @ \$3.00.....	14 18
Amount carried forward.....	\$28,501 31

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$28,501	31
E. F. Cooley,		
For 1 2 in. bushing, 25c. ; 1 1½ in. bushing, 20c.....		45
2 1 in. bushings, 25c. ; 1 2½ in. couplings, 35c.....		60
1 2 in. globe valve, \$7.35 ; 1 1½ in. globe valve,		
\$4.75.....	\$12	10
Less 50 %.....		6 05
		<hr/>
2 1½ in. tees, 50c. ; 1 1½ in. tee, 20c.....		6 05
1 1 in. tee, 15c. ; 1 1½ bushing, 15c.....		70
1 1½ in. tee.....		30
1 3 in. bushing, 50c. ; 2 2 in. bushings, 50c.....		25
1 1½ in. tee, 22c. ; 1 1½ bushing, 20c.....	1	00
1 ¾ in. r. and l. elbow, 12c. ; 1 ¾ elbow, 12c.....		42
1 tee, 18c. ; 1 bushing, 12c.....		24
		30
Mead & Jennings,		
For work done in illustrating Manual.....	36	00
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 10 lbs. glue.....	2	50
17 " blue vitriol, @ 15c. ; 2 yds. tubing, @ 15c.....	2	85
John Clear,		
For cash paid freight.....	3	16
cartage.....	1	10
carting 11 loads.....	2	75
" 11 ".....	2	75
" ice.....		75
Grove & Harrison,		
For 1 tin box, 50c. ; 2 oil cups, \$1.00.....	1	50
repairing 3 snow shovels.....		75
1 lantern.....		75
1 brass trunk handle, 20c. ; 1 brass hook, 5c.....		25
1 cup, 10c. ; 2 doz. screws, 12c.....		22
16 bolts, 80c. ; 1 gro. screws, 57c.....	1	37
1 gro. screws, 44c. ; 1 gro. screws, 39c.....		83
26 washers, 11c. ; 2 pa. nails, 30c. ; 4 pa. nails, 50c.....		91
2 lbs. nails. 8c. ; 5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.....		28
1 doz. hooks, 18c. ; 4 w. w. hooks, 44c.....		62
1½ lbs. iron, 6c. ; 1 gro. screws, 23c.....		29
6 pr. butts, 60c. ; 1 doz. w. butts, \$1.00.....	1	60
2 gro. screws, 42c. ; 1 gro. screws, 44c.....		86
repairing screw.....		50
3 bolts, 15c. ; 5 lbs. nails, 15c.....		30
5 lbs. c. nails, 20c. ; 10 lbs. c. nails, 45c.....		65
2 quire sand paper.....		70
1 bench screw, 75c. ; 2 lbs. nails, 6c.....		81
2 pr. plyers, 63c. ; 15 lbs. nails, 45c.....	1	08
10 lbs. nails, 40c. ; 100 lbs. nails, \$2.75.....	3	15
Amount carried forward.....	\$28,580	90

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$28,580 90
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 gro. screws, 36c.; 1 pa. brads, 15c.....	51
10 cornice hooks, 28c.; 2 b. c. hooks, 30c.....	58
2 sash stops, 6c.; 2 doz. screws, 8c.....	14
2 draw pulls, 12c.; knobs, 15c.; brass, 25c.....	52
Lyman Judson,	
For expenses in transporting a boy, Charles Mills, from county poorhouse to State School:	
R. R. fare to and from Lansing, self.....	2 25
“ boy, Howell to Lansing.....	50
lunch at Lansing.....	50
R. R. fare, self and boy.....	3 45
supper at Jonesville, boy.....	60
hotel and hack at Coldwater.....	2 75
dinner at Coldwater.....	50
fare Coldwater, to Lansing.....	2 30
supper at Lansing.....	50
Western Union Tel. Co.	
For telegram to Wolfinger.....	49
“ Hale & Co.....	40
“ Lapham.....	25
“ Wolfinger.....	40
“ Shearer.....	45
“ Grosvenor.....	45
“ “.....	29
“ Detroit.....	25
J. S. Donabugh,	
For 21 days, corporal, Co. E., 7th Mich., 1861.....	8 82
Nathan W. Finch,	
For 19 days, corporal, Co. C., 6th Mich., 1861.....	7 98
Daniel L. Smith,	
For 27 days, corporal, Co. B., 5th Mich., 1861.....	11 34
William B. Brainard,	
For 19 days, sergeant, Co. H., 6th Mich., 1861.....	10 45
Alanson Benedict,	
For 19 days, corporal, Co. K., 6th Mich., 1861.....	7 98
James Page,	
For 21 days sergeant, Co. E. 7th Michigan, 1861.....	11 55

April 30, 1879.

T. T. Crandall,	
For 75 days compiling manual, @ \$3.00.....	225 00
G. B. Stebbins,	
For 49 days, compiling manual, @ \$3.00.....	147 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$29,029 10

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$29,029 10
William H. Hunter,	
For 55 days, compiling manual, @ \$3.00.....	105 00
Emmet Cole,	
For 35 days, compiling Manual, @ \$3.00.....	105 00
Emery & Forester,	
For backing.....	15
Geo. W. Davis,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	50 00
washing 35 towels.....	1 75
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	52 00
washing 2 doz. towels.....	1 20
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician, month of April.....	66 66
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	52 00
washing 18 pieces.....	90
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	50 00
washing towels.....	90
George Wilcox,	
For services as nightwatch, month of April.....	60 00
Pay roll of engineers and firemen, month of April.....	308 50
A. Brown,	
For 3 days' services getting out ashes.....	3 75
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	52 00
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For labor as carpenter, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
“ “ janitor.....	5 20
washing 11 towels.....	55
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as nightwatch, month of April.....	60 00
George & Mary Coops,	
For 24 days' work cleaning Capitol, @ \$3.00.....	72 00
Gilbert Fowler,	
For 24 days' extra help in Library, @ \$1.25.....	30 00
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00
James Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor, month of April.....	52 00
washing 28 pieces.....	84
4 bars sapolio.....	40
Amount carried forward.....	\$30,266 40

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$30,266 40
J. H. Frank,	
For services as extra help in Library, 26 days, @ \$1.50.....	39 00
Mrs. Clark,	
For mending flag.....	2 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary as superintendent of State property for April.....	125 00
paid rep. pump, old Capitol.....	2 75
teaming 1 day.....	2 50
10 lbs. rags for cleaning.....	50
25 yds. crash for towels.....	3 50
making towels.....	85
postage stamps.....	4 00
cartage.....	50
Ashbury P. Knott,	
For services as messenger, month of April.....	15 00
Hugh McCann,	
For 1½ days' labor, moving furniture.....	1 87
Pay roll mechanics and laborers, month of April.....	1,004 31
Geo. R. Angell,	
For 1 25-30 gold frame.....	32 50
box.....	1 00
F Wetmore & Co.,	
For 1 doz. flat smoke bells.....	3 50
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For 63½ yds. linoleum, @ \$1.15.....	72 83
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,	
For 6 No. 2 Fuller carbons.....	6 00
Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 1 box, 37 lbs., imp. castile soap, @ 10½c.....	3 89
Adolph Corrao,	
For washing 23 towels, @ 2c.....	46
“ 50 rollers, @ 4c.....	2 00
Don C. Henderson,	
For services as compiler Legislative Manual as per joint resolution.....	200 00
additional services as superintendent of publication, proof-reading and indexing, 65 days, @ \$5.00 per day.....	325 00
postage.....	27 48
express charges on books and pamphlets.....	1 85
political almanac and statistical works.....	4 25
Thomas Davidson,	
For 4 cords seasoned wood.....	7 00
Western Electric Mfg. Co.,	
For 6 Fuller porous calls, 25 ea., 20 % off.....	1 20
1 table bell.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$32,158 14

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$32,158 14
Thomas Davidson,	
For 12 inches tubing and plating.....	75
box.....	25
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 24 sets Ford's castors, No. 4, @ 40c.....	9 60
John Cowan,	
For new end on poker, 30c.; furnace rake, 60c.....	90
2 eye bolts.....	15
Emery & Forester,	
For ½ doz. time books, 70c.; ½ M. envelopes, 63c.....	1 33
1 " pass books, 75c.; 1 monthly time book, 15c.....	90
1 M. shipping tags, \$1.00; 1 time book, 30c.....	1 30
2 doz. cornice hooks, 80c.; 156 feet moulding, \$9.36.....	10 16
108 feet moulding.....	6 48
B. M. Witherell,	
For 3 days, carting ashes.....	7 50
B. F. Simons,	
For 9 yds. linoleum, @ \$1.15.....	10 35
Grove & Harrison,	
For 2 pa. tacks, 10c.; 10 lbs. nails, 40c.....	50
65 feet wire cloth, \$2.00; 5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.....	2 20
1 wheelbarrow, \$6.00; 5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.....	6 20
4 pa. f. nails, 60c.; 1 26x56 glass, \$2.25.....	2 85
setting glass, \$1.00; 44 in. wire cloth, 44c.....	1 44
13 pa. tacks, 77c.; 3 c. hooks, 30c.....	1 07
4 bolts, 25c.; 4 pa. f. nails, 60c.....	85
1 12x28 glass, 28c.; 2 gro. screws, 60c.....	88
1 doz. butts, 75c.; 1 lantern, 50c.....	1 25
5 lbs. c. nails, 20c.; 5 lbs. 4d. c. nails, 25c.....	45
1 gro. screws, 22c.; 1 rim lock, 30c.....	52
½ doz. pic. nails.....	48
N. Robson,	
For drawing 1 load paper.....	25
Benjamin Edwards,	
For services as ass't engineer, month of April.....	75 00
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 80 ft. 2x4, dressed all round.....	1 20
320 ft. lumber, dressed 2 sides.....	3 84
9 doors, @ \$1.00; 8 doors, @ 75c.....	15 00
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 lb. beeswax.....	35
5 lbs. glue.....	1 25
1 pint varnish.....	50
1 brush 50c.; 1 qt. japan, 25c.....	75
1 lb. Eddies' lampblack, 50c.; 1 pint body varnish, 50c.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$32,325 64

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$32,325 64
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 gal. coal oil.....	30
10 lbs. blue vitriol, \$1.20; 5½ lbs. quicksilver, \$3.58.....	4 78
30 " ".....	3 60
M. A. Canfield,	
For 112 60-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	597 12
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 24 sets Ford castors.....	9 60
R. S. Polk & Co.,	
For Michigan State Gazetteer.....	5 00
B. P. Richmond,	
For repairing clock.....	1 50
American & U. S. Express Co.,	
For express, \$1.50, 25c., 25c., 25c., 35c., 75c., 85c., \$1.15, 30c.,	5 65
" 45c., 25c., 25c., 80c., 35c., \$1.05, 90c., 30c., 25c.,	
25c.....	4 85
express, 75c., 55c., 30c., 25c., 30c., 70c., 25c., 60c., 40c.,	
80c., 70c.....	5 60
Mary A. Guning,	
For 27 days' services of James A. Guning as sergeant Co. A., 5th	
regt. inf., 1861.....	18 00
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas, meter No. 1, 37,200 feet, @ \$3.00.....	111 60
" " " 2, 82,100 " @ \$3.00.....	246 30
" " " 3, 32,300 " @ \$3.00.....	96 90
" " " 4, 121,600 " @ \$3.00.....	364 80
" consumed in lamps at entrances from March 26 to April	
30, 6,225 feet, @ \$3.00.....	18 67
E. F. Cooley,	
For 6 ¾ elbows, @ 5c.; 4 ¾ couplings, @ 5c.....	50
2 ¾ unions, @ 20c.; 1 bar cement, 50c.....	90
4 ¾ plugs, @ 5c.; 2 ¼ plugs, @ 5c.....	30
4 ¾ unions, @ 20c.; 2 ¼ unions, @ 15c.....	1 10
4 ¾ lockouts, @ 5c.; 4 ¼ lockouts, @ 5c.....	40
Sarah and Bertie Wickham,	
For 27 days' services of John Wickham, corporal Co. D., 5th	
regiment, 1861.....	11 34
Nancy A. and John R. Garrison,	
For 19 days' services of James E. Garrison, sergeant, Co. G., 6th	
regiment, 1861.....	10 45
A. Van Patten,	
For transportation of Minnie Wood from Berrien county poor-	
house to State School at Coldwater:	
fare from Berrien to Niles.....	75
R. R. fare, Niles to Coldwater and return.....	7 55
Amount carried forward.....	\$33,853 20

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$33,853 20
A. Van Patten,	
For 'bus, at Coldwater.....	75
hotel " ".....	2 50
N. P. Thayer,	
For conveying Stella Ross, Wm. and Herbert Wyburn from Wayne county house to State School:	
2 tickets to Coldwater.....	6 90
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ tickets.....	5 20
dinner and lunch at Adrian.....	1 50
hack from depot to school.....	1 00
hotel bill, Coldwater.....	2 00
hack to depot.....	50
2 breakfasts at Adrian.....	1 00
2 dinners, Monroe.....	80
E. W. Benjamin,	
For boy's fare, Portland to Lansing.....	60
" Lansing to Jonesville.....	1 25
" Jonesville to Coldwater.....	45
self fare, Portland to Lansing and return.....	1 25
" Lansing to Jonesville " ".....	3 00
" Jonesville to Coldwater and return.....	90
boy's meals.....	1 25
hack fare.....	75
Lewis M. Powell,	
In the matter of Charles Fiero and Frederick Bura, insane con- victs:	
For issuing warrants.....	2 00
" subpoena.....	50
giving notice to pros. att'y.....	50
taking testimony on examination.....	1 00
copy of order and certificate.....	1 00
C. Borland,	
For serving order and bringing Fred. Bura before court.....	1 50
" " " " Fiero before court.....	1 50
N. M. Terrey,	
For travel in conveying the prisoners Frederick Bura and Chas. Fiero to insane asylum at Kalamazoo:	
Jackson to Kalamazoo, 69 miles, Bura.....	6 90
" " " 69 " Fiero.....	6 90
hack hire at Jackson.....	2 00
R. R. fare for self and prisoners.....	12 00
hack hire at Kalamazoo.....	3 00
paid for supper.....	50
R. J. Haire,	
For examination of Charles Fiero, insane prisoner.....	5 00
" " Frederick Bura, " ".....	5 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$33,934 10

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

May 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$33,934 10
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor for May.....	54 00
For washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor for May.....	54 00
washing 19 pieces.....	95
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor for May.....	54 00
washing 10 towels.....	50
" 10 pieces.....	50
Pay roll of mechanics and laborers, month of May.....	1,184 17
" engineers and firemen, " " ".....	190 00
George W. Davis,	
For services as janitor for May.....	50 00
washing 40 towels.....	2 00
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch for May.....	62 00
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as night watch for May.....	62 00
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor for May.....	50 00
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician for May.....	66 66
John H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library, month of May.....	27 00
James Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library, month of May.....	27 00
J. H. Roe,	
For services as extra help in Library, 27 days, @ \$1.50	40 50
Robert Foster,	
For washing 1 doz. towels	60
A. L. Bours,	
For salary as sup. of State prop. for May.....	125 00
Ashbury P. Knott,	
For services as messenger, month of May.....	15 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor in Library for May.....	54 00
washing 17 pieces.....	51
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For services as carpenter, month of May.....	54 00
extra work as janitor.....	5 40
washing 13 towels.....	65
George and Mary Coops,	
For 18 9-10 days cleaning, @ \$3.00.....	56 62
Amount carried forward.....	\$36,173 66

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$36,173	66
C. C. Randall,		
For 1 crayon frame for Gov. Ransom.....		65 00
B. P. Richmond,		
For repairing clocks.....		3 00
setting up clocks.....		1 50
repairing stamp.....		50
John Clear,		
For freight and cartage.....		4 16
A. D. Elliott & Son,		
For hauling 4 loads books.....		2 00
" 8 " 		2 00
John Cowan,		
For 2 nuts, 25c.; repairing drills, 25c.....		50
62 irons for windows, \$14.24; 3 bolts, 25c.....	14	49
setting tire on barrow wheels.....		25
Fred. Trostel,		
For making 3 keys.....		1 50
Thomas Hill,		
For paid bill of Raymond.....		2 95
Standart Bros.,		
For $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. piano locks.....		3 33
$\frac{1}{4}$ " 18-in. feather dusters, @ \$25.00.....		6 25
1 " com. scrub brushes.....		1 75
1 " mop and brush holders.....		1 50
box and cartage.....		40
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. 18 in. f. dusters, @ \$25.00.....	18	75
Jacob Petrie,		
For 3 doz. brooms, @ \$2.10; 1 l. h. broom, 25c.....		6 55
Robert Tarrant,		
For 15 lbs. Albany compound for elevator.....		6 00
Adolph Corrao,		
For washing 34 towels.....		68
" 67 rollers.....		2 68
G. S. Wormer & Sons,		
For 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ die for No. 1 stock.....	\$1	50
1 $\frac{1}{8}$ gas tap.....		1 12
	\$2	62
less 25 %.....		65
3 taps for Gleason stock, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$		3 00
Charles Root & Co.,		
For 11 ps. Broadway sheeting, 497 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds., @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$26	39
1 doz. towels.....		3 00
	\$29	39
dis. 1 %.....		29
		29 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$36,353	47

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$36,353 47
Charles Root & Co.,	
For 35 ps. pink tarlatan, 568½ yds., @ 10c.....	56 87
1 ps. bleached crash, 25 yds., @ 13½c.....	3 38
City of Lansing,	
For ¼ expenses of lamp post s. w. corner block 115.....	9 27
James H. Rice,	
For 1 lt. 24x36, cov'd silver, 6 ft., @ 65c.....	3 90
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For gas, meter No. 1, 19,200 feet, @ \$3.00.....	57 60
“ “ “ 2, 51,300 “ @ \$3.00.....	153 90
“ “ “ 3, 23,900 “ @ \$3.00.....	71 70
“ “ “ 4, 100,200 “ @ \$3.00.....	300 60
gas in lamps at Capitol entrances, 5,100 feet.....	15 30
B. M. Witherell,	
For 1 days' services carting ashes, man and team.....	3 75
M. A. Canfield,	
For 51 335-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	272 72
A. D. & F. L. Noble,	
For 23,160 lbs. grate coal, @ \$5.34.....	61 84
Grove & Harrison,	
For 2½ lbs. packing.....	1 38
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For ½ pt. sperm oil, 20c.; 25 lbs. No. 1 glue, @ 25c.....	6 45
Grove & Harrison,	
For ½ doz. keys, 60c.; 15 lbs. c. nails, 60c.....	1 20
1 gro. screws, 31c.; 1 pr. hinges, 15c.....	46
1 pr. plyers, 50c.; 2 hooks, 20c.....	70
9 bush. coal, \$1.13; 1 pr. s. hinges, 20c.....	1 33
16 pa. tacks, 82c.; 1 qr. sand paper, 35c.....	1 17
lining ice box, 91 lbs., @ 12½c.....	11 37
5 lbs. solder, 25c.; 1 pa. clout nails, 30c.....	1 55
labor, \$2.50; nails, 5c.....	2 55
6 mouse traps, 60c.; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c.....	1 30
1 file, 50c.; rep. water cooler, 25c.....	75
2 lights glass, 18x24 and 18x26.....	75
1 pa. points.....	10
1 pr. butts, 10c.; 1 pr. butts, 5c.....	15
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For glass tubing, 25c.; sulphate of zinc, 31c.....	56
2 lbs. red lead, 20c.; 2 lbs. white lead, 20c.....	40
1½ gal. coal oil.....	38
1 qt. japan varnish.....	25
2 lbs. green paint, @ 25c.; 1 lb. graining color, 35c.....	85
5 brushes, 35c.; 1 lb. Eddies' lampblack, 50c.....	85
75 lbs. lead, @ 7½c.; sash tool, 20c.....	5 83
Amount carried forward.....	\$37,404 63

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$37,404	63
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For bottle japan, 15c.; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	1	15
9½ lbs. putty, @ 4c.; 1 lb. Am. vermillion, 35c.....		73
1 qt. japan varnish		25
2 gal. spirits turpentine.....	1	00
1 lb. French yellow in oil.....		25
1 lb. green paint, 25c.; 1 lb. XXX coach black, 50c.....		75
25 lbs. lead, 7½c.; 2 gal. turpentine, 50c.....	2	88
1 lb. raw sienna in oil.....		35
4 lbs. ochre, 20c.; 1 qt. asphaltum varnish, 50c.....		70
1 pt. wearing body varnish.....		63
1 gal. raw oil, 70c.; 1 qt. shellac, \$1.00.....	1	70
½ lb. Eddies' lampblack.....		25
1 qt. japan varnish.....		25
J. Esselstyn & Son,		
For 6 baskets, @ 50c.; 5 pails, @ 50c.....	5	50
1 doz. cot. mops, \$2.25; 1 box soap, 80 lbs., \$4.50.....	6	75
1 " "	2	25
Dart & Bowen,		
For 1 drill, \$2.50; ½ drill bitt, 25c.....	2	75
3-16 drill bitt, 40c.; ¼ drill bitt, 50c.....		90
1 file, 15c.; 2 6-10 lbs. rubber packing, @ 40c.....	1	10
1 Durand lock, 40c.; 1 cup. catch, 15c.....		55
1 pr. butts, 10c.; 1 cup. catch, 20c.....		30
O. M. Chittenden,		
For plastering and patching in register.....	2	50
American & U. S. Express Co.,		
For express, 45c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 25c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 55c.....	3	40
R. W. Dullam,		
For taking 2 girls to State School, Coldwater:		
½ R. R. ticket from Flint to Lansing.....		75
½ " " " Lansing to Coldwater	1	15
R. W. Dullam expenses:		
R. R. ticket from Flint to Lansing.....	\$1	50
Lansing to Coldwater.....	2	30
R. R. fare Coldwater to Monroe.....	2	65
" " Monroe to Flint.....	2	50
3 dinners, \$1.00; hotel, Coldwater, \$1.75.....	2	75
3 meals for myself, return.....	1	20
	\$14	80
deduct difference on R. R. by way of Monroe....	1	35
		13 45
Amount carried forward.....	\$37,456	87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$37,456 87
Mrs. May E. Hinds,	
For expenses in conveying George A. Williams to State Public School:	
R. R. fare to Coldwater and return, self.....	8 30
$\frac{1}{2}$ fare boy to Coldwater.....	2 10
meals, lunch, and lodging.....	2 25
carriage.....	25
Kent County,	
For expense of taking Willard Mont. Stevens to State School, Coldwater:	
$\frac{1}{2}$ fare for him.....	1 25
return ticket for attendant.....	6 70
expense of taking Wm. H. Snowdon:	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket, \$1.60; hack and expenses, \$1.25.....	2 85
return ticket for attendant.....	6 40
expense of taking Hattie Aiken, Louisa, Charles, and Jacob Varina, and Arthur Linch:	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tickets.....	6 40
R. R. fare for attendant.....	6 05
hack at Coldwater, \$1.25; at G. Rapids, 75c; expense, 10c..	2 10
expense of taking John P. Hyestick, Bertie Hoyal, and Nettie Porter:	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tickets.....	3 20
return ticket for attendant.....	6 40
hack, Coldwater, \$1.00; Grand Rapids, 50c.; dinners, \$1.25	2 75
expense of taking Wm. Hogle, Lyman Hogle, and Margaret K. Long:	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tickets.....	3 20
return ticket for attendant.....	6 35
hack, Coldwater, \$1.00; expense over night, \$1.00.....	2 00
expense of taking Clinton Edwards, Eddie Butler, Jas. Cassidy, Gertrude Williams, and Ella Williams.....	2 00
Carrie Crane:	
return ticket for attendant, \$6.40; hack, 50c.....	6 90
Zora Ethridge and Leona Brinkman.....	6 90
Willie Johnson:	
return ticket, \$6.40; hack, \$1.00.....	7 40
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket for Willie Johnson.....	1 67
Earnest Rodsbaugh and John Lidy:	
return ticket and hack.....	7 40
Floretta Leach and Russell Smith:	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket each.....	3 20
return ticket for attendant, \$6.40; dinner, 70c.; hack, \$1.00	8 10
Fred. DeKater:	
return ticket for attendant.....	6 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$37,575 39

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$37,575 39
Kent County,	
For Ella Van Riper:	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket, \$1.60; hack, \$1.00.....	2 60
return ticket for attendant.....	6 40
Carrie A. King:	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket.....	1 60
return ticket for attendant.....	6 40
Giles Kellogg,	
For 19 days' services, corporal, Co. H., 6th regiment, 1861.....	7 98
Cortez Pond,	
For expense in taking 3 children to State School:	
R. R. fare, Owosso to Jackson for myself.....	1 97
" for 3 children.....	98
" " myself, Jackson to Coldwater.....	1 35
" " 3 children.....	1 35
hack fare, Coldwater.....	75
lunch at Coldwater.....	30
expense return Coldwater to Lansing.....	2 30
" in bringing Ida Devoe to Corunna:	
from the school R. R. fare to Lansing.....	1 15
R. R. fare, Corunna, 55c.; 'bus fare, 25c.....	80
expense, myself, Lansing to Corunna.....	95
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Philadelphia.....	60

June 25, 1879.

James M. Neasmith,	
For traveling expenses incurred on tour of inspection of Black River improvement:	
chair car to Petoskey.....	75
dinner at Reed City, supper at Mancelona.....	1 00
hotel bill at Petoskey.....	1 00
hack fare at Cheboygan.....	25
dinner at Burt Lake.....	50
stage fare from Crooked Lake to Petoskey.....	1 00
hotel bill at Petoskey.....	1 00
breakfast, Mancelona; dinner, Reed City.....	1 00
chair car, Grand Rapids.....	75
600 miles' travel, Lansing to Cheboygan and return.....	60 00
W. Irving Latimer,	
For traveling expenses incurred on tour of inspection of Black River improvement:	
hotel bill, G. Rapids, \$3.00; chair car, Petoskey, 75c.....	3 75
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; supper, Mancelona, 50c.; hotel, Petoskey, \$1.00.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$37,685 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$37,685 87
W. Irving Latimer,	
For hack fare, Cheboygan, 25c.; dinner, Burt Lake, 50c.....	75
stage fare, Crooked Lake to Petoskey, \$1.00; hotel, Petoskey, \$1.00.....	2 00
breakfast, Mancelona, 50c.; dinner, Reed City, 50c.....	1 00
chair car, Petoskey to Howard City.....	75
600 miles' travel, Lansing to Cheboygan and return, @ 10c.	60 00
B. D. Pritchard,	
For traveling and hotel expenses incurred in examining Black River improvement, as follows:	
chair car, Grand Rapids to Petoskey.....	75
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; tea, Mancelona, 50c.....	1 00
hotel, Petoskey, \$1.00; 'bus, Cheboygan, 25c.....	1 25
dinner, Burt Lake, 50c.; stage, Crooked Lake to Petoskey, \$1.00.....	1 50
hotel, Petoskey, \$1.00; breakfast, Mancelona, 50c.....	1 50
dinner, Reed City, 50c.; chair car, Petoskey to G. R., 75c..	1 25
600 miles' travel @ 10c.....	60 00
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	25 00
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch for June.....	60 00
Robert Foster,	
For 25 days' service as janitor.....	50 00
washing 10 pieces.....	50
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as day watchman for June.....	60 00
A. L. Bours,	
For services as Sup. of State property for June.....	100 00
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor for June.....	50 00
washing 50 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 50
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor for June.....	50 00
washing 19 pieces.....	95
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor.....	50 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor for June.....	50 00
washing 17 pieces.....	51
3 cakes soap.....	25
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For 25 days' work, @ \$2.00.....	50 00
25 hours as janitor, @ 20c.....	5 00
washing 11 pieces.....	55
Amount carried forward.....	\$38,372 88

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$38,372 88
James M. Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	25 00
Pay roll of engineers and firemen.....	190 00
Geo. W. Davis,	
For services as janitor.....	50 00
washing 40 towels.....	2 00
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician.....	66 66
B. Gardner,	
For hauling 2 loads.....	60
George & Mary Coops,	
For 1 day ea. cleaning.....	3 00
B. P. Richmond,	
For rep. goblet.....	1 50
marking 140 letters.....	2 80
John Whitney,	
For 1 day's work getting out ashes.....	1 25
B. M. Witherell,	
For 1 day team and self.....	2 50
Dean, Godfrey & Co.,	
For lettering frames and boxing portrait of ex-Gov. Ransom.....	2 00
J. P. Baker,	
For cleaning and varnishing 23 chairs.....	5 75
E. Bement & Sons,	
For 20 lbs. window weights.....	60
51 cap screws.....	2 60
27 pr. ratchets.....	2 70
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 gro. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 16 screws, 89c.; 1 gro. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ screws, 69c.....	1 58
1 " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 10 " 31c.; 1 doz. 3 " 8c.....	39
100 lbs. 8d. nails, \$2.75; 25 lbs. casing nails, 91c.....	3 66
2 Yale drawer locks, \$2.00; 11 flush bolts, \$1.10.....	3 10
2 cold chisels.....	60
22 bronze shutter knobs, \$2.20; 2 pa. c. nails, 30c.....	2 50
4 pr butts, 32c.; 1 latch, 75c.....	1 07
1 gro. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 10 screws, 26c.; 1 gro. $\frac{3}{8}$ B. screws, 25c.....	51
1 Sargent lock, \$4.75; 1 tin cup, 10c.....	4 85
1 quire sand paper.....	35
1 gro. 2 in. No. 14 screws, 57c.; 1 gro. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ No. 12 screws,	
41c.....	98
3 bronze shutter bars, 75c.; 1 gro. hooks, 50c.....	1 25
1 stone, 10c.; 2 doz. c. tacks, \$1.00.....	1 10
1 gro. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ No. 12 screws.....	40
1 " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 12 ".....	40
50 lbs. 20d. nails.....	1 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$38,755 83

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$38,755 83
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 paint brush.....	75
1 gal. raw oil, 70c. ; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	1 70
3 artist's brushes.....	45
1 lb. green, 25c. ; 3 oz. vermilion, 10c.....	55
50 lbs. white lead, @ 7c.....	3 50
transfers, 30c. ; 1 lb. ochre in oil, 25c.....	55
3 fitch brushes, \$1.00 ; 3 pencils, 10c.....	1 10
1 gal. raw oil.....	70
1 stipple, \$2.00 ; 2 gal. turp., @ 50c.....	3 00
1 lb. graining color.....	35
2 lbs. pulv. pumice stone.....	30
2 gal. raw linseed oil.....	1 40
2 lbs. pulv. pumice stone.....	30
1 sash tool.....	10
George and Mary Coops,	
For 21 days' ea. cleaning, @ \$2.50.....	52 50
P. Choate,	
For laying sidewalk, old Capitol.....	4 00
Pay roll mechanics and laborers.....	646 83
Lansing Gaslight Co.,	
For 59,100 feet gas for Capitol, @ \$3.00.....	177 30
A. L. Bours,	
For cash paid telegrams.....	40
“ postage stamps.....	3 00
“ marble slab, Speaker's rostrum.....	1 50
“ hemming towels.....	85
“ key for committee room.....	20
“ 150 wrappers for reports.....	1 74
“ repairing cultivator.....	50
Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 4 lbs. insect powder.....	8 00
1 insect gun.....	15
Charles Root & Co.,	
For 20 ps. tarlatan, 325, @ 10c.....	32 50
20 “ oilcloth, 260.....	109 20
Holmes & Webster,	
For 100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ 3-ply hose, @ 15c.....	15 00
1 hose pipe and sprinkler.....	1 00
1 reducing coupling.....	60
C. A. Shelden,	
For 1 bbl. R., B. & S. cement.....	4 00
cartage.....	25
Mitchell, Vance & Co.,	
For 2 doz. brkt. backs, nickel plated.....	8 00
16 goose necks.....	3 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$39,836 30

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$39,836 30
Thomas Davidson,	
For filling vault, old Capitol privy.....	40 00
A. F. Corrao,	
For washing 28 towels.....	56
" 18 rollers.....	72
Detroit Free Press,	
For pub. proposals for flagging, 2 fo., 7 times.....	5 60
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For pub. proposals for flagging, 2 fo., 7 times.....	5 60
James L. Black,	
For furnishing sod for Capitol grounds, 1,141 41-100 square yds., @ 6c.....	68 48
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For pub. proposals for coal, 2 fo., 6 times.....	4 90
Standart Bros.,	
For 1 No. 96 Townsend lock,—3 ex. keys, \$2.00; postage, 22c..	2 22
1-12 doz. cash box locks, \$1.40; postage, 10c.....	1 50
1 rim lock, 2 keys, 4 ex. blank keys.....	2 00
4 doz. 3 knobs.....	3 00
1 garden roller with weights, \$30.00; cartage, 50c.....	30 50
John Clear,	
For amt. for freight.....	13 06
cartage.....	3 05
carting 15 loads, @ 25c.....	3 75
E. F. Cooley,	
For 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ elbows, @ 10c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ steam bibb, \$1.15.....	1 65
3 pa. tacks, @ 10c.; 10 lbs. solder, @ 25c.....	2 80
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ soldering nipple, 35c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ union meter cock, \$1.15.....	1 50
1 14 in. marble basin.....	2 25
2 plated basin plugs, @ 75c.; 2 plated chain stays, @ \$1.00.	3 50
2 " cross-head basin cocks, @ \$2.25.....	4 50
1 Italian marble slab.....	26 00
1 plated drip cup, \$1.25; basin trap and screw, \$1.25.....	2 50
28 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. pipe, @ 12c.; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ elbows, @ 15c.....	4 26
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. tee, 20c.; 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. tee, 50c.....	70
1 14 in. marble basin.....	2 25
15 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ galv. pipe, @ 12c.....	1 80
1 hose coupling.....	45
1 1 in. coupling; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushing.....	20
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 400 feet c. flooring, @ \$18.00; 60 feet 2x4 @ \$11.00.....	7 86
1,000 feet box lumber, @ \$10.00; 33 ft. 2x4, @ \$11.00.....	10 36
1 door, \$2.12; turning, 40c.....	2 52
256 feet lumber, @ \$15.00.....	3 84
300 " com. pine, @ \$22.00; 214 ft. select, @ \$30.00.....	13 02
10 ps. 2x4 dressed.....	1 08
Amount carried forward.....	\$40,144 28

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$40,144 28
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 232 feet select, @ \$30.00; 275 ft. box lumber, @ \$10.00....	9 71
500 " box, @ \$10.00; 200 ft. 3 in. bead ceiling, @ \$30.00	11 00
500 " c. flooring, @ \$18.00; 4 2x12, dressed, 16 feet, @	
\$12.00	10 22
144 ft. 2 in. com. plank, @ \$12.00	1 73
3 2x14, 16 feet.....	39
1,692 feet sidewalk plank, dressed and cut, @ \$13.00.....	22 00
500 feet 4x4 oak, @ \$12.00.....	6 00
377 " wide 1½ select, @ \$30.00.....	11 31
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 30 lbs. blue vitriol, @ 12c.....	3 60
4 " sulph. zinc, @ 25c.....	1 00
John W. Bennett,	
For 27 days' services, corporal in Co. B., 5th infantry, in Fort	
Wayne, 1861.....	11 69
M. A. Canfield,	
For 48 1,310-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	259 33
<hr/>	
<i>July 30, 1879.</i>	
J. Eugene Scott,	
For 23 window awnings, @ \$5.25.....	120 75
A. L. Bours,	
For salary as superintendent of State property, for July.....	100 00
A. Cameron,	
For salary as night watch for June	10 00
" " " " July.....	62 00
George Wilcox,	
For salary as night watch for July.....	62 00
Charles Reeves,	
For salary as janitor for July.....	50 00
J. H. Coryell,	
For salary as messenger in Library for July.....	27 00
A. P. Coryell,	
For salary as janitor for July.....	54 00
washing 17 pieces.....	51
J. M. Neasmith,	
For attendance on meeting of the Board of State Auditors at	
Jackson under provisions of Act No. 123, Laws of 1879:	
R. R. fare from Lansing to Jackson and return, 74 miles....	7 40
'bus at Kalamazoo and Marshall.....	1 50
William Jenney,	
For attendance on meeting of State Board of Auditors at Jack-	
son, July 12, agreeably to Act No. 123, Laws of 1879:	
R. R. fare from Lansing to Jackson and return, 76 miles...	7 60
hotel bill at Jackson, \$3.00; 'bus, 25c.....	3 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$40,998 27

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$40,998 27
A. Lindsley,	
For service as janitor for July.....	54 00
washing 15 pieces.....	75
Pay roll of engineers and firemen for July.....	206 00
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as watchman for July.....	62 00
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor for July.....	54 00
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician for July.....	66 66
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For 1 month work as mechanic.....	54 00
1 time book.....	40
A. M. Dobbelaire,	
For 1 month services as janitor.....	54 00
washing 38 towels.....	1 90
J. M. Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library for July.....	27 00
Geo. W. Davis,	
For services as janitor for July.....	50 00
washing 45 pieces.....	2 25
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor for July.....	54 00
washing 1 doz. pieces.....	60
John Cowan,	
For repairing carpet stretcher.....	30
hooks and eyes for step ladder.....	75
irons for hose reel.....	2 25
tin roller handle.....	10
repairing iron for lamp post.....	50
2 steel spuds.....	50
set scythe.....	10
Pay roll for mechanics and laborers for July.....	513 13
M. A. Canfield,	
For 79 745-2,000 tons coal, @ \$5.33.....	425 07
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 200 feet fine common, d. 2 sides, @ \$22.00.....	4 40
32 " uppers, d. 2 sides, @ \$35.00.....	1 12
500 " selects, " " @ \$30.00.....	15 00
350 " com. flooring, @ \$14.00.....	4 90
700 " lumber, @ \$11.00; 6 ps. 2x4, dressed, 72c.....	8 42
54 " " @ \$20.00; 243 feet lumber, @ \$10.00.....	3 41
200 " selects, d. 2 sides, @ \$30.00.....	6 00
108 " fine common, d. 2 sides, @ \$22.00.....	2 38
132 " 2x4 " @ \$11.00.....	1 45
Amount carried forward.....	\$42,678 11

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$42,678	11
Lapham & Longstreet,		
For 100 feet bed mould, @ 2c.....		2 00
15 screen frames, @ 75c.....		11 25
400 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ round, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....		2 00
Cady, Glasbrook & Co.,		
For 4,434 lbs. grate bars, @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$110	85
250 lbs. grate bearers, @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	6	25
27 lbs. short bar.....		67
1,320 lbs. casting for pan, @ 3c.....	39	60
3 days' fitting.....	9	00
draying.....		35
	\$166	72
By 5,135 lbs. old iron, @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	25	68
J. Petrie,		
For 1 doz. brooms.....		1 40
Fred. Trostel,		
For making key, 25c.; spring for door, 35c.....		60
Andrew J. Brow,		
For 1 mirror, \$15.00; 1 mirror, \$5.50.....		20 50
Yale Lock Mfg. Co.,		
For 20 duplicates, @ 30c., 10 %.....		5 40
J. L. Bryant,		
For 1 drill stock.....		2 00
E. T. Barnum,		
For 144x36, 1x1, No. 14, 432 wire cloth, @ 6c.....	25	92
cartage.....		25
Standart Bros.,		
For merchandise as per bill.....		9 75
Lansing Gaslight Co.,		
For gas for Capitol for July, 33,000 feet, @ \$3.00.....	99	00
" entrances to Capitol.....	6	25
1 barrel New Jersey fire clay.....	6	50
200 No.1 " " " brick, @ \$8.50.....	17	00
E. F. Cooley,		
For 2 air burners.....	1	00
1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ flange union.....	1	25
1 3 bushing.....		35
18 ft. 3 wrought iron pipe.....	6	48
J. Eugene Scott,		
For 1 awning.....	1	50
Grove & Harrison,		
For lead pipe 10c.; 100 stove bolts, 75c.....		85
35 pieces wire cloth.....	6	47
78 lbs. lead pipe.....	6	24
Amount carried forward.....	\$43,053	11

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$43,053	11
Grove & Harrison,		
For 2 lbs. solder, @ 25c. ; 9½ lbs. rubber packing, 25c.....	2	87
2 files, 20c. ; 1 cup and handle, 15c.....		35
1½ lbs. solder.....		44
4 lbs. block tin, \$1.00; 1 soldering iron, 50c.....	1	50
1 saw, \$2.00; 2 pulleys, \$2.00; 14½ lbs. rope, \$2.03.....	6	03
1 5-16 twist drill.....		55
Shull & Alsdorf,		
2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00; 25 lbs. lead, \$1.75.....	2	75
1 qt. japan, 25c. ; 1 brush, 25c. ; silver white, 10c.....		60
½ lb. lampblack.....		25
1 pint. shellac, 50c. ; ½ pint. alcohol and bottle, 25c.....		75
1 “ “ 50c. ; 2 gal. turpentine, \$1.00.....	1	50
25 lbs. lead, \$1.75; 1 lb. ochre in oil, 25c.....	2	00
1 pt. alcohol, 40c. ; gum shellac, 15c.....		55
2 lbs. Van D. Brown, 70c. ; 2 lbs. W. graining, 70c.....	1	40
2 sash tools, 20c. ; 1 gal. raw oil, 70c.....		90
1 qt. japan, 25c. ; ½ lb. lampblack, 13c.....		38
2 gal. varnish, \$4.00; ½ lb. beeswax, 20c.....	4	20
1 lb. graining color, 35c. ; 1 varnish brush, 75c.....	1	10
1 pt. shellac, 50c. ; 1 brush, 50c. ; 1 lb. ochre in oil, 25c...	1	25
sweet oil, 30c. ; chalk and ammonia, 37c.....		67
1 packing bottle, 10c. ; 4 lbs. sal soda, 25c.....		35
1 gal. coal oil.....		25
W. W. Hodge,		
For expense of taking Fred. Burlingame to State School at Cold-		
water:		
stage fare from South Haven to Lawrence.....	1	50
R. R. fare, Lawrence to Paw Paw.....		35
taking boy before judge and dinner.....		70
supper, lodging and breakfast at Paw Paw.....	1	75
R. R. fare, Kalamazoo from Paw Paw.....		75
dinner and supper at Kalamazoo.....	1	40
R. R. fare, Kalamazoo to Coldwater.....	1	80
lodging and breakfast at “.....	1	25
'bus to State School.....	1	00
dinner at Coldwater.....		40
fare to Kalamazoo, \$1.80; hotel, \$1.25.....	3	05
“ Kalamazoo to South Haven.....	1	20
Albert Riddle,		
For expenses taking Willie Binga to State School:		
R. R. fare, Lausling to Howell.....	1	50
dinner, self and boy.....		50
R. R. fare to Coldwater.....	3	50
supper, self and boy, Jonesville.....		50
hotel bill, Coldwater.....	2	00
Amount carried forward.....	\$43,106	90

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$43,106 90
Robert Riddle,	
For hack fare, school.....	1 00
R. R. fare back to Lansing.....	2 30
supper, Lansing.....	25
R. R. fare to Howell.....	1 00
J. Frank Clark,	
For R. R. fare to Coldwater and return, self and 2 children....	12 38
hack, \$1.50; hotel, \$4.20.....	5 70
expense taking Charles S. Jargal and Willie Aldrich to State School.	
<hr/>	
<i>August 27, 1879.</i>	
V. R. Canfield,	
For amt. on contract for coal for 1880.....	1,000 00
John Nagle,	
For services as janitor for August.....	52 00
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as day watchman for August.....	62 00
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch for August.....	62 00
A. Cameron,	
For services as night watch for August.....	62 00
Daniels & Ellis,	
For ice for 6 months as per contract.....	48 00
extra ice, 68,500, @ 15c. per 100.....	102 75
Robert Foster,	
For 26 days' services as janitor.....	52 00
washing 12 pieces, @ 5c.....	60
A. Lindsley,	
For services as janitor for August.....	52 00
washing 28 pieces.....	1 40
Charles Reeves,	
For services as janitor for August.....	50 00
A. M. Dobbelaire,	
For services as janitor for August.....	52 00
washing 49 towels.....	2 45
A. P. Coryell,	
For services as janitor for August.....	52 00
washing 15 pieces.....	45
J. H. Coryell,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00
George W. Davis,	
For services as janitor for August.....	50 00
washing 65 towels.....	3 25
mending flags.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$43,863 93

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$43,863 93
Pay roll of engineers and firemen.....	205 00
H. J. Vanderhoof,	
For 26 days' work.....	52 00
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician for August.....	66 66
J. M. Roe,	
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00
Pay roll for mechanics and laborers.....	427 75
W. E. Appleyard,	
For repairing well.....	8 00
James Muncie,	
For repairing pump at old Capitol.....	3 00
James S. Hardie & Co.,	
For allowance on contract for stone walks.....	446 04
“ “ “ “ “ “ “.....	300 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary for August as superintendent of State prop.....	100 00
4 ft. rubber hose.....	40
paid for repairing mower.....	1 00
“ Black for work about trees.....	2 44
“ 1 pr. ice tongs.....	40
Abbott & Ketchum,	
For 5½ yds. Linoleum, @ \$1.15.....	6 13
E. T. Barnum,	
For 2 gates, No. 7, style w. gd., No. 6, @ \$12.00.....	24 00
pkg. and cartage.....	50
S. J. Creswell,	
For 2 iron and wood settees, @ \$7.50.....	15 00
2 “ “ @ \$8.50.....	17 00
2 “ “ @ \$9.50.....	19 00
P. & F. Corbin,	
For 5 keys.....	1 00
postage.....	08
I. Gillett,	
For 1 lt. 9½x57 ground glass, 3½ feet, @ 25c.....	94
glazing 3 lights.....	75
cementing joints on balcony to dome.....	1 00
1 glass tile in rotunda floor.....	1 00
1 lt. 28x38, ½ in. corrugated glass, 7½ feet @ 30c....	2 25
1 lt. 28x48, ¼ in. “ “.....	2 80
2 lts. French ground glass.....	4 80
3 lbs. 15-16 Asbestos braid, @ 60c.....	2 37
½ lb. wick packing.....	50
B. M. Witherell,	
For 1 day service, self and team.....	2 50
1 man lifting ashes.....	1 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$45,606 49

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$45,605 49
C. M. Chittenden,	
For mason 9½ days, @ \$2.00.....	18 50
laborer 9½ days, @ \$1.25.....	12 18
28 bush. mortar, @ 25c.....	7 00
500 brick, @ \$4.00.....	2 00
draying.....	1 35
John H. Young,	
For 18 self-lighting gas burners.....	17 75
Porter & Haines,	
For 1 bbl. salt.....	1 15
2 doz. cot. mops.....	4 50
Lansing Gaslight Co.	
For 39,000 feet gas for Capitol, @ \$3.00.....	117 00
2,575 " at entrances, @ \$3.00.....	7 73
100 Jersey fire brick.....	8 50
1 bbl. " " clay.....	6 50
50 " " brick.....	4 25
E. F. Cooley,	
For 4 ft. ¾ hose.....	25
1 ½ coupling, 10c.; 10 7-12 ft. ¾ pipe, @ 53c.....	63
4 ¾ couplings, 32c.; 3 ¾ plugs, 24c.....	56
Cady, Glasbrook & Co.,	
For 1,232 lbs. grate bars, @ 2½c.....	30 80
860 lbs. castings, @ 3c.....	25 80
2 days fitting pans.....	6 00
Lapham & Longstreet,	
For 50 feet walnut lumber d. 2 sides, @ \$75.00.....	3 75
81 " sidewalk plank, @ \$12.00.....	97
80 " 4x4 oak.....	96
510 " box lumber, @ \$11.00.....	5 61
1,036 feet wide com. lumber, @ \$12.00.....	12 43
James Hurley, Jr.,	
For 3 connections to drains.....	3 00
John Cowan,	
For 90 irons to windows.....	3 00
fixing 2 clamps.....	25
2 straps for door sills.....	50
Grove & Harrison,	
For 4 pad locks, @ 37½c.; 4 pr. hinge hasps, @ 12½c.....	2 00
6 pr. butts, 50c.; 5 lbs. nails, 15c.....	65
4 bolts and screws, 30c.; 1 Yale lock, \$1.75.....	2 05
1 ½ bitt, 25c.; 2 Yale locks, \$2.00.....	2 25
1 tape line, 75c.; 2 qr. sand paper, 70c.....	1 45
2 pr. butts, 10c.; 1 gro. screws, 45c.....	55
1 gro. screws, 20c.; 1 gro. screws, 21c.....	41
Amount carried forward.....	\$45,917 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$45,917 77
Grove & Harrison,	
For 1 gro. screws, 12c. ; 1 doz. screw hooks, 75c.....	87
1 " " 46. ; 3 pr. butts, 60c.....	1 06
1 mortice lock, 40c. ; 1 rim lock, 15c.....	55
10 lbs. nails, 40c. ; 2 springs for butts, \$1.00.....	1 40
4 Yale locks, \$3.50 ; 8 doz. brass screws, \$1.28.....	4 78
2 files and handles, 70c. ; 12 Yale keys, \$1.20.....	1 90
12 lbs. c. nails, 42c. ; 1 gro. brass screws, 40c.....	82
½ doz. pr. butts, 60c. ; 1 gro. 1½ in. screws, 35c.....	95
A. D. Elliott & Son,	
For hauling 4 loads.....	1 00
Grove & Harrison,	
For 19 pr. butts, 78c. ; 1 doz. butts, 40c.....	1 18
12 pa. c. hooks, \$1.20 ; 12 pa. tacks, 38c.....	1 58
10 lbs. nails, 30c. ; 1 pa. tacks, 4c.....	34
1 gro. screws, 21c. ; 1 gro. screws, 20c.....	41
2 pr. hinges, 10c. ; 6 lbs. sheet iron, 30c.....	40
1 gro. screws, 37c. ; 2½ feet wire cloth, \$1.25.....	1 62
100 plated tacks, 25c. ; 1 pa. tacks, 10c.....	35
4 Yale keys, 40c. ; 9 lbs. putty, 45c.....	85
5 lbs. nails, 15c. ; 1½ doz. springs, 38c.....	53
6 pr. butts, 30c. ; 1 gro. screws, 26c.....	56
1 gro. screws, 17c. ; 1 gro. screws, 20c.....	37
1 doz. pic. nails, 50c. ; 100 lbs. 8d. nails, \$2.75.....	3 25
2 galv. iron collars.....	2 50
rep. old collars, 1.50 ; labor on dome, \$2.50.....	4 00
1 gro. 1 in. No. 12 screws.....	28
Dart & Bowen,	
For 5 lbs. glue, \$1.00 ; 1 key, 15c.....	1 15
1 gro. screws, 25c. ; 2 doz. brass hooks, \$1.00.....	1 25
5 lbs. glue, \$1.00 ; 5 stand. draw locks, \$3.75.....	4 75
1 Madole hammer.....	1 00
Detroit Post & Tribune,	
For printing proposals for contracts, 16 fo., 30 times.....	173 60
John Clear,	
For freight and cartage on lounge.....	93
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 1 gal. coal oil.....	20
1 pkg. tripoli, 10c. ; 4 lbs. pow. pumice, 60c.....	70
½ doz. chamois, \$1.80 ; 10 lbs. Paris white, 40c.....	2 20
Henry D. Post,	
For H. D. Post, justice's fees.....	6 42
John Van Pell, dep. sheriff.....	4 08
juror's fees, 6 @ \$2.00.....	12 00
witness fees.....	3 09
Amount carried forward.....	\$46,160 69

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$46,160 69
Henry D. Post,	
For H. Myer & Co., coffin.....	3 00
steam tug Twilight, services.....	10 00
John DeBrow, team work.....	2 00
P. Nozlikirk, sexton.....	3 00
Expense of inquest on body of stranger in Ottawa county.	
R. W. Dullam,	
For taking Joel H. Savage, aged 13 years, and Frank Mets, aged 7 years, to State school at Coldwater:	
½ ticket from Flint to Lansing for Savage.....	75
½ " " Lansing to Coldwater, Savage.....	1 15
livery and 2 dinners at Flint.....	1 50
beds, breakfast, and supper, Coldwater.....	2 00
expenses for myself:	
ticket from Flint to Lansing.....	1 50
" " Lansing to Coldwater.....	2 30
" " Coldwater to Monroe.....	2 65
" " Monroe to Flint.....	2 50
5 meals.....	2 00
Aaron Van Patten,	
For conveying Charles Barber and Mary Barber to State School at Coldwater and expenses of assistant:	
amt. conveyance from Berrien to Niles and return.....	3 00
R. R. fare, Niles to South Bend, 5 fares.....	2 00
" " South Bend to Coldwater, 3 fares.....	6 30
" " Coldwater to South Bend, 2 fares.....	4 20
hotel bill at Niles.....	1 50
" " South Bend.....	2 25
hack at South Bend.....	2 00
" " Coldwater.....	1 50
conveying Laura Fresco and Martha Brant:	
conveyance from Berrien to Niles.....	2 00
R. R. fare, Niles to South Bend, 3 fares.....	1 20
hack, South Bend.....	50
R. R. fare, South Bend to Coldwater and return.....	5 25
3 meals.....	1 25
hack at Coldwater.....	1 00
meals at South Bend.....	50
American Express Co.,	
For express, 40c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 40c., \$1.75.....	4 55
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
For telegram to Wetmore, Marquette.....	4 05
Amount carried forward.....	\$46,238 09

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

September 24, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$46,238 09	
J. S. Hardie & Co.,		
For relaying 3,833½ ft. flagging, @ 2½c.....	95 84	
" walk.....	7 50	
Benjamin Witherell,		
For hauling 3 loads.....	1 50	
O. F. Rice,		
For 12½ lbs. wiping rags, @ 5c.....	63	
27½ " " " @ 5c.....	1 37	
Gratiot County,		
For amount paid Treasurer of Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo for board and expenses of Elijah Barrett, an insane soldier...	496 20	
amount paid for Benjamin F. Baldwin, " " " ...	36 26	
Samuel J. Creswell,		
For 3 umbrella stands.....	\$11 00	
37 " " 	111 00	
6 " " 	30 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$152 00	
25 %.....	38 00	
	<hr/>	
		114 00
boxing.....		13 50
Ferle & Warner,		
For repairing lounge.....	7 00	
J. M. Roe,		
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00	
J. H. Coryell,		
For services as messenger in Library.....	26 00	
A. P. Coryell,		
For services as janitor for September.....	52 00	
washing 12 pieces.....	36	
E. T. Barnum,		
For 3 No. 4 yds. 4x2-4-1½, 11-28, 40c., 10 %.....	10 08	
A. Lindsley,		
For services as janitor for September.....	52 00	
washing 20 pieces.....	1 00	
John Nagle,		
For services as janitor for September.....	52 00	
washing 50 pieces.....	2 50	
A. M. Dobbelaire,		
For services as janitor for September.....	52 00	
washing 40 towels.....	2 00	
1 desk cover.....	1 00	
H. J. Vanderhoof,		
For 1 month labor.....	52 00	
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/>	\$47,340 83

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$47,340 83
Charles Reeves,	
For salary as janitor for September.....	50 00
George Wilcox,	
For services as night watch for September.....	60 00
B. S. Hotaling,	
For services as watchman for September.....	60 00
Robert Foster,	
For services as janitor for September.....	52 00
washing 10 towels.....	50
“ 12 “	60
J. J. Tucker,	
For services as electrician for September.....	66 66
George W. Davis,	
For services as janitor for September	50 00
washing 55 towels.....	2 75
A. Cameron,	
For services as night watch for September.....	60 00
Pay roll for engineers and firemen.....	205 00
A. L. Bours,	
For salary for month of September.....	100 00
cash paid repairing lawn mower.....	50
“ 2 mouthpieces for tubes.....	2 00
“ Detroit Daily Post.....	5 00
“ for postage stamps.....	3 00
Russell & Irwin Mnfg. Co.,	
For ¼ doz. bronze pull down hooks.....	4 50
Farrand, Williams & Co.,	
For 1 box. mot. castile soap, 37½ lbs, @ 9c.....	3 38
1 “ cont. “ “ 39 “ @ 16½c.....	6 42
Pay roll of mechanics and laborers.....	425 22
Standart Bros.,	
For 3 pr. 4x4 butts, No. 10, @ \$2.00.....	6 00
1 doz. 3x3 “ bronze.....	7 50
½ “ 6004 cot. locks.....	4 50
1-6 doz. 0281 mor. locks.....	4 50
1 gro. 1½ 9 bro. screws.....	85
B. M. Witherell,	
For 1 day, carting ashes.....	2 50
Caroline Webber,	
For 1 lounge.....	45 00
H. D. Pugh,	
For expense of transporting four children from Ingham county poorhouse to State School:	
R. R. fare, Mason to Lansing for children.....	70
“ Lansing to Coldwater.....	4 60
Amount carried forward.....	\$48,574 51

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$48,574 51
H. D. Pugh,	
For R. R. fare, Lansing to Coldwater, self.....	4 10
expenses for children, Jonesville and Coldwater.....	2 00
omnibus fare, Coldwater to school.....	1 25
J. S. Hardie & Co.,	
For furnishing and laying 9,531 8-12 ft. Euclid stone	
flagging on grounds of New Capitol, @ 21½c.	
per foot.....	\$2,073 14
Deduct amount paid on account of above.....	746 04
	<hr/> 1,327 10
V. R. Canfield,	
For allowance on contract for furnishing coal for State for 1880.	3,000 00
John Cowan,	
For chisel, 10c. ; rep. flue cleaner, 35c.....	45
end on poker, 40c. ; new bolt, 15c.....	55
rep. 2 pokers, 80c. ; rep. shovel and rake, 85c.....	1 65
rep. letter press.....	3 25
Detroit Post and Tribune,	
For publishing notice of sale of old Capitol square in Lansing, 3	
fo., 24 times.....	26 25
Detroit Free Press,	
For pub. notice of sale of old Capitol square, 3 fo., 24 times....	26 25
James Smith,	
For 6 days' service rep. overflow pipe, @ \$1.25.....	7 50
Mrs. E. McRaleigh,	
For 2 doz. door stops and holders.....	4 80
Shull & Alsdorf,	
For 20 lbs. blue vitriol, @ 12c.....	2 40
½ gal. c. oil, 10c. ; 1 pint ammonia, 25c.....	35
2 gal. turpentine.....	1 00
100 lbs. lead, \$7.00 ; 1 pint shellac, 50c.....	7 50
1 gal. varnish, \$2.00 ; 1 lb. ochre in oil, 25c.....	2 25
½ lb. Eddies' lampblack.....	25
2 gal. raw oil, @ 70c. ; 5 lbs. iron paint, @ 5c.....	1 65
¼ lb. Eng. vermil., @ \$1.50 ; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.00.....	2 38
½ pt. turp. varnish, @ 40c. ; 2 brushes, 10c.....	30
1 qt. japan, 25c. ; 1 gal. raw oil, 70c.....	95
¼ lb. rotten stone, 10c. ; ½ pint sweet oil, 25c.....	35
1 qt shellac, \$1.00 ; 5 lbs. iron mineral, @5c.....	1 25
1 lb. grain. color, 35c. ; 2 gal. turpentine, 50c.....	1 35
1 paint brush, 75c. ; 5 lbs. iron mineral, @ 5c.....	1 00
2 gal. boiled oil.....	1 50
1 lb. drop black, 35c. 2 lbs. red lead, @ 10c.....	55
1 " French yellow in oil, 25c. ; 50 lbs. lead, @ 7c.....	3 75
1 sash tool, 10c. ; 1 gal. raw oil, 70c.....	80
1 paint brush, \$1.50 ; 1 gal. turpentine, 50c.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$53,011 24

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$53,011	24
Shull & Alsdorf,		
For 15 lbs. putty, @ 4c.; 1 qt. asphaltum, 50c.....	1	10
pumice stone, 15c.; 1 gal. varnish, \$2.00.....	2	15
camel hair brushes, 10c. 1 lb. coach black, 50c.....		60
1 qt. japan, 25c.; 1 lb. French yellow, 25c.....		50
2 gal. turpentine.....	1	00
1 tube orange chrome, 12c.; 1 lb lampblack, 50c.....		62
$\frac{1}{2}$ gal. varnish (wearing body), @ \$5.00.....	2	50
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. putty.....		34
1 gal. coal oil.....		20
5 lbs. glue, @ 25c.; 1 lb. emery, 20c.....	1	45
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint sperm oil, 20c.; 1 paint brush, 25c.....		45
Western Union Tel. Co.,		
For telegrams, 25c., 31c.....		56
American Express Co.,		
For express, 25c., 35c., 90c., 45c., 30c.. 30c.....	2	55
Lansing Gaslight Co.,		
For 41,500 feet gas, @ \$3.00.....	124	50
2,375 " at entrances, @ \$3.00.....	7	12
E. F. Cooley,		
For 1 spring urinal.....	20	00
2 3 in. elbows, @ 65c.; 1 3 in. bushing, 40c.....	1	70
1 3 in. tee, \$1.10; 1 3x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushing, 40c.....	1	50
1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in plug.....		15
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ elbows, 16c.; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ couplings, 16c.....		32
12 $\frac{3}{8}$ cups, 72c.; 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ plugs, 14c.....		86
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours fitting.....	1	00
12 $\frac{3}{8}$ couplings, 72c.; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ elbows, 48c.....	1	20
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ tees, 20c. 1 union, 25c.....		45
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. service cock, 75c.; 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ plug, 7c.....		82
H. D. Rood,		
For expenses in taking James and Mary J. Sessions to State School at Coldwater:		
R. R. fare to Detroit, \$1.80; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ticket, 90c.....	2	70
hotel bill, Detroit, \$2.00; ticket to Coldwater, \$3.65.....	5	65
dinner, Adrian, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " \$1.85.....	2	85
$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket from Adrian, 50c.; back to school, 50c.....	1	00
over night, Coldwater, 50c.; ticket to Detroit, \$3.65.....	4	15
dinner and supper at Detroit.....	1	00
R. R. fare to Lapeer.....	1	80
breakfast at Adrian.....		50
E. F. Culver,		
For conveying Louisa Reeves from Detroit to State Pub. School:		
R. R. fare to Coldwater, self and child.....	5	65
dinner, lodging and breakfast.....	1	25
R. R. fare, Coldwater to Detroit.....	3	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$53,214	93

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward	\$53,214 93
Reuben H. Smith,	
For cash paid for ticket from G. Rapids to Coldwater and return for attendant to take Ferris Foster Tetly and Levi Tetly to State Public School	6 40
hack at Coldwater	50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tickets for boys	3 20
ticket for Earnest B. Barnhart	1 60
hack and expenses of attendant	1 10
J. M. Lewis,	
For examination of Charles Fiero, insane convict	4 00
“ “ Bura, insane convict	4 00
Cyrus Smith,	
For examination of Charles Fiero, insane convict	4 00
J. L. Mitchell,	
For examination of Bura, insane convict	4 00
Edward Elliott,	
For drilling 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet exploring for coal under Act No. 123, Laws of 1879, @ 50c.	50 75
Thomas Young,	
For supervising drilling for coal under Act No. 123, Laws of 1879	10 00
Total for General Allowances	<u>\$53,304 48</u>

PRINTING.

October 29, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 37th vol. Michigan Reports:	
composition, 1,145,858 ems, @ 62c.	\$710 43
presswork on same, 602 tokens, less than 10 tokens per form, @ 44c.	264 88
correcting alterations from copy, 67 hours, @ 47c.	32 43
paid postage on proof sent Reporter at Detroit	3 28

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet letter heads	1 25
furnishing paper	1 25
printing on 100 postal cards, sample 2	60
furnishing 100 “ “	1 00
printing and ruling 500 blank receipts, sample 37	4 50
Amount carried forward	<u>\$1,019 63</u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,019 62
W. S. George & Co.,	
For furnishing paper for same.....	50
printing 500 letter heads.....	1 25

December 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 40
“ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ bills, sale of old carpets.....	1 75
“ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ carpets, pictures, etc.....	1 75
“ 200 directions on cardboard and furnishing same..	6 50
“ 200 notices “ “ “ “ “ “ ..	2 20
132 file boxes, @ 40c.....	52 80
printing and furnishing 100 postal cards.....	1 60
“ on 500 envelopes.....	70
“ 500 visitor's permits.....	1 80
“ 12 cards “No Smoking”.....	2 00
“ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bills, “Auction”.....	1 50
advertising a complete canvass of votes cast for State officers, Representatives in Congress, and Circuit Judges at the general election Nov. 5, 1878, in tabular form, 225 folios, 2 insertions, @ 70c. first insertion, 35c. for second.....	236 25

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 400 blanks cert. amt. due Senators, sample 9.....	4 00
“ and ruling 400 blanks misc. expenses, sample 23..	4 30
“ “ 400 “ pay for witnesses, etc., sam- ple 23.....	4 30
printing 100 lists of Senators, by districts, sample 1.....	60
“ 100 orders of business, sample 2.....	60
“ 1,000 roll calls, sample 1.....	3 30
“ 1,000 blank notice introduction of bills, sample 5..	3 50
“ 200 “ opening of session, sample 1.....	90
“ 200 “ “ “ “ 1.....	90
“ 300 “ yeas and nays, sample 1.....	1 20
“ 200 “ bills referred to committee, sample 1..	90
“ 500 general order cards, sample 5.....	2 00
“ 300 order of business cards, sample 2.....	1 20
furnishing cardboard and paper.....	1 55
printing 200 blanks, yeas and nays, sample 1.....	90
“ 400 lists of standing committees and assignment of committee rooms, sample 19.....	4 20
printing 1,000 blanks amount due members, sample 9.....	7 00
“ and ruling 400 blanks incidental expenses, sam. 23.	4 30
“ “ 400 “ pay of witnesses, sample 23..	4 30

Amount carried forward..... \$1,381 57

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,381 57
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 1,000 blanks, list of members by counties, sam. 8..	6 50
“ 2,000 “ leave to introduce bills, sample 5....	6 50
“ 1,000 “ roll call, sample 1.....	3 30
“ 300 blanks, call of House, sample 1.....	1 20
“ 300 “ proceedings under call, sample 1.....	1 20
“ 300 “ Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absentees, sample 1.....	1 20
printing 500 blanks, announcement members at bar of House, sample 1.....	1 80
printing 300 blanks, proceedings under call dispensed with, sample 1.....	1 20
printing 500 blanks, yeas and nays demanded, sample 1....	1 80
“ 300 “ announcement by Speaker, sample 1..	1 20
“ 3,000 general order cards, sample 3.....	15 30
furnishing cardboard.....	2 34
printing 200 cards, order of business, sample 8.....	2 50
furnishing cardboard.....	1 38
printing on 200 cardboards, assignment of rooms, sample 2..	90
“ 100 lists of standing committees, sample 8.....	2 00
“ 500 blanks for bill filings, sample 4.....	2 60
“ 200 list of members and number of seat, sam. 8....	2 50
furnishing cardboard for same.....	60
printing 100 lists of standing committees, sample 13.....	3 50
“ 1,000 blank committee reports, sample 5.....	3 50
“ 500 “ engrossment and enrollment commit- tee, sample 5.....	2 00
printing 1,000 blank committee reports, sample 5.....	3 50
“ 200 “ concurred amendments, sample 1.....	90
“ 300 “ bills referred, sample 1.....	1 20
composition on message Gov. Croswell, 47,197 ems, @ 57c..	26 90
presswork on same, 54 tokens, @ 42c.....	22 68
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	11 50
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ h., @ 47c.....	1 17
composition on Gov. Croswell's message, by order of House January 13, 47,197 ems, @ 57c.....	26 90
presswork on same, 15 tokens, @ 44c.....	6 60
composition on report of Board of Fund Commissioners, 10,- 150 ems, @ 57c.....	5 78
presswork on same, 14 tokens, @ 42c.....	5 88
printing 800 covers for same, sample 8.....	5 50
composition on Legislative Journal from Wednesday, Jan. 1, to Saturday, Jan. 25 inclusive, 877,251 ems, @ 57c.....	500 03
presswork on same, 507 tokens, @ 42c.....	212 94
printing on ribbon “ Capitol Inauguration ”.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,279 57

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,279 57
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 letter heads.....	1 25
furnishing paper.....	63
printing on 500 envelopes.....	70
“ 500 letter heads.....	1 25
“ numbers for Legislative P. O., 1 to 300, 10 h., @ 47c.....	4 70
furnishing cardboard.....	1 05
printing 5,000 programmes inaugural exercises.....	8 00
furnishing paper.....	9 00
printing 200 admission tickets.....	90
furnishing cardboard.....	10
printing numbers from 301 to 600, 10 h., @ 47c.....	4 70
pd. express on lithographs from Ionia.....	30
postage on proof sheets State documents.....	5 29
printing and ruling 200 headings, clerk's record, sample 41.....	3 10

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing proceedings of joint convention of election of Z. Chandler to U. S. Senate.....	4 25
printing 500 blanks, committee reports, sample 5.....	2 00
“ and ruling 200 blanks, announcement from Senate, sample 37.....	3 00
printing 500 blanks for report of E. and E. Committee, sample 8.....	4 00
printing 500 blanks, notice of resolution, sample 5.....	2 00
“ 400 “ amount due Senators, sample 9.....	4 00
“ 400 “ com. whole, sample 1.....	1 50
“ 500 “ bills introduced, sample 8.....	4 00
“ 400 “ com. report back, sample 1.....	1 50
“ 400 blanks, bills introduced, sample 5.....	1 70
“ 300 House com. on cards, sample 8.....	3 00
furnishing cardboard.....	3 00
printing 100 slips to paste on drawers, sample 5.....	80
“ 500 blank notices, sample 5.....	2 00
“ door signs, 12 hours, @ 47c.....	5 64
furnishing cardboard.....	1 00
printing 200 estimated expenditure of Normal School.....	2 50
comp. on inaugural proceedings at dedication of new Capitol, 88,816 ems, @ 57c.....	50 63
presswork on same, 168 tokens, @ 42c.....	70 56
correcting alterations from copy, 7½ hours, @ 47c.....	3 52
printing 4,800 covers for same, sample 8.....	25 50

Amount carried forward.....	\$2,516 64
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,516 64
W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on Gov. Message by order of Senate, 1,000 copies,	
47,197 ems, @ 57c.....	26 90
presswork on same, 15 tokens, @ 44c.....	6 60
comp. on Daily Legislative Journal from Jan. 27 to Feb'y	
21, 1,335,624 ems, @ 57c.....	761 35
presswork on same, 741 tokens, @ 42c.....	311 22
comp. on Official Journal of Senate from page 1 to 328 in-	
clusive, 687,489 ems, @ 25c.....	171 87
presswork on same, 164 tokens, @ 44c.....	72 16
comp. on Official Journal of House from page 1 to 600 inclu-	
sive, 1,267,555 ems, @ 25c.....	316 88
presswork on same, 300 tokens, @ 44c.....	132 00
printing Senate bills, No. 1 to 70, comp. 680,432 ems, @ 33c.	224 54
presswork on same, 327 tokens, @ 44c.....	143 88
printing House bills, No. 1 to 100, comp. 814,936, ems, @	
33c.....	268 93
presswork on same, 40½ tokens, @ 44c.....	176 88

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, com. of whole, sam. 1.....	1 80
" 1,000 blanks, report on com. accepted, sample 1..	3 30
" 1,000 " amendment concurred in, sample 1..	3 30
" 1,000 " bills ordered printed, sample 1.....	3 30
" 400 " amendment concurrence, sample 1..	1 50
" 500 " reports of com, sample 5.....	2 00
" 1,000 " roll calls, sample 1.....	3 30
" 200 " memorial and petition, sample 1....	90
" 1,000 " roll calls, sample 1.....	3 30
" 1,000 " filing for bills, sample 1.....	3 30
" 200 " P. O. time table, sample 8.....	2 50
furnishing cardboard.....	1 00
comp. on Legislative Manual from page 1 to 272, 1,186,066	
ems, @ 57c.....	676 06
presswork on same, 238 tokens, @ 44c.....	104 72
correcting alterations from copy, 8½ hours, 47c.....	3 99
printing clerk's calendar of bills and joint resolutions, 846,-	
720 ems, @ 57c.....	482 63
presswork on same, 50 tokens, @ 44c.....	22 00
printing 300 covers, sample 8.....	3 00
printing Senate bills from file No. 71 to 148 (reprint No. 56),	
708,124 ems, @ 33c.....	233 68
presswork on same, 339 tokens, @ 44c.....	149 16

Amount carried forward..... \$6,834 59

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,834 59
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing House bills from file 101 to 237 (reprint No. 5),	
1,503,280 ems, @ 33c.....	496 08
presswork on same, 696 tokens, @ 44c.....	306 24
comp. on Daily Journal from Feb'y 24 to March 21, 1,410,-	
592 ems, @ 57c.....	804 04
presswork on same, 780 tokens, @ 42c.....	327 60
comp. on Official Journal of Senate from page 329 to 576,	
529,830 ems, @ 25c.....	132 43
presswork on same, 124 tokens, @ 44c.....	54 56
comp. on Official Journal of House from page 601 to 960,	
792,715 ems, @ 25c.....	198 18
presswork on same, 180 tokens, @ 44c.....	79 20

April 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, votes reconsidered, sample 1.....	1 80
“ 200 “ bill headings, sample 1.....	90
“ 400 “ amt. due Senators, sample 9.....	4 00
“ 500 “ com. reports, sample 5.....	2 00
“ 500 “ report of com., sample 1.....	1 80
“ 500 “ concurrence, sample 1.....	1 80
“ 300 “ leave of absence, sample 1.....	1 20
“ 500 “ bills read. sample 1.....	1 80
“ 300 “ com. amendments, sample 5.....	1 40
“ 300 “ “ “ “ 5.....	1 40
Senate bills, 149 to 210 with reprints of 100, 199,	
203, 850,540 ems, @ 33c.....	280 68
presswork on same, 381 tokens, @ 44c.....	167 64
printing House bills 238 to 364, with reprints of 2, 14, 53,	
55, 88, 176, 177, 221, 953,396 ems, @ 33c.....	314 62
presswork on same, 495 tokens, @ 44c.....	217 80
comp. on Legislative Manual, 1,167,166 ems, @ 57c.....	665 28
presswork on same, 252 tokens, @ 44c.....	110 88
correcting alterations from copy, 43 h., @ 47c.....	20 21
comp. on Legislative Journal, March 24 to April 25, 1,800,-	
564 ems, @ 57c.....	1,026 32
presswork on same, 959 tokens, @ 42c.....	402 78
comp. on Senate Journal from page 577 to 832, 553,765	
ems, @ 25c.....	138 44
presswork on same, 128 tokens, @ 44c.....	56 32
comp. on House Journal from page 961 to 1408, 995,002	
ems, @ 25c.....	248 75
presswork on same, 224 tokens, @ 44c.....	98 56

Amount carried forward..... \$12,999 30

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

May 28, 1879.

Amount brought forward.....	\$12,999 30
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 500 blanks, bills read 3d time, sample 1.....	1 80
" 500 " " " 1st and 2d time, sample 1....	1 80
" 500 " leave of absence, sample 1.....	1 80
" 300 " excused from voting, sample 1.....	1 20
" and ruling 600 blanks, bills transmitted, sample 37	5 00
" 500 roll calls, sample 1.....	1 80
" 100 joint resolution, sample 13.....	3 50
comp. on Manual, page 561 to end of book, 159,376 ems, @	
57c.....	90 84
presswork on same, 42 tokens, @ 44c.....	18 48
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ h., @ 47c.....	1 64
printing Senate bills 211 to 237 and reprints of 34, 70, 124,	
164, 200, 203, comp. 320,436 ems, @ 33c.....	105 74
presswork on same, 153 tokens, @ 44c.....	67 32
printing House bills 347 to 406 and reprints of 34, 53, 56,	
75, 88, 99, 101, 174, 186, 195, 220, 238, 243, 253, 288,	
comp. 723,948 ems, @ 33c.....	238 90
presswork on same, 333 tokens, @ 44c.....	146 52
comp. on Senate Journal, p. 833 to 1104, 585,738 ems, @	
25c.....	146 43
presswork on same, 136 tokens, @ 44c.....	59 84
comp. on House Journal, p. 1409 to 1792, 872,983 ems, @	
25c.....	218 25
presswork on same, 192 tokens, @ 44c.....	84 48
comp. on Legislative Journal, April 26 to May 23, 1,749,804	
ems, @ 57c.....	996 25
presswork on same, 948 tokens, @ 42c.....	398 16
advertising official canvass of votes for Supreme Judge, Re-	
gents and Circuit Judges, 82 fo., 2 times.....	86 10

June 28, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing 200 blanks, bills amended, sample 1.....	90
" 500 roll calls, sample 1.....	1 80
" Senate bills from 238 to 243; also reprints of 159,	
199, 226, comp. 79,120 ems, @ 33c.....	26 11
presswork, 39 tokens (less than 10 tokens per form), @ 44c.	17 60
printing House bills from 407 to 413; also reprints of 114,	
380, comp. 59,340 ems, @ 33c.....	19 58
presswork, 30 tokens, @ 44c.....	13 20
printing Senate joint resolutions Nos. 1 to 40, 102,856 ems,	
@ 33c.....	33 94
presswork, 60 tokens, @ 44c.....	26 40

Amount carried forward.....\$15,814 68

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,814 68
W. S. George & Co.,	
For printing House joint resolutions from 1 to 31, composition	
146,372 ems, @ 33c.....	48 30
presswork, 93 tokens, @ 44c.	40 92
composition on Daily Legislative Journal from May 24 to	
May 31 (end of session), 715,680 ems, @ 57c.....	407 94
presswork on same, 351 tokens, @ 42c.....	147 42
comp. on official journal of Senate from page 1105 to 1320,	
471,975 ems, @ 25c.....	117 99
presswork on same, 81 tokens, @ 44c.....	35 64
comp. on Official Journal of House from page 1793 to 2064,	
620,333 ems, @ 25c.....	155 08
presswork on same, 102 tokens, @ 44c.....	44 88
comp. on Public Acts, 1 to 96, 246,528 ems, @ 62c.....	152 85
presswork on same, 900 tokens, @ 42c.....	378 00
correcting alterations from copy, 15 hours, @ 47c.....	7 05
reading extra proof on laws, 24½ hours, @ 47c.....	11 51
comp. on Report Vital Statistics, 165,470 ems, @ 57c.....	94 32
“ laws relating to marriage and vital statistics, 14,-	
124 ems, @ 62c.....	8 76
presswork, 100 tokens, @ 42c.....	42 00
correcting alterations from copy, 3½ hours, @ 47c.....	1 64
comp. on text Vital Statistics, 99,720 ems, @ 57c.....	56 84
presswork on same, 80 tokens, @ 42c.....	33 60
correcting alterations from copy, 2 hours, @ 47c.....	94
comp. on abstract of reports of County Sup'ts of Poor, 269,-	
920 ems, @ 57c.....	153 85
presswork on same, 112 tokens, @ 42c.....	47 04
correcting alterations from copy, 9 hours, @ 47c.....	4 23
printing 900 covers for same, sample 8.....	6 00

July 30, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on Public Acts from page 97 to 164, 162,788 ems, @	
62c.....	100 92
presswork on same, 55 tokens, @ 42c.....	23 10
printing 8,200 covers for same, sample 8.....	42 50
comp. on Public Acts from page 142 to 336, 460,016 ems,	
@ 62c.....	285 21
comp. on State Treasurer's Report, 171,449 ems, @ 57c.....	97 73
presswork on above, 1,189 tokens, @ 42c.....	499 38
correcting alterations from copy, 30½ h., @ 47c.....	14 93
reading extra proof, 32½ hours, @ 47c.....	15 27
comp. on act relating to Canada thistles, 5,136 ems, @ 62c.	3 18
presswork on same, 44 tokens, @ 42c.....	18 48

Amount carried forward.....\$18,912 18

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,912 15
W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on Report Com. on Insane Asylum from page 1 to 256, 610,014 ems, @ 57c.....	347 71
presswork on same, 96 tokens, @ 44c.....	42 24
correcting alterations from copy, 7½ h., @ 47c.....	3 52
publishing proposals printing, binding, stationery, paper, etc., 20 fo., 6 weeks.....	49 00

August 27, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For comp. on title page and joint resolutions, 66,990 ems, @ 57c.....	38 18
presswork on same, 205 tokens, @ 42c.....	86 10
comp. on title page to laws, 2,030 ems, @ 57c.....	1 15
presswork on same, 35 tokens, @ 42c.....	14 70
comp. on local acts, 698,496 ems, @ 62c.....	433 07
presswork on same, 204 tokens, @ 44c.....	89 75
extra proof reading, 43½ hours, @ 47c.....	20 44
correcting alterations from copy, 29 hours, @ 47c.....	13 63

September 24, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For stereotype plates for 839 pages of Vol. XL. Supreme Court decisions, @ 55c. per page.....	461 45
furnishing 27 heavy boxes and handles, @ 70c.....	18 90
advertising sale old capitol block, 3 f., 4 weeks.....	5 25
comp. on Vol. XL. Supreme Court Reports, 1,401,117 ems, @ 62c.....	869 69
presswork on same, 742 tokens, @ 44c.....	326 48
correcting alterations from copy, 147 hours, @ 47c.....	69 09
postage on proof sheets.....	3 57
comp. on Local Acts, 141,656 ems, @ 62c.....	87 83
presswork on same, 60 tokens, @ 44c.....	26 40
correcting alterations from copy, 7 hours, @ 47c.....	3 29
extra proof reading, 4½ hours, @ 47c.....	2 11
comp. on title page and list of local acts, 26,390 ems, @ 57c.....	15 04
presswork on same, 12 tokens, @ 44c.....	5 28
comp. on testimony of investigation of Kalamazoo Asylum, 194,880 ems, @ 57c.....	111 08
presswork on same, 36 tokens, @ 44c.....	15 84

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$22,072 98</u>
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

November 27, 1878.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2,400 Joint Documents, Vol. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheep, over 500 pages, @ 40c.....	\$960 00
binding 900 Mich. Reports, Vol. 37, @ 87c.....	783 00

January 29, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding incidentals.....	75
" witnesses.....	75
" pay certificates.....	50
" and paper for enrolling record, 3 qrs. cap size.....	3 00
1 book, 6 qrs. cap size, general order, full bound.....	6 00
binding 1,000 pamphlets, Gov. Mess., @ \$1.27.....	12 70
1 book of members, lettered on side, full bound.....	3 00
1 general order, 5 qrs., $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, cloth sides.....	5 00
1 6 qr. bill history, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia, cloth sides.....	6 00
1 index to bill history.....	50
binding pay certificates.....	75
" incidentals.....	75
" witnesses.....	75
mounting 1 large R. R. map.....	1 00
binding and paper for enrolling record, 3 qrs.....	3 00
" 1,000 pam., Gov. Message, @ \$1.27.....	12 70
" 2,000 " " " @ \$1.90.....	38 00
" 800 " fund com. reports, @ \$1.90.....	15 20

February 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For mounting 50 com. on tar board, Senate.....	7 50
" 30 assignment of com. rooms, Senate.....	4 50
binding 1 book pay certificates, Senate.....	50
mounting 100 com. on tar board, House.....	20 00
binding 4,800 pam. inaug. exercises, @ \$1.90.....	91 20
" 200 " " " cloth, @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	25 00

March 26, 1879.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For 1 order book, House.....	75
binding 300 clerk's calendar.....	15 00
ruling 3,900 sheets, sample 45.....	7 95
pd. express on diagrams House and Senate.....	50
2 cardboard signs.....	50
engraving and 1,510 ea. diagrams House and Senate.....	30 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$2,056 75
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,056 75
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 2 "Flags of Michigan," full Russia, extra.....	3 00
binding 600 Mich. Reports, vol. 37, @ 87c.....	522 00
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<i>April 30, 1879.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 400 orders, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russia.....	75
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<i>May 28, 1879.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
For 1 index.....	1 00
binding 1,510 Manuals, 1879, red morocco, @ 85c.....	1,283 50
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<i>June 28, 1879.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 200 Vital Statistics, pa. covers, @ 13c.....	26 00
folding and stitching 574,500 sheets Daily Journal, @ 20c..	1,149 00
" " " 57,900 " Senate bills, @ 20c....	115 80
" " " 87,000 " House " @ 20c....	174 00
paste for officers and members of Legislature.....	22 00
extra folding, furnishing wrapping paper and paste, putting	
on stamps and addressing and mailing 900 Daily Journals	
each day, 110 days, @ 70c. per 100.....	693 00
binding 800 pam., abstract poor reports, @ \$1.90.....	15 20
wrapping 320 Legislative Manuals and addressing to news-	
papers, @ 3c.....	9 60
<hr/>	
<i>July 30, 1879.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
For binding 8,200 immediate effect laws, over 80 pp., @ \$2.10..	172 20
" 4,573 Vital Statistics, full cloth, @ 32c.....	1,463 36
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Total for Binding.....	\$7,707 16
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STATIONERY.

December 13, 1878.

Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 156 rms, S., S. & C. book, 27x40, 58-lb., for reports, sam-	
ple No. 2, @ 9c. per lb., \$5.22 per rm.....	\$814 32
290 rm. print paper, 28x44, 50-lb., for journals, sample No.	
1, @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., \$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per rm.....	978 75
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Amount carried forward.....	\$1,793 07

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,793 07
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 353 rms. 17x28, 24-lb., sample No. 61, @ \$2.94.....	1,037 82
900 packages toilet paper, @ 10½c.....	94 50
10-12 doz. office baskets, @ \$10.50.....	8 75
3 bottles of copy ink.....	3 00
1 bottle of mucilage.....	50
2 mucilage pots, sample 287, @ 18c.....	36
1½ doz. thermometers, not in contract, @ \$4.00.....	6 00
1 lb. twine, sample 335.....	20
1½ lbs. " " 333, @ 30c.....	45
½ lb. " " 338, @ 55c.....	28
½ doz. inkstands, 115, not in contract, @ \$14.00.....	7 00
½ " " 117, " " @ \$18.00.....	9 00
1-6 doz. " 157, " " @ \$21.00.....	3 50
1 doz. pass books, not in contract.....	60
1 rubber stamp.....	1 75
6½ doz. office baskets, 20-2, @ \$10.50.....	66 50
1½ " " " 20-3, @ \$11.50.....	17 25
1 " " " 20-4.....	12 50
1 gro. 106 pencils.....	5 18
1-12 gro. 107 pencils, @ \$9.50.....	79
½ gro. 218 erasers, \$1.87.....	93
1 M. 386 envelopes.....	1 60
½ " 390 " @ \$1.75.....	88
½ " 391 "	1 50
1 gro. 252 bands.....	17
1 " 233 "	30
½ " 243 " @ \$1.10.....	55
1 " 238 "	55
½ " 248 " @ \$1.67.....	84
½ " 247 " @ \$1.45.....	73
1 Bible for Governor's room.....	11 00
Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 324 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40, 58 lb., for reports, sample No. 2, 9c. per lb., \$5.22 per rm.....	1,691 28
110 rms. print paper, 28x44, 50 lb., for journals, sample No. 1, 6½c. pr. lb., \$3.37½ pr. rm.....	371 25
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<i>January 29, 1879.</i>	
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 calendar, 75c.; 1 inkstand, 40c.....	1 15
3 bottles ink.....	1 34
1 doz. thermometers.....	4 00
1 " memorandums.....	2 00
1 rm. linen note.....	3 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$5,162 57

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,162 57
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 lb. velvet rubber.....	1 25
1 box envelopes.....	60
1-12 doz. ink.....	45
1 bot. mucilage.....	35
1 P. O. scale, postmaster.....	8 00
1 inkstand, 40c.; 1 easy writer, 75c.....	1 15
2 pieces Faber rubber.....	25
1 doz. penholders.....	35
1 " Faber's ink pencils.....	45
1 " 301 pass books.....	30
2 time books.....	40
2 pkg. blotters.....	25
1 Bible for Senate.....	8 00
1 " " House.....	6 50

March 26, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 rubber, 24c.; 1 inkstand, \$1.25; 1 sponge, 15c.....	1 64
1 cup, 25c.; 1 qr. legal, 22c.; 1 holder, 40c.....	87
1 box pins, 8c.; 1 pkg. blotting, 8c.; 2 pencils, 8c.....	24
2 holders, 8c.; 1 ruler, 25c.; 1 pkg. letter, 15c.....	48
1 pkg. note, 9c.; 2 pkg. envelopes, 20c.; 1 pa. weight, \$1.00	1 29
1 bot. mucilage, 25c.; 1 eraser, 40c.; 2 pkg. note, 18c.....	83
1 pr. shears, \$1.75; 1 knife, \$1.50; 1 qr. legal, 22c.....	2 47
1 inkstand, \$1.25; 1 gold penholder, \$3.00; 1 qr. legal, 22c.	4 47
2 pkg. note, 27c.; 2 pkg. envelopes, 20c.; 1 folder, 40c.....	87
1 pkg. legal, 22c.; 2 pkg. envelopes, 20c.; 4 pkg. note, 36c.	78
100 envelopes, \$1.00; 1 pr. shears, 75c.; envelopes, 26c.....	2 01
2 sponge cups, 30c.; 1 pkg. letter, 15c.; envelopes, 87c.....	1 32
3 pkg. envelopes, 66c.; 10 pkg. envelopes, \$1.00; ½ ream legal, \$2.16.....	3 82
10 pkg. note, 90c.; 2 pkg. letter, 30c.; knife and env., \$1.12	2 32
1 bot. carmine, 20c.; 200 envelopes, 48c.; 1 pkg. blotters, 8c.	76
1 bot. ink, 45c.; 1 vent, 13; envelopes and note, 47c.....	1 05
½ ream legal.....	2 16
1 pkg. envelopes, 10c.; bands, 25c.; twine, 10c.....	45
1 pkg. letter, 15c.; 4 pkg. note, 36c.; 1 pkg. envelopes, 10c.	61
add 50 % on \$29.44	14 72
Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 40 rm. S. S. & C. book, 19x28, 25 lb. ream, sam. 2, 9c. per lb., \$2.25.....	90 00
46 reams S. S. & C. book, 27x40, 58 lb. ream, sample 2, 9c. per lb., \$5.22.....	240 12
Amount carried forward.....	\$5,564 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,564 15
Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 70 reams S. S. & C. book, 27x40, 58 lb. ream, sample 2, 9c.	
per lb., \$5.22.....	365 40
232 reams S. S. & C. book, 27x40, 58 lb. ream, sample 2, 9c.	
per lb., \$5.22.....	1,211 04

May 28, 1879.

Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 234 reams S. S. & C. book, sample 2, 9c. per lb., \$5.22.....	1,221 48
106 reams toned book, sample 5, 7c. per lb., \$4.06.....	430 36
E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 3 pkg. envelopes, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. thumb tacks, 8c.....	38
1 sheet blotting, 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pencils, 28c.....	36
$\frac{1}{2}$ ream O. B. legal, \$1.21; 3 pkg. envelopes, 30c.....	1 51
3 pkg. letter, 45c.; 3 pkg. note, 27c.....	72
bands, 25c.; 1 rubber, 25c.....	50
1 bottle of ink.....	45
50 % on \$3.92.....	1 96
1 box bands, 40c.; 1 box bands, 13c.....	53
7 qr. blank books, 20c.....	1 40
1 gold pen.....	1 25

July 30, 1879.

Peninsular Paper Co.,	
For 782 reams S. S. & C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs., sample 2,	
@ 9c. per lb., \$5.22.....	4,082 04

September 24, 1879.

E. B. Smith & Co.,	
For 1 doz. pkg. treasury blotting.....	1 25
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$12,884 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$53,304 48
Printing.....	22,072 98
Binding.....	7,707 16
Stationery.....	12,884 78
Total Allowances for State of Michigan.....	<u><u>\$95,969 40</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, ETC.	General Allowances.	Printing.	Binding.	Stationery.	Totals.
Executive.....	\$175 82	\$102 11	\$115 85	\$140 55	\$534 33
Secretary of State.....	1,208 69	1,746 26	776 92	892 93	4,584 80
Auditor General.....	772 33	4,080 49	1,458 34	1,625 71	7,816 87
State Land Office.....	4,620 29	503 07	265 06	501 44	5,889 86
State Treasurer.....	1,064 68	291 12	182 22	352 50	1,890 68
Attorney General.....	171 28	501 12	34 88	96 44	793 73
Supt. of Public Instruction.....	627 45	1,989 18	2,778 83	324 56	5,679 02
State Library.....	339 68	744 02	249 40	452 76	1,785 86
Supreme Court.....	168 87	324 30	117 20	471 04	1,081 41
State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	628 00	66 65	181 23	9 00	835 58
State Building Commissioners.....	3,518 53	29 99	16 15	-----	3,564 67
New Capitol.....	91,883 95	6 65	-----	-----	91,870 60
Commissioner of Insurance.....	896 91	2,277 00	991 79	161 55	3,798 25
Commissioner of Railroads.....	419 40	1,445 20	319 40	50 67	2,234 67
Board of Correction and Charities.....	-----	836 31	53 70	105 92	495 93
Canal Board.....	-----	125 95	38 00	-----	173 95
State Reform School.....	-----	111 66	65 55	-----	177 21
State Board of Agriculture.....	-----	2,012 84	1,776 84	-----	3,789 68
State Pomological Society.....	-----	1,692 53	2,773 50	-----	4,466 03
State Board of Health.....	-----	1,641 40	3,468 24	-----	5,109 64
State Board of Auditors.....	-----	324 15	27 05	-----	351 20
State Public School.....	936 56	147 82	17 10	-----	1,101 48
State House of Correction.....	-----	241 24	13 30	-----	254 54
State Prison.....	-----	1,537 47	232 40	-----	1,769 87
Eastern Asylum.....	-----	514 09	22 80	-----	536 89
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution.....	-----	420 67	25 20	-----	445 87
Michigan Asylum.....	-----	500 64	21 44	-----	522 08
State Fish Commissioner.....	-----	185 63	174 70	-----	*360 33
State Inspector of Illuminating Oils.....	-----	18 92	17 10	-----	36 02
Adjutant General.....	-----	177 19	77 30	-----	254 49
Quarter Master General.....	-----	78 58	77 30	-----	155 88
State of Michigan.....	53,804 48	22,072 98	7,707 16	12,884 78	95,969 40
Totals.....	\$160,489 67	\$46,687 25	\$24,026 05	\$17,919 85	\$249,122 82

* Total allowances of Fish Commissioner, on page 230, appears by error \$400.63.

